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STATE OF INDIANA.

FIFTH BIENNIAL REPORT

(ELEVENTH VOLUME.)

—OF THE—

★
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS,



FOR 1893-94.

WILLIAM A. PEELLE, JR., Chief of Bureau.

To the Governor and Fifty-Ninth General Assembly.

INDIANAPOLIS:

WM. B. BURFORD, CONTRACTOR FOR STATE PRINTING AND BINDING.

1894.

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STATE OF INDIANA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
INDIANAPOLIS, July 10 1894. }

Received by the Governor, examined and referred to the Auditor of State for verification of the financial statement.

JULY 10, 1894.

Returned by the Auditor of State, and transmitted to Secretary of State for publication, upon the order of the Board of Commissioners of Public Printing and Binding.

MYRON D. KING,
Private Secretary.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Indiana, July 10, 1894.

WM. R. MYERS,
Secretary of State.

Received the within report and delivered to the printer, July 10, 1894.

CHRIS. H. STEIN,
Clerk Printing Bureau.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, October 31, 1894.

To the Governor and Members of the General Assembly:

Herewith I submit the biennial report of the Indiana Bureau of Statistics for 1893 and 1894. The volume will be found to contain tables and conclusions drawn from the same, relating to the various manufacturing industries of the State, two articles on occupations followed by women, coal mining statistics, organized labor and other matters relating to these particular fields of inquiry. In addition, will be found railroad statistics, crop statistics and tables relating to the affairs of the several counties, embracing expenses, poor asylum inmates, criminals, etc.

I desire to bear testimony to the faithful services rendered in the preparation of this report by the employes, not only in the office, but also by those who have been engaged in collecting statistics in various localities throughout the State.

Respectfully,

A large, stylized handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'W. A. R. Puller'. The signature is written in a cursive style with a long, sweeping underline that extends across the width of the signature.

Chief of Bureau.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS, 1893-94.

In submitting the Fifth Biennial Report of the Department of Statistics, for the year 1893-94, reference to the condition of the industrial affairs of the country is deemed prudent.

The year 1893 opened with the industrial enterprises of the United States in normal conditions.

During the first three months of the year there were, in so far as the public could discern, no intimations of impending troubles and wide spread disaster.

There were, as is always the case, from January to May, 1893, failures of National and State banks and the collapse of mercantile and industrial enterprises, but the storm which aroused universal alarm began about the 1st of May, 1893, and swept over the country with such terrific force as to create universal business paralysis.

From January to October, 1893, 158 national banks having a capital of \$30,350,000 suspended, and from January 1, to September 1, 1893, 172 state banks, 47 savings banks, 13 loan and trust companies, 6 mortgage companies and 117 private banks, having liabilities amounting to \$97,193,530 suspended.

The failure of these banks and moneyed institutions were the first fruits of the panic, or more properly, they were the direct and the proximate cause of embarrassments and failures which created national consternation, and as a result, between the 4th of May and the 12th of July, 1893, deposits to the amount of \$194,000,000 were withdrawn from the national banks of the country, and between the 4th of May and the 3d of October, these withdrawals of deposits amounted to \$378,000,000. Individuals and banks appeared to be about equally alarmed, the former withdrawing \$299,000,000, and the latter, \$79,000,000 of their deposits, and the estimate is, that including savings banks, State banks, trust companies and private banks, during six months, from May to October, not less than \$500,000,000 of deposits had been withdrawn and locked up.

In consequence of this loss of confidence on the part of depositors, the banks began to call in their loans, and borrowers were required to cancel their indebtedness to the extent of not less than \$400,000,000.

As the panic increased in its devastating force, the records show that failures, in every department of commercial and industrial enterprise, rapidly increased in number, aggregating for the year 1893 16,000 failures, as compared with 12,000, the largest number previously reported for any one year, showing an aggregate of \$500,000,000 liabilities, as compared with \$200,000,000, the maximum of any year since 1857.

This showing of disaster would be incomplete if the condition of the railroad interests of the country was omitted from the list.

From January to October, 1893, railroads representing an investment of \$1,200,000,000, or 12 per cent. of the estimated railroad investments of the country, went into the hands of receivers.

This record of national business embarrassments would be defective were the fact omitted that conservative estimates place the number of wage-earners who were deprived of employment at not less than 1,000,000, who, deprived of wages, ceased being consumers, thereby adding indefinitely to the general demoralization.

Under such conditions it will be at once conceded that the year has been specially unfavorable for the collection of statistics relating to industries and labor—proprietors showing reluctance in furnishing statements, and employes, experiencing the ills of idleness and the reduction of wages, have been equally disinclined to respond to interrogatories.

INDIANA.

By consulting the report of the Comptroller of the Currency, it is seen that from January 1 to October 31, 1893, only three Indiana National banks failed, having liabilities amounting to \$2,225,111, and by reference to the report of the Auditor of State, it is seen that during the same period, nine State banks suspended, having liabilities amounting to \$986,884, giving a total of liabilities of the banks, National and State, failed and suspended, of \$3,211,995, or 12.1 per cent. of the entire banking capital of the State.

In the line of business failures, there were, during the year 1893, 248 failures, showing assets amounting to \$5,973,125, against 167 failures in 1892, showing assets amounting to \$1,165,925, an increase of 81 failures and \$4,807,200 assets, over 1892.

For three months of 1894, from January to April, there were 42 business failures, showing assets amounting to \$393,000, the total number of failures for 1893 and for 3 months of 1894 being 290, with total assets amounting to \$6,366,125.

COLLECTING STATISTICS.

It was under such embarrassing conditions that this bureau began the work of collecting industrial and labor statistics.

It is doubtless true, and as gratifying as true, that the industries of Indiana have suffered as little, and perhaps less than those of other States, but however this may be, the figures introduced showing bank and business failures, emphasize the fact that Indiana's business interests have experienced their full quota of disaster.

It is no part of the business of this Bureau to discuss the real or proximate causes of the present prostration in business affairs. Appreciating the fact that it is better to be hopeful than despondent, and appreciating the energy, patience and endurance of Indiana's business men, the Bureau expresses confidence that in the near future old-time business vitality and prosperity will prevail.

That the reader may have, at a glance, the results of the Bureau's work in obtaining data in relation to industrial establishments and wage-workers, the following tables will furnish full information. Tables 1 and 2 supplying the data supplied by proprietors, and tables 3 and 4 giving the information furnished by employees.

TABLE 1.

ALL INDUSTRIES.

RECAPITULATION.

Proprietors' Statements.

NAME OF INDUSTRY.	No. of Establishments Reporting.	Value of Buildings, Grounds and Machinery.	Total Annual Cost of Materials Used.	Total Value of Manufactured Products.	No. Months in Operation.	Total Amount Paid Out for Labor Past Year.	TOTAL NUMBER EMPLOYED.		
							Men.	Boys.	Women and Girls.
Iron	101	\$5,830,231	\$9,146,897	\$18,069,340	10.6	\$1,174,891	10,514	1,250	146
Wood	163	4,815,430	9,994,589	18,403,267	11	4,900,008	11,383	1,542	310
Glass	45	4,987,635	1,965,805	6,233,518	8.3	2,950,758	5,163	1,536	195
Miscellaneous	66	4,338,993	15,416,082	21,009,450	11.2	2,459,808	4,035	466	3,403
Total	375	\$19,792,289	\$36,823,573	\$63,975,575	..	\$14,485,465	31,105	5,094	4,054
Average	..	..	..	..	10.2	..	..	..	..

TABLE II.

ALL INDUSTRIES.

RECAPITULATION.

Proprietors' Statements.

NAME OF INDUSTRY	No. Establishments Reporting.	Average Wages Paid Boys.	Average Wages Paid Women and Girls.	DAILY WAGES.				No. Hours Constituting a Day's Work	HAS A STRIKE OCCURRED PAST YEAR?	
				Highest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Highest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.		Yes	No
Iron	101	\$0 74	\$1 04	\$3 75	\$1 92	\$1 50	\$1 13	9.8	.	.
Wood	163	71	90	2 85	1 77	1 48	1 11	9.9	.	.
Glass	45	82	87	9 48	3 34	1 99	1 28	9.3	.	.
Miscellaneous	66	79	88	3 20	1 82	1 45	91	9.9	.	.
Total	375									
Average		\$0 75	\$0 99	\$4 82	\$2 20	\$1 60	\$1 10	9.7		

TABLE III.

ALL INDUSTRIES.

RECAPITULATION.

Employees' Statement.

NAME OF INDUSTRY.	Number of Establishments Reporting.	Number of Employees Reporting.	Average Age.	Number Who Served Apprenticeship.	Highest Daily Wages.	Lowest Daily Wages.	Average Daily Wages.	Number of Working Hours a Day	Average Number of Days Worked.	Average Amount of Income.	Married.	Single.	Number in Family.
Iron	101	577	34	450	\$2 85	\$2 28	\$2 44	9.1	267	\$310	468	109	4.9
Wood	163	1,131	38	746	2 15	1 93	2 03	9	274	558	774	281	5
Glass	45	134	38	134	4 80	4 08	4 41	8.4	213	1,022	108	28	4.8
Miscellaneous	66	677	35	206	1 86	1 44	1 59	10	259	448	255	422	3.4
Total	375	2,423		1,536							774	261	
Average			36		\$3 87	\$2 43	\$2 62	9	251	\$359			4.5

TABLE IV.

ALL INDUSTRIES

RECAPITULATION

Employees' Statement.

NAME OF INDUSTRY.	Number of Establishments Reporting.	Number of Employees Reporting.	Number Who Own a Home.	Number Renting.	Average Monthly Rent.	Number Who Save Money.	Amount Saved Annually	When Paid.	No. Who Built Houses by B. and L. S.	Number Who Carry Life Insurance.	Amount.	Number Who Carry Accident Insurance.	Amount.
								Weekly.	Semi Monthly	No Shares B. and L. Stock Owned			
Iron.	101	577	223	232	\$9.65	168	\$4,164	440	137	782	38	17	\$219,346
Wood	163	1,055	556	397	8.42	199	23,621	932	103	1,146	67	226	274,843
Glass.	45	134	22	85	9.37	83	11,345	95	39	276	27	31	41,000
Miscellaneous.	66	577	77	161	9.58	61	8,459	599	78	855	30	103	72,098
Total.	375	2,423	878	875		511	\$66,589	2,066	357	2,549	222	377	\$607,287
Average					\$9.25								

In analyzing table 1, proprietors' statements, it is seen that the 375 establishments reporting employed 31,105 men. Consulting table 3, employees' statements, returns are made of 2,423 employees, of whom 774 are married, having an average of 4.5 to a family. Taking these figures as a basis of calculation it would appear that of the 31,105 men in table 1, proprietors' statements, 9,936 are married and with an average of 4.5 to a family, they represent a population of 44,712. With 9,936 of the 31,105 employees reported in table 1, being married, 21,169 would be single, hence the population represented by the 375 establishments would be as follows:

Married men and their families.	44,712
Single men	21,169
Boys	5,094
Women and girls	4,054
Total.	75,029

HOUSE OWNERS.

Of the 2,423 reporting, as shown in table 3, employees' statements, it is seen by reference to table 4, employees' statements, that 878 owned a house, hence the statement is warranted that of the 31,105 employees reported in table 1, 11,312, or 36.36 per cent. own the houses in which they live—a statement which must be accepted as in the highest degree indicative of prosperity and contentment.

SAVING MONEY.

By reference to table 4, employees' statements, it is seen that of the 2,423 employees reporting, 511 saved during the year \$66,589, hence it is a fair assumption that of the 31,105 employees reported in table 1 6,554 saved money; therefore, if 511 employees saved \$66,589, 6,554 employees saved during the year \$854,059, or an average of \$130 each.

B. & L. ASSOCIATION STOCK AND BUILDING HOUSES.

It is shown in table 4, employees' statements, that the 2,423 employees reporting owned 2,549 shares of building and loan association stock, hence, the probability that the 31,105 employees reported in table 1 owned 32,718 shares, and assuming that these shares represent a value of \$100 each, the total investment would amount to \$3,271,800. It is shown in table 4, employees' statements, that of the 2,423 employees reporting 878 owned their homes, hence the conclusion, that of the 31,105 employees reported in table 1, 2,849 have built houses through the assistance of building and loan associations.

LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

Table 4, employees' statements, shows of the 2,423 employees reporting 377 carried life insurance to the amount of \$607,287, and that 122 carried accident insurance to the amount of \$142,028; it is therefore reasonable to assume that of the 31,105 employees reported in table 1, 4,839 carry life insurance to the amount of \$7,848,121. And if 122 employees of the 2,423 reporting carried \$142,028 accident insurance, the conclusion is rational that of the 31,105 employees reported in table 1 1,566 carried accident insurance to the amount of \$1,823,080.

INCOMES.

The statements of both proprietors and employes supply dates for approximating the annual income of employes. Consulting tables 1 and 2, proprietors' statements, it is seen that the 375 establishments reporting were in operation during the year 10 2 months, and allowing 26 working days to a month would give 265 days employment. Proprietors' statements, table 2, give the average wages of boys at 76 cents per day, average wages of women and girls at 89 cents per day, and taking the highest and the lowest wages paid skilled and unskilled labor, it is found that the average wages of men was \$2.42 per day. While it may be true that the 375 establishments averaged 10.2 months operation, that is to say were not closed, an analysis of the tables demonstrate that instead of being in operation 265 days they could have operated only 1.5 days during the year, because, taking the prices named for men, boys, women and girls, working 175 days gives approximately the amount, \$14,485,456, paid out for labor, as shown in table 1. As a result it is seen that the annual income of men, boys, women and girls would be as follows:

Men	\$423 50
Boys	133 00
Women and girls	155 75

LABOR LAWS OF INDIANA.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1.—*Exemption from execution, etc.*

SEC. 67. The privilege of the debtor to enjoy the necessary comforts of life shall be recognized by wholesome laws, exempting a reasonable amount of property from seizure or sale for the payment of any debt or liability * * * contracted. * * *

REVISED STATUTES OF 1881.

CHAPTER 1.—*Exemption from Execution, etc.*

SEC. 703. An amount of property not exceeding in value six hundred dollars, owned by any resident householder, shall not be liable to sale on execution or any other final process from a court, for any debt growing out of or founded upon a contract, express or implied. * * *

SEC. 704. The property may be real or personal, or both, as the debtor may elect and designate at the time he claims the exemption.

SEC. 717. The exemption under this act shall not affect any laborer's or mechanic's lien, nor lien for the purchase money of the real property exempted, nor exempt any property from taxation or from sale for taxes.

CHAPTER 1.—*Exemption from garnishment, etc.—Wages.*

SEC. 959. The wages of all persons in the employ of any person or corporation shall be exempt from garnishment and proceedings supplemental to execution in the hands of such person or corporation, so long as such employe remains in such employment, not exceeding one month's wages at any one time.

SEC. 960. Any person or corporation in debt for wages * * * may at any time after being served with a garnishee summons, pay to any such employe the amount of wages exempted by the preceding section; and such payment shall discharge such garnishee defendant from liability for the amount so paid, as effectually as if paid before the issuing of such summons.

CHAPTER 4.—*Convict labor.*

SEC. 1866. All able-bodied male prisoners, sentenced to the county jail, while held for punishment, or the non-payment of fines or costs, whether the judgment also embraces imprisonment or is for a fine and costs only, may be put at hard labor upon the public wharves, streets, alleys or other thoroughfares in any city or town in the county where convicted, or upon any public road or highway therein, or upon any other work or improvement for the public good or benefit. * * *

CHAPTER 5.—*Sunday labor.*

SEC. 2000. Whoever, being over fourteen years of age, is found on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, * * * at common labor, or engaged in his usual avocation (works of charity and necessity only excepted), shall be fined in any sum not more than ten nor less than one dollar; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect such as conscientiously observe the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath, * * * .

CHAPTER 5.—*Employment, hours of labor, etc., of children.*

SEC. 2125. Whoever, being the owner, agent, overseer, or foreman of any cotton or woolen factory in this State, employs or permits to be employed, in any cotton or woolen factory of which he is the owner, agent, overseer, or foreman, any person, male or female, under the age of eighteen years, for a longer period than ten hours in any day, shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars nor less than fifty dollars.

CHAPTER 5.—*Intimidation, etc., of employers and employes.*

SEC. 2126. Whoever, by threats, intimidation, or force, prevents or seeks to prevent any person from doing work for or furnishing materials to any person, firm or corporation engaged in any lawful business, shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars nor less than twenty dollars, to which may be added imprisonment in the county jail not more than six months nor less than ten days.

SEC. 2127. Whoever unlawfully, by threats, intimidation or force, prevents or attempts to prevent any railroad company, or any of the agents, servants, or employes thereof, from moving, running and operating the locomotives, cars and trains of such railroad company, or from transporting and carrying passengers or freight in its cars on the line of such railroad company; or, in like manner, prevents or attempts to prevent, any express company, common carrier, or persons engaged in transporting or carrying passengers or freight for hire, from so transporting or

carrying either passengers or freight, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars nor less than fifty dollars, to which may be added imprisonment in the State prison not more than twenty-one years nor less than two years; and such offender shall be disfranchised and rendered incapable of holding any office of trust or profit for any determinate period.

CHAPTER 5.—*Protection of employes as voters.*

SEC. 2193. Whoever, for the purpose of influencing a voter, * * * if an employer of laborers or an agent of such employer, threatens to withhold the wages of or to dismiss from service any laborer in his employment, or refuses to allow to any such employe time to attend at the place of election and vote, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars nor less than twenty dollars, imprisoned in the State prison not more than five years nor less than one year, and disfranchised and rendered incapable of holding any office of trust or profit for any determinate period.

CHAPTER 6 — *Wages preferred—In Administration.*

SEC. 2378. Unless otherwise provided in this act, the debts and liabilities of a decedent shall, if his estate be solvent, be paid in the following order of classes:

First. The expenses of administration.

Second. The expenses of the funeral of the deceased.

Third. The expenses of his last sickness.

Fourth. Taxes accrued upon the real and personal estate of the deceased at his death, and taxes assessed upon the personal estate during the course of the administration.

Fifth. Debts secured by liens upon the personal and real estate of the decedent, created or suffered by him in his lifetime, and continuing in force. * * *

Sixth. A sum not exceeding fifty dollars, for wages due any employe for work and labor performed for the decedent within two months prior to his death.

* * * * *

CHAPTER 35.—*Corporations—Liability of stockholders for debts due employes.*

SEC. 3869. The stockholders and members of manufacturing and mining corporations shall only be liable for the amount of the stock subscribed by them respectively; * * * *Provided*, That such stockholders shall be individually liable for debts, due and owing laborers, servants, apprentices, and employes for services rendered such corporation.

CHAPTER 37.—*Railroad corporations—Liability of stockholders for debts due employees.*

SEC. 3934. The stockholders shall be individually liable to laborers, their executors, administrators, and assigns, for all labor done in the construction of said road that shall remain unpaid after the assets of the corporation shall have been exhausted.

CHAPTER 40.—*Steam-packet companies—Liability of Stockholders for debts due employees.*

SEC. 4142. The stockholders of any such company shall be individually liable, jointly and severally, for all debts due and owing mariners, boatmen, laborers, and servants, for services rendered; and to other creditors of the company they shall be liable to an amount equal to the stock held by them respectively.

CHAPTER 41.—*Horse-railroad companies—Liability of stockholders for debts due employees.*

SEC. 4161. Stockholders in such company shall be individually responsible for such company's liabilities or debts hereafter created, in the same manner and to the same extent, and no greater, than stockholders in other railroad companies are individually liable under the general laws of this State.

CHAPTER 46.—*Contractor's bond—Security for wages of employes on public works.*

SEC. 4246. No bid for the building or repairing any court-house, jail, poor asylum, bridge, fence, or other county building or work shall be received or entertained by the board of commissioners of any county in this state, unless such bid shall be accompanied by a good and sufficient bond, payable to the State of Indiana, signed by at least two resident freehold sureties; which bond shall guarantee the faithful performance and execution of the work so bid for, in case the same is awarded to said bidder, and that the contractor, so receiving said contract, shall promptly pay all debts incurred by him in the prosecution of such work, including labor, materials furnished, and for boarding the laborers thereon.

SEC. 4247. Any laborer and materialman, or person furnishing board to said contractor, as in the preceding section provided, and having a claim against such contractor therefor, shall have the right of action against such contractor and his bondsmen therefor: *Provided*, Such person shall have first demanded payment of the same from such contractor.

CHAPTER 71 — *Earnings of married women.*

SEC. 5130. A married woman may * * * perform any labor or service on her sole and separate account. The earnings * * * of any married woman accruing from her * * * services, or labor, other than labor for her husband or family, shall be her sole and separate property.

CHAPTER 75. — *Wages preferred—In assignments, execution, etc.*

SEC. 5206 (as amended by section 1605, supplement of 1889). Hereafter, when the property of any company, corporation, firm or person, engaged in any manufacturing, mechanical, agricultural or other business or employment, or in the construction of any work or building, shall be seized upon any mesne or final process of any court of this State, or where their business shall be suspended by the action of creditors or put into the hands of any assignee, receiver or trustee, then in all such cases the debts owing to laborers or employees, which have accrued by reason of their labor or employment to an amount not exceeding fifty dollars to each employe, for work and labor performed within six months next preceding the seizure of such property, shall be considered and treated as preferred debts, and such laborers or employees shall be preferred creditors, and shall be first paid in full, and if there be not sufficient to pay them in full, then the same shall be paid to them *pro rata*, after paying costs.

CHAPTER 86.—*Coal mine regulations and inspection.*

SEC. 5458. The term "mine," as used in this act, includes every shaft, slope or drift which is used, or has been used, in the mining and removing of coal from and below the surface of the ground.

SEC. 5460. At the request of the owner of any coal mine, the owner of the land, the miners working therein, or other person interested in the working of such mine, the Mine Inspector shall cause to be made an accurate map or plan of the workings of such mine, on a scale of not less than one inch to the one hundred feet, showing the area mined or excavated, and the location and connection of the lines of all adjoining lands with such excavation of the mine, and the name of the owners of such lands, so far as known, marked on each tract of land. Such map shall show the complete working of the mine; which map, when complete, shall be sworn to by the Mine Inspector to be a correct map of the working of such mine, and shall be kept on file in the office of the Mine Inspector, for inspection, at all times. The Mine Inspector shall be allowed a reasonable fee for making such survey, provided that he

employs a surveyor to make the same, but he shall not be allowed anything for making the map of the same. All expenses shall be paid by the party causing such survey and map to be made.

SEC. 5462. The original map or plan of any coal mine, or the copy filed with the Inspector, or a certified copy, issued under the hand and seal of such Inspector, shall be evidence in any court of justice in this State.

SEC. 5463. The term "owner," as used in this act, is hereby defined to mean the immediate proprietor, lessee or occupier of any coal mine or any part thereof; and the term "agent" is hereby defined to mean any person, other than the owner thereof, having the care and management of any coal mine, or any part thereof; and in case the mine is owned or occupied by a corporation, then any of its officers shall be deemed its agent.

SEC. 5464. The owner or agent of every coal mine shall * * * provide and establish a circulation of sufficient amount of pure air to dilute and expel therefrom the noxious and poisonous gases, to such an extent that the entire mine shall be in a fit state, at all times, for the men to work therein, and be free from danger to their health and lives from said gases and impure air—said ventilation to be produced by any suitable appliance that will produce and insure a constant supply of pure air throughout the entire mine. But in no case shall a furnace be used at the bottom of the shaft in a mine for the purpose of producing a hot up-cast of air, where the hoisting apparatus and buildings are built directly over the top of the shaft. Every such mine shall have ventilation affording one hundred cubic feet per minute for each and every person employed in such mine, which shall be circulated through the main-headings and cross headings, to an extent that will dilute and render harmless the noxious gases generated therein.

SEC. 5465. When a place is likely to contain a dangerous accumulation of water or gases, the working, approaching such place, shall not exceed eight feet in width, and there shall be constantly kept, at a sufficient distance (not less than three yards in advance), one bore-hole near the center of the working, and sufficient flank bore holes on each side; and when two veins are worked in the same shaft, the upper shall be so protected that no danger will occur to the miners working in the lower vein.

SEC. 5466. No owner or agent of any coal mine shall place in charge of any engine used for conveying into or hoisting out of such mine, any but experienced, competent, and sober engineers. No engineer in charge of such engine shall allow any person, except such as may be deputed for that purpose by the owner or agent, to interfere with it or any part

of the machinery; and no person shall interfere, or in any way intimidate the engineer in the discharge of his duties. In no case shall more than six men ride on any cage or car at one time; and no person shall ride upon a loaded cage or car when the same is being hoisted out of or being conveyed into the mine.

SEC. 5467. The owner or agent of every coal mine operated by shaft or slope, shall provide a sufficient cover, overhead, on all carriages or cages used for lowering and hoisting persons into and out of the mine and, on the top of every shaft, an approved safety-gate; also, an approved safety-spring on the top of every slope. An adequate brake shall be attached to every drum or machine used for lowering or raising persons into or out of all shafts or slopes; and also a proper indicator, in addition to any mark on the rope, which show to the person who works the machine the position of the cage or load in the shaft. And there shall be cut in the side of every hoisting-shaft, at the bottom thereof, a traveling-way sufficiently high and wide to enable persons to pass the shaft in going from one side to the other, without passing over or under the cage or other hoisting apparatus.

SEC. 5468. The owner or agent of every coal mine shaft or slope * * * shall keep the top of every such shaft or slope, and the entrance thereof, securely fenced off by vertical or flat gates, covering and protecting the mouth of such shaft or slope. The entrance of an abandoned shaft or slope shall be securely fenced off, so that no injury can arise therefrom. The owner or agent, or either of them, violating the provisions of this section shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$10 for each day or part of day the same is violated.

SEC. 5469. Any miner, workman, or other person, who shall, knowingly, injure or interfere with any safety-lamp, air-course or with any brattice, or obstruct or throw open doors, or disturb any part of the machinery or ride upon a loaded car or wagon in any shaft or slope, or do any act whereby the lives or health of the persons, or the security of the mine and machinery are endangered, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$10.

SEC. 5470. The Mine Inspector, miners employed and working in and about the mine, the owner of the land, or other persons interested in the royalty or rental of such mine, shall, at all proper times, have full right of access and examination of all scales, machinery, or apparatus used in or about said mine, including the bank-book in which the weight of coal is kept, to determine the amount of coal mined, for the purpose of ascertaining the accuracy thereof.

SEC. 5472 (as amended by section 1753, supplement of 1889). The rope used for hoisting and lowering in every coal mine shall be a wire rope, and shall be examined by some competent person every morning

before the men descend into the shaft. When gas is known to exist, there shall be a competent fire-boss, whose duty it shall be to examine each and every place in the mine, before the men are permitted to enter for work. Said fire-boss shall be at the bottom or mouth of the mine each day, to inform every man as to the state of his room or entry. Said work shall be carefully examined every morning with safety-lamps, by a competent person, before any workmen are allowed to enter.

SEC. 5473. * * * The Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a Mine Inspector, who shall hold his office for two years and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified. Such inspector shall be a resident of the State of Indiana, and a practical miner in said State; and no person shall be eligible to hold the office of Mine Inspector who is or may be pecuniarily interested in any coal mine within this State, directly or indirectly. Said Mine Inspector, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall execute a bond, with sufficient surety, payable to the State of Indiana, in the sum of one thousand dollars, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office; which bond shall be approved by and filed with the Secretary of State. He shall take an oath of office, which shall be endorsed on the back of his bond.

SEC. 5475. It shall be the duty of the Mine Inspector appointed under this act to enter, examine, and inspect any and all coal mines, and the works and machinery belonging thereto, at any reasonable time, by day or by night, but so as not to hinder or obstruct the working of any coal mine more than is reasonably necessary, in the discharge of his duties; and the agent or owner of such coal mine is hereby required to furnish the necessary facilities for such entry, examination and inspection. Should the owner or agent fail or refuse to permit such inspection or furnish such facilities, the owner or agent so failing shall be deemed to have committed a misdemeanor. And it is hereby made the duty of such inspector to charge such owner or agent with such violation, under oath, in any court having jurisdiction; and, upon conviction, the owner or agent, or either or both, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for each offense.

SEC. 5476. The inspector appointed under this act shall devote his entire time and attention to the duties of his office. He shall make personal inspection, at least twice each year, of all coal mines in this State, and shall see that every precaution is taken to insure the health and safety of the workmen therein employed, that the provisions and requirements of this act are faithfully carried out, and that the penalties of the law are enforced against all who willfully disobey its requirements. He shall also collect and tabulate the following facts. The number and thickness of each vein or stratum of coal, and their respective depths below the surface, which are now worked or may be hereafter worked;

the kind or quality of coal; how the same is mined, whether by shaft, slope or drift; the number of mines in operation in each county; the owners thereof; the number of men employed in each mine; and the aggregate yearly production of tons from each mine; estimate the amount of capital employed at each mine; and give any other information relative to coal and mining that he may deem necessary; all of which facts, so tabulated, together with a statement of the condition of mines as to safety and ventilation, he shall freely set forth in an annual report to the Governor, together with his recommendation as to such other legislation on the subject of mining as he may think proper.

SEC. 5477. No boy under fourteen years of age shall be employed to work in any of the mines of this State.

SEC. 5478. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars for each offense.

SEC. 5479. Nothing in this act * * * shall apply to any coal mine when there is less than ten men used in and about such mine.

SEC. 5480, (as amended by section 1754, supplement of 1889). It shall be the duty of the Mine Inspector, in addition to his other duties, to examine all scales used at any coal mine in this State for the purpose of weighing coal taken out of said mine; the same to be tested by sealed weights, to be furnished to said Mine Inspector by the Auditor of the State, the cost of which is to be audited by the Auditor of State, and paid out of any money in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated. And, on inspection, if found incorrect, he shall notify the owner or agent of any such mine that the same is incorrect, and, after such notice, it shall be unlawful for any person or agent to use or suffer the same to be used, until the same is so adjusted that the same will give the true and correct weight. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars for each day or part of a day the same may be used.

[NOTE.—Sections 1764, 1766 and 1778 of Elliott's Supplement of 1889 are sections 2, 4 and 16 of an act approved March 11, 1889. This act has no enacting clause and does not therefore comply with section 1, article IV of the Constitution of the State. If this act is operative, sections 1764 and 1766 would supersede section 5480 of the Revised Statutes of 1881 as amended by section 1754 of Elliott's Supplement of 1889, and section 1778 would supersede section 5464 of the Revised Statutes of 1881. The above named sections of Elliott's Supplement of 1889 are given in full further along.]

CHAPTER 90.—*Bureau of Statistics.*

SEC. 5720. It shall be the duty of the several city, incorporated town, county, and township assessors, trustees, officers of school boards, and boards of health, in their respective cities, towns, counties and townships; the agents or superintendents of all manufacturing, mining and mechanical establishments; the managers and superintendents of all corporations, manufacturing, mechanical, and transportation companies and associations; and county superintendents of schools, to make reports and answer questions relating to the duties of said bureau, upon such blanks as may be furnished to them for such purposes by said bureau. And the chief of said department shall have power to administer oaths, and to examine witnesses under oath, on questions relating to production, manufacturing, mining, transportation, labor, wages, savings, and respecting such other matters as relate to the duties of said bureau.

SEC. 5722. Any person or persons authorized by the bureau to collect statistics, or to answer questions relating thereto, who shall neglect or refuse to make true returns, as provided for in this act, shall forfeit and pay a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars.

CHAPTER 96.—*Convict labor.*

SEC. 6138. The convicts may be hired in any number, not exceeding one hundred in any one contract, in such manner as the directors, in their judgment, may consider most conducive to the interests of the State * * * In allotting convicts whose labor is thus contracted for, the warden shall do it in such manner as he shall consider will give the convict such knowledge of any mechanical art as will be most conducive to his interests after his discharge.

SEC. 6142. * * * All convicts shall, so far as may be consistent with their age, sex, and ability, be kept at hard labor, in such manner as the warden shall deem most advantageous to the State, not inconsistent with this act, and under such rules and regulations as the directors may, from time to time, prescribe.

SEC. 6149. The directors of the State prison situated in Clark County, Indiana, are hereby authorized to cause the convicts confined, or hereafter to be confined, in said prison, to be employed outside the walls of said prison, chopping wood and timber for the use of such prison, making brick, or at any other labor on the land owned by the State adjoining the prison, and in the cultivation of any fields or grounds that may be leased by the directors, for the purpose of raising vegetable products for the use of said prison.

SEC. 6161. The directors of the Southern State prison are authorized, if they find it impossible to hire the labor of the convicts upon cash contracts, at reasonable prices, to let and hire the labor of said convicts, and to receive in payment therefor such manufactured articles as will meet with the most ready sale, and they shall dispose of such manufactured articles for the best prices that can be obtained, and the proceeds shall be paid by them into the State treasury, for the use of said prison.

ELLIOTT'S SUPPLEMENT OF 1889.

CHAPTER 7.—*Alien contract labor.*

SEC. 438 * * * It shall be unlawful for any person, company, partnership, or corporation, in any manner whatsoever, to prepay transportation or in any way assist or encourage the importation or migration of any alien or aliens, any foreigner or foreigners, into the State of Indiana under contract or agreement, parol or special, express or implied, made previous to the importation or migration of such alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners, to perform labor or service of any kind in this State.

SEC. 439. * * * All contracts or agreements, express or implied, parol or special, which may hereafter be made by and between any person, company, partnership or corporation, and any foreigner or foreigners, alien or aliens, to perform labor or service, or having reference to the performance of labor or service, by any person in the State of Indiana previous to the migration or importation of the person or persons whose labor or service is contracted for, into the United States, shall be utterly void and of no effect.

SEC. 440. For every violation of any of the provisions of * * * this act, the person, partnership, company or corporation violating the same by knowingly assisting, encouraging or soliciting migration or importation of any alien or aliens, or of any foreigner or foreigners into the State of Indiana to perform labor or service of any kind under contract or agreement, express or implied, parol or special, with such alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners, previous to becoming residents or citizens of the United States, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars.

SEC. 441. Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent any citizen or subject of any foreign country temporarily residing in the United States, either in a private or official capacity, from engaging under

contract or otherwise, persons not residents or citizens of the United States, to act as private secretaries, servants or domestics for such foreigner temporarily residing in the United States, nor shall this act be so construed as to prevent any person or persons, partnership or corporation, from engaging, under contract or agreement, skilled workmen in foreign countries to perform labor in the State of Indiana, in or upon any new industry not at present established in the State: *Provided*, That skilled labor for that purpose can not otherwise be obtained; nor shall the provisions of this act apply to professional actors, artists, lecturers or singers, nor to persons employed strictly as personal or domestic servants: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed as prohibiting any individual from assisting any member of his family, or relative, or personal friend to migrate from any foreign country to the State for the purpose of settlement here.

CHAPTER 11.—*Certain employments of children forbidden.*

SEC. 628. Any person having the care, custody or control of any minor child under the age of fifteen years, who shall in any manner sell, apprentice, give away, or otherwise dispose of such child, and any person who shall take, receive or employ such child for the vocation or occupation of rope or wire-walking, or as an acrobat, gymnast, contortionist, or rider; and any person who, having the care, custody or control of any minor child, shall sell, apprentice, give away, or otherwise dispose of such child, or who shall take, receive, or employ such child for any obscene, indecent or illegal exhibition or vocation, or any vocation injurious to the health or dangerous to the life or limb of such child engaged therein, or for the purpose of prostitution, and any person who shall retain, harbor or employ any minor child in or about any assignation house or brothel, or in any place where any obscene, indecent or illegal exhibition takes place, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before any justice of the peace, mayor, police judge or criminal court shall be fined not less than ten dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, to which may be added imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

SEC. 629. Any person having the care, custody or control, lawful or unlawful, of any minor child under the age of eighteen years, who shall apprentice, give away, let out, hire, or otherwise dispose of such minor to any person for the purpose of singing, playing on musical instruments, begging, or for any mendicant business whatever, in the streets, roads or other highways of the State, and whosoever shall take, receive, hire, employ, use or have in custody any such [minor] for the vocation, occupation, calling, service or purpose of singing, playing upon musical instruments or begging upon the streets, roads or other highways of the State,

or for any mendicant business whatever, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in the manner provided in the first section of this act, shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, to which may be added imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

CHAPTER 11. — *Employment of children in underground mines.*

SEC. 631. Any person who shall take, receive, hire or employ any child under twelve years of age in any underground works, or mines, or like place whatsoever, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof in the manner provided in the first section of this act, shall be fined not less than five dollars, nor more than fifty dollars.

CHAPTER 11. — *Employment, hours of labor, etc., of children.*

SEC. 645. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, company, corporation or association engaged in manufacturing iron, steel, nails, metals, machinery or tobacco, to employ or keep at work any child under twelve years of age.

SEC. 646. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, company, corporation or association engaged in manufacturing in this State, and permitted by law to employ child labor, to employ or keep at work any child under twelve years of age more than eight hours per day.

SEC. 647. Any foreman, clerk, officer, agent or other person who shall violate either of the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than ten dollars and not more than one hundred dollars.

CHAPTER 17. — *Forced contributions from railroad employees.*

SEC. 1092. It shall be unlawful for any railroad company or corporation operating railroads in Indiana to exact from its employes, without first obtaining written consent thereto in each and every instance, any portion of their wages for the maintenance of any hospital, reading-room, library, gymnasium or restaurant.

SEC. 1093. Any paymaster, auditor or employe of any company so exacting from its employes such sums of money shall, upon conviction thereof in any Circuit Court having competent jurisdiction, be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, as the Court may decree.

CHAPTER 28 *Payment of wages.*

SEC. 1596. Every company, corporation or association now existing, or hereafter organized and doing business in this State, shall, in the absence of a written contract to the contrary, be required to make full settlement with, and full payment in money to, its employes, engaged in manual or mechanical labor, for such work and labor done or performed by said employes for such company, corporation or association at least once in every calendar month of the year.

SEC. 1597. If any company, corporation or association shall neglect to make such payment, such employe may demand the same of said company, corporation or association, or any agent of said company, corporation or association, upon whom summons might be issued in a suit for such wages, and if said company, corporation or association shall neglect to pay the same for thirty days thereafter, said company, corporation or association shall be liable to a penalty of one dollar for each succeeding day, to be collected by such employe in a suit (together with reasonable attorneys' fees in said suit) for said wages withheld. *Provided*, That said penalty in no instance exceed twice the amount due and withheld.

SEC. 1598. All debts due any person for manual or mechanical labor shall be a preferred claim in all cases against any individual, copartnership, corporation or joint stock company where the property thereof shall pass into the hands of an assignee or receiver, and such assignee or receiver in the distribution and payment of the debts shall be required to first pay in full all debts due for manual or mechanical labor before paying any other, except the legitimate costs and expenses.

SEC. 1599. Every corporation, association, company, firm or person engaged, in this State, in mining coal, ore or other mineral, or quarrying stone, or in manufacturing iron, steel, lumber, staves, heading, barrels, brick, tile, machinery, agricultural or mechanical implements, or any article of merchandise, shall pay each employe of such corporation, company, association, firm or person, if demanded, at least once in every two weeks, the amount due such employe for labor, and such payment shall be in lawful money of the United States, and any contract to the contrary shall be void.

SEC. 1600. Any person, copartnership, corporation or association, or any member, agent or employe thereof, who shall publish, issue or circulate any check, card or other paper, which is not commercial paper payable at a fixed time in any bank in this State, at its full face value, in lawful money of the United States, with eight per cent. interest, or by bank check or currency issued by authority of the United States government, to any employe of such person, co-partnership, corporation or association, in payment for any work or labor done by such employe, or in

payment for any labor contracted to be done by such employe, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not more than one hundred dollars.

SEC. 1601. It shall be unlawful for any corporation, company, association, firm or person described in section [1599] * * * or the officers and agents of such, to sell, directly or indirectly, to any employe of such corporation, association, firm or person, any merchandise or supplies at a higher price than such merchandise or supplies are sold by such corporation, company, association, firm or person to others for cash. *

SEC. 1602. Every corporation, company, association, firm or person who shall fail for ten days after demand of payment has been made to pay employes for their labor * * * shall be liable to such employe for the full value of his labor, to which shall be added a penalty of one dollar for each succeeding day, not exceeding double the amount of wages due, and a reasonable attorney's fee, to be recovered in a civil action and collectible without relief.

SEC. 1603. Every corporation or person who knowingly and willfully violates any of the provisions of section [1601] * * *, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined in any sum not less than five nor more than one hundred dollars.

SEC. 1604. [The above sections] shall not in any way affect the liens of laborers, as now secured to them by the laws of this State.

CHAPTER 28.—*Hours of labor.*

SEC. 1606. * * * Eight hours shall constitute a legal day's work for all classes of mechanics, workingmen and laborers, excepting those engaged in agricultural or domestic labor, but overwork for an extra compensation by agreement between employer and employe is hereby permitted.

SEC. 1607. [These sections] shall apply to all persons, firms, corporations, companies or associations employing labor in this State, and to all mechanics, workingmen and laborers now, or hereafter employed by this State or any municipal corporation herein, through its agents, or officers, or in the employ of persons contracting with this State, or any municipal corporations thereof for performance of labor on the public works of this State, or such corporation.

SEC. 1608. Any person, firm, company, corporation or association doing business in this State, or any officer or agent of this State or municipal corporation thereof, who shall violate or otherwise evade the provisions of [these sections], shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not greater than five hundred dollars, and if the person or persons violating the same be

an officer or agent of this State, or of any municipal corporation thereof, he shall, in addition to such fine, be removed from his position.

SEC. 1609. Any party or parties, contracting with this State, or any municipal corporation thereof, who shall fail to comply with, or secretly evade, the provisions hereof, by exacting and receiving more hours of labor than is herein fixed, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not greater than five hundred dollars, and in addition thereto, in the option of the State or municipal corporation, forfeit such contract.

CHAPTER 28.—*Contracts waiving the payment of wages in money unlawful.*

SEC. 1610. It shall be unlawful for any owner, corporation, association, company, firm or person engaged in mining coal, ore or other minerals or quarrying stone, or in manufacturing iron, steel, lumber, staves, heading, barrels, brick, tile, machinery, agricultural or mechanical implements or any article of merchandise, to directly or indirectly procure any person or persons to execute a contract or agreement to waive his or their legal right to demand of or receive from such owner, corporation, association, company, firm or person, at least once every two weeks, payment of the amount due such person or persons for labor performed, in lawful money of the United States.

CHAPTER 28.—*Coercion of employe to buy at particular place unlawful.*

SEC. 1611. It shall be unlawful for any owner, corporation, association, company, firm or person engaged in this State in mining coal, ore or other minerals, or quarrying stone, or in manufacturing iron, steel, lumber, staves, heading, barrels, brick, tile, machinery, agricultural or mechanical implements, or any article of merchandise to directly or indirectly procure any person or persons to execute any contract or agreement by the terms of which such person or persons agree to purchase any article of merchandise, food, groceries or supplies of any particular person, corporation, association, firm or company, or at any particular place, shop or store in this State.

SEC. 1612. It shall be unlawful for any owner, manager, superintendent, operator, bank boss, agent or employer employed in any of the occupations (above) described * * * , to hold out any tokens or inducements, or make any threats or promises of reward, or in any other way by words or acts to coerce any of their employes to buy any article of merchandise, food, groceries or supplies of any particular person, corporation, association, firm or company, or at any particular place, shop or store in this State.

SEC 1613. It shall be unlawful for any owner, manager, superintendent, operator, bank boss, agent or employer to attempt by words or acts to coerce any of their employes to buy any article of merchandise, food, groceries or supplies of any particular person, corporation, association, firm or company, or at any particular place, shop or store in this State.

CHAPTER 28.—*Penalty for violation of sections 1610 to 1613, inclusive.*

SEC. 1614. Every owner, corporation, association, company, firm, person, manager, superintendent, bank boss, agent or employer, who shall violate any of the provisions of [these sections] * * * , shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not more than two hundred dollars

CHAPTER 28—*Blacklisting.*

SEC 1516. If any person, agent, company or corporation, after having discharged any employe from his or its service, shall prevent, or attempt to prevent, by word or writing of any kind, such discharged employe from obtaining employment with any other person, company or corporation, such person, agent or corporation shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars nor less than one hundred dollars, and such person agent, company or corporation shall be liable in penal damages to such discharged person to be recovered by civil action; but this section shall not be construed as prohibiting any person or agent of any company or corporation from informing in writing any other person, company or corporation, to whom such discharged person or employe has applied for employment, a truthful statement of the reasons for such discharge.

SEC. 1616. If any railway company, or any other company, or partnership or corporation in this State shall authorize or allow any of its or their agents to blacklist any discharged employes, or attempt by word or writing, or any other means whatever to prevent such discharged employe, or any employe who may have voluntarily left said company's service, from obtaining employment with any other person or company, except as [above] provided * * * , such company or copartnership shall be liable in treble damages to such employe so prevented from obtaining employment, to be recovered by him by a civil action.

CHAPTER 28.—*Cause of discharge in writing to be furnished employes upon demand.*

SEC. 1617. It shall be the duty of any person, agent, company or corporation, after having discharged any employe from his or its service, upon demand by such discharged employe, to furnish him in writing a

full, succinct and complete statement of the cause or causes of his discharge, and if such person, agent, company or corporation shall refuse so to do within a reasonable time after such demand, it shall ever after be unlawful for such person, agent, company or corporation to furnish any statement of the cause of such discharge to any person or corporation, or in any way to blacklist or to prevent such discharged person from procuring employment elsewhere, subject to the penalties proscribed in * * * this act: *Provided*, That said written cause of discharge, when so made by such person, agent, company or corporation at the request of such discharged employe shall never be used as the cause for an action for slander or libel, either civil or criminal, against the person, agent, company or corporation so furnishing the same.

CHAPTER 34 — *Coal mine regulations and inspection.*

SEC. 1755. Whenever the mining of coal is paid for by weight, the persons employed in mining the same shall have the right of selecting and keeping in the weigh office, or at the place of weighing the coal, a check-weighman, who shall have the right to inspect the weighing of the coal so mined by such miners; the miners to select and pay their said check-weighman.

SEC. 1756. It shall not be lawful for any owner, agent or operator to allow more than ten persons to work in any mine, shaft, slope or drift in every twenty-four hours after five thousand square yards have been excavated, until the second outlet shall have been made. The said outlet, or manway, shall be separated from the hoisting shaft by at least one hundred feet in width of natural strata, and shall be available at all times to all employes engaged in the mines, and that for every shaft used as a manway there shall be provided stairways at an angle of not more than sixty degrees, with landings at easy and convenient distances, and with guard rails attached to each set of stairs from the top to the bottom of the same. The gangways or traveling roads to said outlet shall not be less than four feet high and three feet wide, and shall be kept as free from water as average hauling roads in mines. All water coming from the surface or out of the strata in the shaft shall be conducted by rags or otherwise to be prevented from falling down the shaft so as to wet persons who are ascending or descending the stairway of the shaft. The Mine Inspector shall see that the provisions of this section are complied with.

SEC. 1757. Breaks through or airways shall be made in every room, at least every seventy-five feet, and all breaks through or airways, except those last made near the working faces of the mine, shall be closed up and made air-tight by brattice, trap doors or otherwise. The doors used in adjusting or directing the ventilation of the mines shall be so hung and

adjusted that they will close themselves, or be supplied with springs or pulleys, so that they can not be left standing open, nor shall any driver or other person, by prop or otherwise, cause the same to stand open. Air courses shall be driven properly adjoining all entries, and as nearly parallel thereto as may be, such air courses not to exceed such width as will render them safe, with a sufficient pillar of coal left between them to secure the roof from falling on account of weight of the superincumbent strata forming the roof over the coal seam.

SEC. 1758. The owner, agent or operator of any coal mine shall keep a sufficient supply of timber at the mine so that the workmen may, at all times, be able to properly secure the workings from caving in, and the agent, owner or operator shall deliver, when selected, all props of proper lengths, and timbers to the rooms of the workmen when needed and required.

SEC. 1759. Before a mine, or any part of a mine, that adjoins other lands is abandoned, the owner or agent shall make a survey showing the farthest extremities of the entries or rooms worked in such mine toward the lines of adjoining lands, and also to have the mine property staked on the surface and a map thereof made and filed, within thirty days thereafter, at the office of the county recorder in the county where such mine is located; said map shall have attached thereto the affidavit of the mining engineer making the map, and of the mine boss in charge of the underground workings of said mine. Such map shall be properly labeled and filed by the recorder, and be preserved as a part of the record of the land on which such mines are located, and the recorder shall receive for said filing from said owner or agent, a fee of fifty cents.

SEC. 1760. Approved safety catches shall be attached to every cage used for the purpose of hoisting or lowering persons.

SEC. 1761. Miners' bosses shall visit their miners in their working places at least once every day where any number, not less than ten nor more than fifty, are employed, and as often as once every two days when more than fifty miners are employed. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined in any sum not less than ten nor more than five hundred dollars.

* * * * *

SEC. 1763. The owner, agent or operator of every coal mine in this State, at which the miners are paid by weight, shall provide suitable and accurate scales of standard manufacture for the weighing of coal which shall be delivered from such mine.

SEC. 1764. At every coal mine in this State, where coal is mined by weight, it shall be the duty of the weighman and the check-weighman to examine and balance said scales every morning, and in no case shall any

be weighed until such scales are tested and found correct: *Provided*, if the weighman and check-weighman shall disagree, work may not be done until the Mine Inspector can be present, and any erroneous results made during such time shall be rectified. When differences arise between check-weighman and weighman, or owners or agents of the mine, as to the correctness of the scales, the same shall be referred to the Mine Inspector, whose duty it shall be to regulate the same at all times, and in the event of said scales proving to be correct, then the parties applying for the testing thereof shall bear all costs, but if not correct then the owners or agents of said mine shall pay the costs and charges of making said examination.

* * * * *

Sec. 1766. Any owner or agent operating a coal mine in this State who shall fail to comply with the[se] provisions * * * or who shall obstruct or hinder the carrying out of any of its requirements, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than two hundred dollars, and in default of payment he shall be imprisoned three months in the county jail.

Sec. 1767. All screens used in the screening of block coal at the mine in this State, unless otherwise agreed upon in writing between the proprietor or operators of any mine and the miners employed in such mine, shall be a different screen other than the screen provided for by this act, may be used, shall not be, when the diamond bar is used, more than one and one-half inches space between the bars, and when the flat bar is used not more than one and one-eighth of an inch between the bars. All screens used in the screening of bituminous coal shall not, when the diamond bar is used, be more than one and one-fourth inches between the bars, and when the flat bar is used not more than one and one-half inches between the bars.

* * * Such screens shall not be more than twelve feet long and without breaks, and not more than five feet wide, with stays or fastenings placed underneath the bars, not more than three feet apart, to hold the bars in place.

Sec. 1768. Any owner, agent, [or] operator who shall violate the [above] provisions * * * shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than five hundred dollars.

Sec. 1769. The owner, operator or agent of any coal mine in this State shall keep a sufficient supply of timber at the mine, and the owner, operator or agent shall deliver all props, caps and timbers (of proper length) to the rooms of the workmen when needed and required, so that the workmen may at all times be able to secure the workings as they come in.

Sec. 1770. When two veins of coal are being mined in one shaft, reflecting lamps shall be kept lighted at all times when said mine is

in operation, one on each side of the shaft, not more than nine feet from said shaft in the upper vein.

SEC. 1771. The owner, operator or agent shall cover the cages with one-fourth-inch boiler plate, so as to keep safe so far as possible persons descending into and ascending out of such shaft, and no person shall descend any shaft when coal is ascending on the other cage.

SEC. 1772. There shall be a formality of signals at all coal shafts in this State, with a signal bell in the bottom of each shaft. One bell shall signify to hoist coal or empty cage, and also to stop either when in motion. Two bells shall signify that men are coming up. When return signal is received from the engineer, men will get in the cage and ring one bell to hoist. Four bells shall signify to hoist slowly, implying danger. The engineer's signal for men to get on the cage shall be one bell.

SEC. 1773. A copy of [the above] section * * * shall be printed and conspicuously posted at the top and bottom of the shaft and in the engine room, by the owner, operator or agent of the mine.

SEC. 1774. The mining boss shall visit and examine every working place in the mine at least every alternate day while the miners of such place are, or should be, at work and shall examine and see that each and every working place is properly secured by props or timber, and that safety in all respects is assured, and that no person shall be permitted in an unsafe place, unless it be for the purpose of making it safe. He shall advise that a sufficient supply of props, caps and timber are always on hand at the miners' working places. He shall see also that all loose coal, slate and rock overhead wherein miners have to travel to and from their work, are carefully secured.

SEC. 1775. For any injury to persons or property occasioned by any violation of this act, or any willful failure to comply with any of its provisions, a right of action against the owner, operator or agent, shall accrue to the party injured for the direct injury sustained thereby, and in case of loss of life by reason of such violation, a right of action shall accrue to the widow, children or adopted children, or to parents or parent, or to any other person or persons who were, before such loss of life, dependent for support on the person or persons so killed for life recovery for damages for the injury sustained by reason of such loss of life or lives.

SEC. 1776. Whenever loss of life shall occur by reason of any accident whatsoever in or about any coal mine, it shall be the duty of the person having charge of such coal mine to report the facts thereof, without delay to the Mine Inspector, and the said Mine Inspector shall immediately go to the scene of said accident. He shall investigate and ascertain the cause of such loss of life, and have the power to compel the attendance of witnesses, and administer oaths or affirmations to them.

and the cost of such investigation shall be paid by the county in which the loss of life may have occurred, in the same manner as costs of coroners' inquests are now paid. The Inspector shall give testimony in any suit for damages for the violation of any provisions of this act.

SEC 1777. The failure of the person in charge of any coal mine in which such loss of life may have occurred to give notice to the Mine Inspector * * * shall subject such person to a fine not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars * * * and in default of payment of such fine he shall be sentenced to not less than sixty days nor more than ninety days in the county jail.

SEC 1778. The owner, operator or agent of every coal mine, whether shaft, slope or drift, shall provide and maintain hereafter for every such mine whether shaft, slope or drift, shall provide and maintain hereafter for every such mine ample means for ventilation, affording not less than one hundred cubic feet per minute for each and every person employed in said mine, and as much more as the circumstances may require, which shall be circulated around the main entries and cross-entries and working places to an extent that will render harmless all noxious or dangerous gases generated there, and every place where fire damp is known to exist, or supposed to exist, shall be carefully examined by the fire boss immediately before each shift, with a safety lamp, and in making said examination it shall be the duty of the fire boss, at each examination, to leave at the face of every place examined, evidence of his presence, and it shall be unlawful for any miners to enter any mine, or part of a mine, generating fire damp until it has been examined by the fire boss, as aforesaid, and reported by him to be safe.

SEC 1779. The currents of air in mines shall be split, so as to give a separate current to at least every one hundred persons at work, and the Mine Inspector shall have discretion to order a separate current for a smaller number of men if special conditions render it necessary. Whenever the Mine Inspector shall find men working without sufficient air, or under any unsafe conditions, he shall give to [the] operator a reasonable notice to rectify the same, and upon his refusal to do so, may himself order the men out until said portions of said mines shall be put in proper condition.

SEC 1780. Breaks through, or air-ways, shall be made in every room at least every eighty feet, and all breaks-through, or air-ways, except those last made near the working places of the mine, shall be closed up and made air tight. The doors used in assisting or directing the ventilation of a mine when coal is being hauled through, shall be opened and closed by persons designated to do the same, so that the driver or other person may not cause the doors to stand open.

SEC 1781. In order to better secure the proper ventilation of every

coal mine and promote the health and safety of the persons employed therein, the owner, operator or agent shall employ a competent mining boss who shall be an experienced coal miner, and shall keep a careful watch over the ventilating apparatus and the air-ways, and shall see that, as the miners advance their excavations all loose coal, slate and rock overhead are carefully secured against falling therein or on the traveling ways. He shall measure the air current at least once a week at the inlet and outlet, and at or near the face of the entries. He shall keep a record of such measurements which shall be entered in a book kept for that purpose, the said book to be opened for the inspection of the mine inspector. He shall, also, on or about the first day of each month, mail to the inspector a true copy of the air measurements given, stating also the number of persons employed in or about said mine, the mules and horses used and the number of days worked in each month * * * .

SEC. 1782. The provisions of this act shall apply to all coal mines in this State.

SEC. 1783. The neglect or refusal to perform the duties required to be performed by * * * this act, by the parties therein required to perform them, or the violation of any of the provisions or requirements hereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine not less than twenty-five dollars, and not exceeding two hundred dollars.

CHAPTER 37.—*Bureau of statistics.*

SEC. 1854. In addition to the other duties now imposed by law on the Chief of the Indiana Bureau of Statistics, he shall collect, compile and systematize statistics, with reference to the subject of labor in its social, educational, industrial, and general condition, wages and treatment of all classes of our working people, to the end that the effects of the same upon the permanent prosperity and productive industry may be shown, and shall report to the Legislature, in convenient form, the results of his investigation.

SEC. 1855. The duties of such bureau shall be to collect * * * , assort, systematize, print and present in biennial reports to the Legislature statistical details relating to all departments of labor in this State, including the penal institutions thereof, particularly concerning the hours of labor, the number of laborers and mechanics employed, the number of apprentices in each trade, with the nativity of such laborers, mechanics and apprentices, wages earned, savings from the same, the culture, moral and mental, with age and sex of person employed, the number and character of accidents, the sanitary condition of institutions where labor is employed, as well as the influence of the several kinds of labor, and the use of intoxicating liquors upon the health and mental

condition of the laborers, the restrictions, if any, which are put upon apprentices when indentured, the proportion of married laborers and mechanics who live in rented houses, with the average annual rental of the same, the average number of members in the families of married laborers or mechanics, the value of property owned by laborers or mechanics (if foreign born) upon their arrival in this country, and the length of time they have resided here, the subjects of cooperation, strikes, or other labor difficulties, trades unions and other labor organizations, and their effects upon labor and capital, with such other matter relating to the commercial, industrial and sanitary condition of the laboring classes and permanent prosperity of the respective industries of the State as such bureau may be able to gather, accompanied by such recommendations relating thereto as the bureau may deem proper.

SEC. 1856. The chief or duly authorized deputy shall have power to examine witnesses under oath, to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of papers while acting in any part of this State, and witnesses may be summoned by said chief or authorized deputy thereof by its process, in the same manner administer oaths and take testimony in all matters relating to the duties herein required of said bureau.

SEC. 1857. Any county, municipal or township officer, corporation, firm, individual or association doing business within this State, who shall neglect or refuse for thirty days, to answer questions by circular or upon personal application, or who shall refuse to obey the summons and give testimony according to the provisions of this act, shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars, to be collected by the order of the Chief of said Bureau of Statistics in an action wherein the State of Indiana shall be plaintiff.

CHAPTER 38.—*Convict labor.*

SEC. 2032. Hereafter the exclusive right to manufacture any specific article or to carry on a definite line of manufacturing within the prisons in this State, shall not be given as a part of the conditions of any contract for less than fifty men, and when any contract is in force in which the exclusive right to manufacture is a part of the conditions of such contract, if other contracts are made for additional numbers of men for the same line of work, the exclusive right in such new contracts for additional men shall not extend beyond the time of the expiration of the first said pending contracts.

TRADE-MARKS.

[APPROVED MARCH 6, 1891.]

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana,* That any firm, person, corporation or voluntary association that are citizens of the State of Indiana, except foreign corporations, and who are entitled to the exclusive use of any lawful trade-mark, label, brand, stamp or wrapper, may obtain protection for such lawful trade-mark, label, brand, stamp or wrapper by complying with the following requirements: First, by causing to be filed with the Secretary of State a statement specifying the names of the parties, and the residences and places of business, who desire the protection of the trade-mark, label, brand, stamp or wrapper, the class of merchandise and the particular description of goods comprised in such class, by which the trade-mark, label, brand, stamp or wrapper has been, or is intended to be protected. A description of trade-mark, label, brand, stamp or wrapper, with *fac-simile* thereof, showing the mode in which it has been and is intended to be applied and used, and the length of time, if any, during which the trade-mark, label, brand, stamp or wrapper has been in use. Second, by making a payment of a fee of two dollars to the Secretary of State, whose duty it will be to file and record said statement in a book kept for the purpose, to be procured by him as other books in his office of like nature are procured.

SEC. 2. Any certificate or statement prescribed in the preceding section must, in order to create any right whatever in favor of the party filing it, be accompanied by a written declaration verified by the person, or some member of the firm or officer of the corporation or voluntary association by whom it is filed, to the effect that the party claiming the protection for the trade-mark, label, brand, stamp or wrapper, has a right to the same, and that no other person, firm, corporation or voluntary association has the right to such use, either in the identical form or in any such near resemblance as might be calculated to deceive; and that the description and *fac-simile* presented for record are true copies of the trade-mark, label, brand, stamp or wrapper sought to be protected.

SEC. 3. The time of the receipt of any trade-marks, label, brand, stamp or wrapper at the office of the Secretary of State for registration shall be noted and recorded. Certified copies of the trade-mark, label, brand, stamp or wrapper, and the date of the receipt thereof and of the statement and affidavit filed therewith shall be *prima facie* evidence of the facts and statements and affidavit record in any suit in which such trade-mark, label, brand, stamp or wrapper shall be brought into controversy.

SEC. 4. A trade-mark, label, brand, stamp or wrapper shall remain in force so long as it is used continuously; after a disuse of six months it shall be deemed out of existence. Such trade mark, label, brand, stamp or wrapper may be sold or assigned, or pass to personal representatives by will, or become assets of an estate. In any case where ownership changes of such trade-mark, label, brand, stamp or wrapper, before it can be used by the successor in title, a statement of such change of ownership shall be filed with the Secretary of State, and he shall record the same in the book kept for the purpose of recording trade-marks, labels, brands, stamps and wrappers, and such Secretary shall receive two dollars for recording such statement; and it shall be unlawful to use such trade-mark, label, brand, stamp or wrapper till such change of ownership has been filed aforesaid.

SEC. 5. Such trade-mark, label, brand, stamp or wrapper shall entitle the person, firm, corporation or voluntary association registering the same to the exclusive use thereof, so far as regards the description of goods to which it is appropriated in the statement filed under oath as aforesaid, and no other person, firm, corporation or voluntary association can lawfully use the same trade-mark, label, brand stamp or wrapper, or substantially the same, or so nearly resembling it as to be calculated to deceive upon substantially the same description of goods.

SEC. 6. For a violation of any rights created by this act, the person, firm, corporation or voluntary association aggrieved, shall have all common law remedies and actions for damages, and shall be entitled to an injunction to prevent further use of any trade-mark, label, brand, stamp or wrapper by this act secured to the injured person, firm, corporation or voluntary association; and if an injunction is made final and perpetual, the injured person, firm, corporation or voluntary association shall recover reasonable attorney's fees.

SEC. 7. Any owner of a trade-mark, label, brand, stamp or wrapper, who has complied with the provisions of this act, shall have the right to grant to others the authority to use such trade-mark, label, brand, stamp or wrapper, but such authority to so use must be in writing, signed by the owner of such trade-mark, label, brand, stamp or wrapper, with two witnesses to such signature, and no one but the owner shall have the right to use such trade-mark, label, brand, stamp or wrapper, unless such written authority has been given.

SEC. 8. If it becomes necessary for any voluntary association to assert its right to any trade-mark, label, brand, stamp or wrapper, it shall be sufficient to use the name of President or chief officer of such association either in action at law, suit in equity, or indictment for the violation of the provisions of this act.

SEC. 9. This act shall not be construed to lessen, impair or abridge any rights or remedies that have heretofore existed in favor of any one owning or rightfully claiming a trade-mark, label, brand, stamp or wrapper.

SEC. 10. That any person or persons, who shall knowingly or willfully cast or engrave, or manufacture, or have in his, her or their possession, or buy, sell or offer for sale, or deal in any die or dies, plate or plates, brand or brands, engraving or engravings on wood, stone, metal or other substances, molds or any false representations, likeness, copy or colorable imitation of any die, plate, brand or mold of any private trade mark, label, brand, stamp, wrapper, engraving on paper or other substance, registered and recorded pursuant to this act, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than one year, or more than two years, or be fined in a sum not less than one thousand dollars, or more than two thousand dollars.

SEC. 11. That any person or persons knowingly and willfully make, forge or counterfeit, or have in his, her or their possession, or buy, sell, offer for sale or deal in any representation, likeness, similitude copy or colorable imitation of any private label, brand, stamp, wrapper, engraving, mould or trade-mark, registered and recorded pursuant to this act, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a period of years not more than two, nor less than one, or be fined in any sum not less than one thousand dollars nor more than two thousand dollars.

SEC. 12. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation or voluntary association doing business in this State to have in his or its possession, or to sell, or offer for sale or trade, any goods, wares, merchandise or other article upon which he or it knows is placed or affixed a false, forged or spurious trade-mark, label, brand, stamp or wrapper in likeness or imitation of some trade-mark, label, brand, stamp or wrapper registered as provided for in this act; and any such person, firm, corporation or voluntary association so having in his or its possession, or selling, or offering for sale or trade, any goods, wares or merchandise upon which he or it knows is placed or affixed a false, forged or spurious trade-mark, label, brand, stamp or wrapper in likeness or imitation of some trade-mark, label, brand, stamp or wrapper registered as aforesaid shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by fine in a sum of not less than fifty dollars (\$50.00) nor more than two hundred dollars (\$200.00) or imprisonment in the county jail six months, or both.

LABOR DAY.

[APPROVED MARCH 9, 1891.]

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana,* That the above amended act be amended to read as follows: The following days to wit: The first day of the week, commonly called Sunday; the first day of January, commonly called New Years day; the fourth day of July; the twenty-fifth day of December, commonly called Christmas Day; and any day appointed or recommended by the President of the United States or the Governor of the State of Indiana, as a day of public fast or thanksgiving; the twenty-second day of February, commonly called Washington's birthday; the thirtieth day of May, commonly called Memorial Day, and the first Monday of September, commonly known as Labor Day; the day of any general, national or State election, shall be legal holidays within the State of Indiana; and all bills of exchange, bank checks, promissory notes, or other negotiable or commercial paper, falling due or maturing on either of said holidays, shall be deemed as having matured on the day previous, and when any of said holidays come on Monday, all bills of exchange, bank checks, promissory notes or other negotiable or commercial paper maturing thereon shall be deemed as having matured on Saturday previous, and when the legal holiday comes on Sunday the day following shall be the holiday.

SEC. 2. Whereas, an emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of this act, it shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

PAYMENT OF WAGES, PAY CHECKS AND PLUCK-ME STORES ILLEGAL.

[APPROVED MARCH 5, 1891.]

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana,* That every corporation, association, company, firm or person engaged in this State in mining coal, ore or other mineral, or quarrying stone, or in manufacturing iron, steel, lumber, staves, heading, barrels, brick, tile, machinery, agricultural or mechanical implements or any article of merchandise shall pay each employe of such corporation, association, company, firm or person at least once every two weeks the amount due such employe for labor, and such payment shall be in lawful money of the United States, and any contract to the contrary shall be void.

SEC. 2. That any person, copartnership, corporation or association, or any member, agent or employe thereof, who shall publish, issue or

circulate any check, card or other paper which is not commercial paper payable at a fixed time in any bank in this State, at its full face value in lawful money of the United States, with 8 per cent. interest or by bank check or currency issued by authority of the United States Government to any employe of such person, copartnership, corporation, or association, in payment for any work or labor, done by such employe or in payment for any labor contracted to be done by such employe shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not more than one hundred dollars.

SEC. 3. It shall be unlawful for any corporation, company, association, firm or person, described in section 1 of this act, or the officers and agents of such to sell either directly or indirectly to any employe of such corporation, company, association, firm or person any merchandise or supplies at a higher price than such merchandise or supplies are sold by such corporation, company, association, firm or person to others for cash.

SEC. 4. Every corporation, company, association, firm or person who shall fail, after demand of payment has been made, to pay employes for their labor, in conformity with the provisions of this act, shall be liable to such employe for the full value of his labor, to which shall be added a penalty of one dollar for each succeeding day, not exceeding double the amount of wages due, and a reasonable attorney's fee to be recovered in a civil action and collectible without relief from valuation and appraisement laws.

SEC. 5. Every corporation, company, association, firm or person who violates any of the provisions of section three (3) of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined in any sum not less than five nor more than one hundred dollars.

SEC. 6. This act shall not in any way affect the liens of laborers now secured to them by the laws of this State.

SEC. 7. All acts, and parts of acts inconsistent with any of the provisions of this act are hereby repealed to the extent of such inconsistency.

AN ACT regulating the weighing of coal, providing for the safety of employes protecting persons and property injured, providing for the proper ventilation of mines, prohibiting boys and females from working in mines, conflicting acts repealed, and providing penalties for violation.

[APPROVED MARCH 2, 1891.]

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana* That the owner, operator, agent or lessees of any coal mine in the State at which the miners are paid by weight, shall provide suitable and accurate scales of standard manufacture for the weighing of coal, which shall

be delivered from such mine, and such owner, operator, agent or lessee shall be required to keep United States standard weights to test said scales.

SEC. 2. That at every coal mine in this State where the coal mined is paid for by weight, it shall be the duty of the weighman and the check-weighman to examine and balance said scales every morning, and in no case shall any coal be weighed until such scales are tested by the United States standard weight test and found correct. Said weighman, or check-weighman, shall accurately weigh and record a correct account of the amount weighed of each miner's car of coal delivered, which record shall be kept open at all reasonable hours for the inspection of all miners or other pecuniarily interested in the product of such mine: *Provided*, That if the weighman and check-weighman shall disagree, work may continue until the Mine Inspector can be present, and any erroneous weights made during such time shall be rectified. When difference shall arise between the weighman and check-weighman, or owners, operator, agent or lessee of any mine as to the correctness of the scales, the same shall be referred to the Mine Inspector, whose duty it shall be to see and regulate the same at once.

SEC. 3. Whenever the mining of coal is paid for by weight, the persons employed in mining the same shall have the right of selecting and keeping in the weight office or at the place of weighing the coal, a committee of one, to be known as a check-weighman, who shall be vested with the same rights as described in section two (2) of this act, said check-weighman to be paid by said miners.

SEC. 4. That any owner, operator, agent or lessee, operating a coal mine in this State, who shall fail to comply with the provisions of sections one (1), two (2) and three (3) of this act, or who shall obstruct the carrying out of any of its requirements, shall upon conviction thereof be fined not less than twenty dollars (\$20) or more than twenty-five dollars (\$25) for each and every day or part of a day during which such a violation shall continue.

SEC. 5. That all coal mined in this State under contract for payment, by the ton or other quantity, shall be weighed before being screened, and the full weight thereof shall be credited to the miner of such coal, and eighty pounds of such coal as mined shall constitute a bushel, and two thousand pounds of coal as mined shall constitute a ton: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to compel payment for sulphur, rock, slate, black-jack or other impurities, including dirt, which may be loaded with, or amongst the coal.

SEC. 6. That the owner, operator, agent, or lessee of any coal mine in this State shall keep a sufficient supply of timber at the mine, and the owner, operator, agent, or lessee shall deliver all props, caps and timbers (of proper length) to the rooms of the workmen when needed and

required, so that the workmen may at all times be able to properly secure the workings from caving in.

SEC. 7. That any owner, operator, agent, lessee, superintendent, or bank boss, who shall violate the provisions of section five (5) and six (6) of this act, shall upon conviction thereof be fined in any sum not less than one hundred dollars (\$100) for each and every day during which such a violation shall continue.

SEC. 8. That where two veins of coal are being mined in one shaft, two reflecting lamps shall be kept lighted at all times when said mine is in operation, one on each side of the shaft, not more than ten feet from said shaft in the upper vein. There shall be gates hung at the top vein, so that at all times, except when coal is actually being placed on the cage, or when empty cars are being taken off the cage, they shall be a barrier preventing any one falling into the shaft.

SEC. 9. That the owner, operator, agent, or lessee shall cover the cages with one fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) inch boiler plate, so as to keep safe as far as possible persons descending into and ascending out of such shaft, and no person shall descend any shaft when coal is ascending on the other cage.

SEC. 10. That there shall be a code of signals at all coal shafts in this State, with a signal bell in the bottom of each shaft, one bell shall signify to hoist coal or empty cage, and also to stop either when in motion; two bells shall signify that men are coming up; when return signal is received from the engineer, men will get on the cage and ring one bell to hoist; four bells shall signify to hoist slowly, implying danger. The engineer's signal for men to get on the cage shall be three bells.

SEC. 11. That a copy of section 10 of this act shall be printed and conspicuously posted at the top and bottom of the shaft and in the engine room by the owner, operator, agent or lessee of the mine.

SEC. 12. That the mining boss shall visit and examine every working place in the mine at least every alternate day while the miners of such place are, or should be at work, and shall examine and see that each and every working place is properly secured by props or timber, and that safety in all respects is assured, and, when found unsafe, he shall order and direct that no person shall be permitted in an unsafe place, unless it be for the purpose of making it safe. He shall see that a sufficient supply of props, caps and timber are always on hand at the miners' working places. He shall see also that all loose coal, slate and rock overhead wherein miners have to travel to and from their work are carefully secured.

SEC. 13. That for any injury to person, or persons, or property occasioned by any violation of this act, or any willful failure to comply with any of its provisions, a right of action against the owner, operator, agent or lessee shall accrue, to the party injured for the direct

injury sustained thereby, and in case of loss of life by reason of such violation, a right of action shall accrue to widow, children or adopted children, or to the parents or parent, or to any other person or persons who were before such loss of life dependent for support on the person or persons so killed, for like recovery for damages for the injury sustained by reason of such loss of life or lives.

SEC. 14. That whenever loss of life shall occur by reason of any accident whatsoever, in or about any coal mine, it shall be the duty of the person having charge of such coal mine to report the facts thereof without delay to the Mine Inspector, and the said Mine Inspector, together with the Coroner of said county, shall immediately go to the scene of said accident. They shall investigate and ascertain the cause of such loss of life, and have the power to compel the attendance of witnesses and administer oaths or affirmations to them, and the cost of such investigation shall be paid by the county in which the loss of life may have occurred, in the same manner as costs of Coroners' inquests are now paid. The Inspector shall give testimony in any suit for damages for the violation of any of the provisions of this act.

SEC. 15. That the failure of the person or persons in charge of any coal mine in which loss of lives may have occurred, to give notice to the Mine Inspector, as provided in section fourteen (14) of this act, shall subject such person or persons to a penalty of fifty (\$50) dollars, to be recovered in the name of the State of Indiana, before any court having competent jurisdiction of such county wherein the loss of lives may have occurred, and such penalty, when collected, shall be paid into the county treasury for the use of the county roads in which any such loss of life may have occurred, and in default of payment of such penalty, he or they shall be sentenced to not less than sixty (60) days or more than ninety (90) days in the county jail.

SEC. 16. That the owner, operator, agent or lessee of any coal mine, whether shaft, slope or drift, shall provide and maintain hereafter for every such mine a sufficient amount of ventilation, affording not less than one hundred (100) cubic feet per minute for each and every person employed, and three hundred (300) cubic feet per minute for each mule, horse or other animal used in said mine, measured at the foot of the downcast, and as much more as the circumstances may require, which shall be forced and circulated around the main entries, cross entries and working places throughout the mine so that said mine shall be free from standing gas of whatsoever kind to such an extent that the entire mine shall be in a fit state at all times and will render harmless all noxious or dangerous gases generated there, in every place where fire damp is known, or supposed to exist, shall be carefully examined with a safety lamp by a competent fire boss immediately before each shift, and in making said

examination, it shall be the duty of the fire boss at each examination to leave at the face of every place examined evidence of his presence, and it shall be unlawful for any miner to enter any mine or part of a mine generating fire damp until it has been examined by the fire boss as aforesaid, and reported by him to be safe. The ventilation required by this act may be provided by any suitable appliance, but in case a furnace be used for ventilation purpose, it shall be built in such a manner so as to prevent the communication of fire to any part of the works by lining the upcast with incombustible material for a sufficient distance up from the said furnace.

SEC. 17. That the currents of air in mines shall be split so as to give separate currents to at least every fifty (50) persons at work, and the Mine Inspector shall have discretion to order a separate current for a smaller number of men if special conditions render it necessary. Whenever the Mine Inspector shall find men working without sufficient air, or under any unsafe condition, the Mine Inspector shall first give the owner, operator, agent or lessee a notice giving the facts and a reasonable time to rectify the same, and upon his or their failure to do so, the Mine Inspector may order the men out of said mine or portions of said mine, and at once order said coal mine, or part thereof, stopped until such mine or part of mine be put in the proper condition. And the Mine Inspector shall immediately bring suit against such owner, operator, agent or lessee for failure to comply with the provisions of this section, and, upon conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars (\$100) for each and every day, or part of day that said mine was operated.

SEC. 18. That "breaks through" or airways shall be made in every room at least every forty-five feet, and all "breaks through" or airways, except those last made near the working faces of the mine, shall be closed up and made air tight; the doors used in assisting or directing the ventilation of the mine when coal is being hauled through, shall be opened and closed by persons designated to do the same, so that the driver or other person may not cause the doors to stand open.

SEC. 19. That in order to better secure the proper ventilation of each coal mine, and promote the health and safety of the persons employed therein, the owner, operator, agent or lessee shall employ a competent mining boss, who shall be an experienced coal miner, and shall keep a careful watch over the ventilating apparatus and the airways, and shall see that, as the miners advance their excavations, all loose coal, slate and rock overhead are carefully secured against falling therein on the traveling and airways. He shall measure the air current at least once a week at the inlet and outlet, and at or near the face of the entries, he shall keep a record of such measurements which shall be entered in a book kept for that purpose, the said book to be open for the inspection of the Mine Inspector. He shall also on or about the first day of each month

mail to the Inspector a true copy of the air measurements given, stating also the number of persons employed in or about said mine, the number of mules and horses used and the number of days worked in each month. Blanks for this purpose shall be furnished by the State to the Inspector and by the Inspector to each mine boss.

SEC. 20. That no male person under the age of fourteen years or female of any age shall be permitted to enter any coal mine in this State for the purpose of employment therein, and the parents or guardians of boys shall be required to furnish an affidavit as to the age of said boy or boys when there is any doubt in regard to their age, and in all cases of minors applying for work the owner, operator, agent or lessee of any coal mine, shall see that the provisions of this section are not violated.

SEC. 21. That the owner, operator, agent or lessee of all coal mines shall provide and maintain a metal tube from the bottom of the shaft, suitably adapted to the free passage of sound, through which conversation may be held between persons at the bottom and top of the shaft.

SEC. 22. That the provisions of this act shall apply to all coal mines in the State, except to coal mines employing less than ten men.

SEC. 23. That all laws or parts of laws conflicting with any provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 24. That all sections in which fines are not provided for by this act, and the neglect or refusal to perform the duties required to be performed by any section of this act by the parties therein required to perform them, or the violation of any of the provisions or requirements thereof, not provided for, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction be fined any sum not less than twenty-five (25) dollars, and not to exceed two hundred (200) dollars, at the discretion of the Court.

AN ACT for the preservation of the health of women and girls employed in manufacturing, mechanical and mercantile establishments, prescribing a penalty for a violation of the same, providing for its enforcement, and declaring an emergency.

[APPROVED MARCH 6, 1891.]

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana,* That every person or corporation employing women or girls in any manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishment in this State shall provide suitable seats for the use of the females so employed, and shall permit the use of such seats by them when they are not necessarily engaged in the active duties for which they are employed.

SEC. 2. Any person or persons, or any corporation violating any of the provisions of this act, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten

dollars nor more than thirty dollars for each offense. And it is made the duties of the Prosecuting Attorneys of the State to enforce the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. An emergency existing for the immediate taking effect of his act, therefore the same shall be in force from and after its passage.

AN ACT to protect employes and guarantee their right to belong to labor organizations, and prescribing penalties for the violation thereof.

[APPROVED FEBRUARY 25, 1893.]

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana,* That it shall be unlawful for any individual, or member of any firm, agent, officer, or employe of any company or corporation to prevent employes from forming, joining and belonging to any lawful labor organization, and any such individual member, agent, officer or employe that coerces or attempts to coerce employes, by discharging or threatening to discharge from their employ or the employ of any firm, company or corporation because of their connection with such lawful labor organization, and any officer or employer, to exact a pledge from workingmen that they will not become members of a labor organization as a consideration of employment, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisoned for not more than six months, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 2. An emergency exists, therefore this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

CHILD LABOR.

[APPROVED FEBRUARY 25, 1893.]

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana,* That section one (1) and section two (2) of the above entitled act be and the same are hereby amended to read as follows: Section 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation, company or association engaged in manufacturing iron, steel, nails, metals, machinery or tobacco to employ or keep at work any child under fourteen years of age. Section. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, company, corporation or association engaged in manufacturing in this State and permitted by law to employ child labor or [omit "or"] to employ or keep at work any child under fourteen years of age more than eight hours per day.

DUTIES OF MINE INSPECTOR.

[APPROVED FEBRUARY 27, 1893.]

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana,* That section 22 of the above entitled act shall be so amended so as to read as follows: [Section 22.] "That the provisions of this act shall apply to all coal mines in this State, except to coal mines employing less than ten men. And it shall be the duty of the State Inspector of Mines to see to the strict enforcement of all laws relating to mines and mining, to investigate all violations of the law relating thereto, file complaints and make affidavits against such violators before the proper courts of justice, and to see to the enforcement of all penalties prescribed by the statutes of the State for disobedience of its provisions relating to mines and mining, and failure to do so may be sufficient cause for his removal from office."

SEC. 2. All laws or parts of laws conflicting herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. An emergency existing for the immediate taking effect of this act, the same shall be in force from and after its passage.

TO PROTECT MINERS.

[APPROVED FEBRUARY 25, 1893.]

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana,* That section 6 of said above-entitled act, approved March 2, 1891, be amended to read as follows: Section 6. That the owner, operator, agent or lessee of any coal mine in this State shall keep a sufficient supply of timber at the mine, and the owner, operator, agent or lessee shall deliver all props, caps and timbers (of proper length) to the rooms of the workmen when needed and required, so that the workmen may at all times be able to properly secure the workings from caving in. And all persons operating coal mines in this State shall be required to place a blackboard, sufficiently large, with the number thereon, of every workman employed in said mine, at the most convenient place near the mine entrance; said board to be known as the Timber Board, to be used by the miners for registering thereon such timber for securing their working places as may be required from day to day.

SEC. 2. All laws or parts of laws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. An emergency existing for the immediate taking effect of this act, the same shall be in force from and after its passage.

TRADE MARK.

[APPROVED FEBRUARY 17, 1893.]

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana,* That the label, wrapper, mark, name, brand, stamp or device used or intended to be used by any union or association of working men, women, or of both, whether incorporated or unincorporated, for the purpose of designating such goods or merchandise as are the products of the labor of the members of such union or association, may be registered provided in this act and receive the protection herein provided for.

SEC. 2. The President or chief officer of any union or association whose behalf such registry is desired, shall file, or cause to be filed, in the office of the Secretary of State of this State a written or printed statement, signed by him and verified by affidavit, in which he shall set forth the name of the union or association on whose behalf such registry is claimed; that he is the chief officer of such union or association authorized to procure such registry; a description of the label, wrapper, mark, name, brand, stamp or device, with a *fac simile* thereof sought to be registered; the mode in which it is, or is intended to be, applied and used; the class of goods or merchandise on which it is intended to be used; the length of time, if any, during which it has been in use; that the union or association, on whose behalf the registry is sought, has the right to use the same, and that no other person, firm, corporation, union or association has the right to use the same, either in an identical form sought to be registered or in any such near or colorable resemblance as might be calculated to deceive, except in so far as such use may have been authorized by the union or association, or some local or branch union thereof on whose behalf the registry is sought, upon goods or merchandise which are the products of the labor of members of such union or association, or local or branch union thereof. At the time of filing such statement there shall be paid to the Secretary of State a fee of two dollars for filing and recording the same, and the label, wrapper, mark, name, brand, stamp or device described in such statement shall be deemed registered within the meaning of this act from the time of so filing such statement and paying such fee.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of State shall note on such verified statement the date of the filing thereof and shall record the same in a book kept in his office for that purpose, and certify on such record the date when such statement was filed for record. In any suit or action, criminal or civil, in which such label, wrapper, mark, name, brand, stamp or device may come in question, such verified statement, or a de-

verified copy thereof, or of the record thereof shall be *prima facie* evidence of the facts recited in such statement.

SEC. 4. The registry in the manner provided in this act of any label, wrapper, mark, name, brand, stamp or device, shall entitle the union or association on whose behalf it is so registered to the exclusive use thereof, so far as regards the class of goods or merchandise to which it is appropriated in such verified statement. And it shall be unlawful for any other person, firm, corporation, union or association to use the same or substantially the same, or anything so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive, upon the same or a similar class of goods or merchandise save, in so far as any person, firm or corporation may be authorized, by the union or association on whose behalf the label, wrapper, mark, name, brand, stamp or device is registered, to use the same upon goods or merchandise which are the product of the labor of the members of such union or association.

SEC. 5. Every unlawful use of any label, wrapper, mark, name, brand, stamp or device registered as provided in this act, or of any label, wrapper, mark, name, brand, stamp or device, which is substantially the same as one so registered, or so nearly resembling the same as may be calculated to deceive, may be enjoined in any court of competent jurisdiction and damages recovered therefor. Any action to enjoin such unlawful use or to recover damages therefor may be instituted and prosecuted for the benefit of the union or association on whose behalf the label, wrapper, mark, name, brand, stamp or device is registered by the President or chief officer thereof as plaintiff. And in such action relief shall be awarded to the same extent as if all parties interested in said union or association were plaintiff; and if an injunction be granted the plaintiff shall recover reasonable attorney's fees.

SEC. 6. This act shall not be construed to lessen, impair or abridge any rights or remedies that have heretofore existed in favor of any one owning or rightfully claiming a label, wrapper, mark, name, brand, stamp or device.

SEC. 7. Any person who shall knowingly or willfully cast or engrave, or manufacture, or have in his or her possession, or buy, sell or offer for sale, or deal in any die or dies, plate or plates, brand or brands, engraving or engravings, on wood, stone, metal or other substances, moulds or any false representations, likeness, copy or colorable imitation of any die, plate, brand or mould of any label, wrapper, mark, name, brand, stamp or device registered pursuant to the provisions of this act, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by imprisonment in the State prison for not less than one year nor more than three years, or be fined in any sum not more than two thousand dollars and imprisoned in the county jail not more than six months.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall knowingly and willfully make, forge or counterfeit, or have in his or her possession, or buy, sell, offer for sale, or deal in any representation, likeness, similitude, copy or colorable imitation of any label, wrapper, mark, name, brand, stamp or device registered under the provisions of this act, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by imprisonment in the State prison for a period of not less than one, nor more than three years, or be fined in any sum not more than two thousand dollars and imprisoned in the county jail not more than six months.

SEC. 9. Any person who shall have in his or her possession, or sell or offer to sell or trade any goods, wares, merchandise or other article upon which he or she knows is placed or affixed any false, forged or spurious label, wrapper, mark, name, brand, stamp or device registered as provided in this act, or any false, forged or spurious label, wrapper, mark, name, brand, stamp or device in likeness or imitation of one so registered shall on conviction thereof, be punished by imprisonment in the State for a period of not more than three years, nor less than one year, or by a fine of not more than two thousand dollars and imprisonment in the county jail not more than six months.

SEC. 10. Any person not authorized to do so by the Union or Association on whose behalf the same is registered as provided in this act, who shall knowingly take into or have, or keep in his possession any label, wrapper, mark, name, brand, stamp or device so registered, or who shall manufacture, sell, display or use the same, or who shall place the same upon any goods or merchandise of the same or similar class as that to which the label, wrapper, mark, name, brand, stamp or device is appropriated in the verified statement filed for registry, or who shall take into his possession, have, keep, offer for sale, sell or dispose of any goods or merchandise of such class upon which he knows there is placed or displayed any such label, wrapper, mark, name, brand, stamp or device, without the authority of the Union or Association on whose behalf the same is registered, shall, on conviction, be imprisoned in the State prison not less than one nor more than three years, or fined in any sum not exceeding two thousand dollars and imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding six months.

SEC. 11. The word "Union," and also the word "Association," as occurring in this act, is intended to mean, and shall be considered and held to mean and embrace any union, association, federation, organization, by whatever name, of working men or women, or both, incorporated or unincorporated, whether such union, association, federation or organization be international, national, interstate, State or local, or whether comprising only one local union, association or organization or any number of local unions, associations or organizations.

TO PAY EMPLOYES EVERY TWO WEEKS.

[APPROVED MARCH 3, 1893.]

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana,* That section one (1) of an act entitled an act requiring corporations, companies, associations, firms and persons engaged in mining or manufacturing in this State to pay their employes once every two weeks in lawful money of the United States; prohibiting the issue or circulation of script; regulating the sale of merchandise and supplies by employer to employe, and providing penalties for violation, approved March 5, 1891, be amended to read as follows: Section 2. That every corporation, association, company, firm or person engaged in this State in mining coal, ore, or other mineral, or quarrying stone, or in manufacturing iron, steel, lumber, staves, heading, barrels, brick, tile, machinery, agricultural or mechanical implements, or any article of merchandise shall pay each employe of such corporation, association, company, firm or person at least once every week the amount due such employe for labor, and such payment shall be in lawful money of the United States, and any contract to the contrary shall be void.

WOMEN WAGE-EARNERS OF INDIANAPOLIS.

WOMEN WAGE-EARNERS OF INDIANAPOLIS.

An important factor in the commercial and industrial life of Indianapolis consists of the labor performed by women and girls. Just what the dimensions of this factor are is impossible to state. Figures giving the sex and occupations of all persons engaged in gainful pursuits in this city were sought from the Eleventh Federal Census, but were not to be obtained. It is, therefore, impossible to state how many women and girls comprise the army that each evening pours forth from shop and factory, or to specify how many and what occupations the women and girls of this industrial army are pursuing. Without exact data of this kind with which to start, the almost ubiquitous presence of women in the field of labor is sufficient assurance that the number is such as to exert a perceptible influence upon industry and to deserve an investigation into the conditions surrounding female labor as a class.

In the present investigation it was deemed advisable to confine statistics to the class of women laborers who could strictly be called wage-earners. The "working girl," corresponding to the "working man" as distinguished from those engaged in all varieties of occupations, was to be the subject. This would exclude all professional classes, teachers, musicians, physicians, dentists, writers, nurses, etc.; or those engaged as proprietors, or in any independent business.

Those industries in which women were engaged as employes in any considerable numbers were not difficult to ascertain, either through repute or through inquiry made of working girls; and it was deemed that a careful investigation into these occupations would fairly represent the range of industrial conditions surrounding wage-earning women of this city. Thus twenty different industries offering a market to feminine labor were placed on the list for inquiry, and a representative number of reports obtained from each, based both upon the numbers engaged in the employment, and the varieties of work therein done by women.

The number of those industries, together with the number of reports in each which it was believed would indicate the general industrial status of working women of Indianapolis, were as follows:

1. Saleswomen.	160	12. Telephone girls.	10
2. Girls in book binderies.	60	13. Girls in candy factories	10
3. Girls in pants, shirt and overall factories	60	14. Girls in hair-dressing establish- ments	10
4. Laundry girls.	40	15. Girls in chain and stamping works	10
5. Dress-makers.	30	16. Girls in woolen mills.	10
6. Milliners	30	17. Girls in tobacco factories	10
7. Stenographers and typewriters.	20	18. Carpet-sewers.	10
8. Girls in cotton mills	20	19. Girls in pork-packing houses	10
9. Girls in card factories	20	20. Girls in paper box factories	10
10. Girls in tile factories	20		
11. Book-keepers and cashiers	10	Total.	500

The twenty employments in which these 500 girls were engaged were widely scattered over the city, and the occupations are seen to present widely varying situations, in office, shop and factory. Girls were visited at their place of employment, a few selected to represent all grades of work and skill, and these were usually instructed by a foreman to give all replies accurately. By this method one important division of the subject was in large part omitted from the inquiry—the actual surroundings of these women at home. This topic, however, in a city comparatively so little affected by immigration and overcrowding, and in which large numbers of working people own their own homes, is of smaller moment than in larger centers. Circumstances made visits to the homes of working women impracticable, and although it is probable many interesting features would by this means have been brought to light, the picture would still possess far more of sameness throughout than if the character of this class alluded to above had been more heterogeneous. The inquiry was not, for the reason it was made in the “shop,” hastily made. In many factories work was done by the piece, and advantage was taken of a waiting season to talk at some length with operatives. In many kinds of work hands were so skillful the work was done mechanically while the girl talked as freely as if sitting at leisure. In some places where work was absorbing, and interruptions a source of delay, the noon hour was made the time for visiting, when girls were able and willing to respond fully to inquiries. In some kinds of work no appreciable delay was caused by stopping for a few moments, the work being taken by other hands. It must be said that as a rule the ready acquiescence with which proprietors and employers met the inquiry, opening the door to the fullest investigation, spoke well for the equitable standing upon which women’s labor rests throughout the city. Where this was not the case, the agent made a point of securing a full quota of reports in a different, though no less reliable, manner than the one above described, by talking with operatives out of hours, as at the

close of the day's work. Very rarely was any objection entered to discussing fully the environments of each one's situation, ordinarily quick appreciation being shown of the intent of the inquiry, which it was variously hoped might "increase wages," or "keep them from cutting wages below living expenses in hard times," or "make a working girl a little more respected," etc.

The study of the economic condition of working girls is at this time especially fit, following upon a somewhat similar inquiry among domestics. The two make complementary studies from which the student of movements and conditions in the labor world may obtain useful information.

As was done in case of domestics, the answers given to all inquiries by each girl were collected in three tables, each number at the side of the table signifying the same girl throughout the three tables. No. 1 in Table I of saleswomen is the same person represented by No. 1 in Table II and III of saleswomen. Thus the entire personal and industrial situation of each girl may be read by following out the tabulated responses succeeding any one number through all tables.

It can not be doubted that, while the exact number of girl and women employes is not known, the average condition is ascertained by a study of the condition of 500, chosen to include various grades of skill and all possible varieties of work done by women in twenty industries in which they are found. In the discussion of subjects regarding these girls those in each industry will be kept separate. The occupations included may be classified as follows:

1. *In Manufactures.*—Embraces girls in binderies, in pants, shirt and overall factories, in cotton and woolen mills, in card, tile, candy, tobacco, paper box, and chain and stamping factories, and girls in pork-packing houses, and in dress-making, millinery and hair-dressing establishments.

2. *In Trades.*—Embraces saleswomen, cashiers, cash girls, wrappers and carpet-sewers.

3. *In Office Work or Personal Service.*—Stenographers and typewriters, book-keepers, telephone girls and laundry girls. It may be well to define in general terms the work done by girls and women in these occupations.

Certain parts of the labor in printing and publishing houses was found to be performed almost exclusively by women. Girls and women were employed in these establishments as folders, gatherers, sewers, tippers, runners of paging machines, numberers, rulers, stampers, perforators, retouchers of pictures, copy-holders, press-feeders, compositors, proof-readers, forewomen, and one woman held the position of business manager of a publishing house. All these varieties of work, except the last

five, were monopolized by girls. The work appeared especially adaptable to nimble-fingered girls, being light, cleanly, and not requiring one to stand, as some employments required for hours or a whole day. The character of most of these varieties of work is evident from the name; in some cases it is not. The gatherer collects the folded sheets in their order as they are to appear in the publication, and hands them over to the sewer, who sews them together. Tippers edge with mucilage a number of pages with which a book begins or closes. The several following varieties of work are performed by running machines. Retouching pictures consisted in obliterating with the brush accidental marks and blemishes from pictures. The copy-holder's duty was to read the original manuscript of a publication to the proof-reader, who follows the reading on the proof. The last five varieties of work were more generally performed by men, nevertheless a fair number of women were employed in them. The two forewomen were unable to give any other designation to their occupations, yet in each case there was a foreman over the forewomen, the latter really having charge of a section of girls.

The making of shirts, pants, overalls and coats in factories is an occupation followed by several hundred women in Indianapolis. Work in this department is also specialized, there being pants-makers, overall-makers, shirt-makers, coat-makers, finishers of each kind of garment, buttonhole-makers for each, sewers on of buttons, pressers, inspectors, folders, and forewomen in sewing department and finishing department. Regarded by itself, this work can not be said to be so agreeable as that in binderies. In one factory the entire power was furnished by steam, but in all others visited the running of machines required some additional use of foot power. Sitting all day in the position required for sewing is toilsome, and the probability that the floor of this kind of factory will not be frequently enough swept is great, while the evil possibilities resulting from rows or heaps of dusty lint and scraps remaining piled up day after day in a room full of employes is proportionately great. In some factories this danger was rendered small, in others, apparently, it was not heeded. Girls generally were allowed to pursue the special variety of work at which they were most skillful, as wages depended upon skill, and it was stated that it took some time to learn to make each kind of garment rapidly. Such differences also existed in the ways of making each garment in different factories, that little changing of hands among various factories occurred, even where there were other features pleasanter in some than in others. In one factory all the making, even to sewing on of buttons, was done by machines run by steam power, without the need of treadles. Pressing appeared the most arduous of all kinds of work in these factories, since it required constant standing, and hard pressing with hot irons over the vapor connected with such work.

The finisher was the only worker with needle. Inspecting was done by experienced hands, and folding by young girls beginning work.

The fact can not be stated precisely, but computing from the number of women and girls in down town establishments, and in others in all parts of the city, the number of dress-makers in Indianapolis must run well into the thousands. The number of employes visited in this occupation was not, therefore, greater than in all other occupations, for the reason the economic condition was more nearly the same through a large number of establishments than in other lines in which fewer women were employed, taken altogether. Specialization has also been infused into this employment to the extent of subdividing employes into skirt hands, waist hands, sleeve hands, basters, drapers, etc. One proprietor said that when a girl applied to her for a situation claiming ability to do all kinds of work well, she refused to give such a one a situation on the ground that all around hands were all around failures; but that a girl claiming to be a good waist, sleeve or skirt hand indicated an acquaintance with shop dress-making.

In millinery work there were two recognized grades of skill; before becoming a "trimmer" a girl had to give satisfaction as a hat "maker." In this employment a regular apprenticeship of six months' work, or one millinery year, is observed. Not until this term of trial has been passed are girls in city millinery shops paid wages. Millinery work was found to offer sure preferment to girls of deft hands, dainty touch and tasteful fancies. The light character of the work, and the opportunities it afford for artistic combination of color and dainty effects, together with the prospect millinery work especially offers of a well paid position as forewoman to a woman of taste and industry, render millinery a suitable occupation for the woman thrust upon the labor of her hands. There are no men proprietors of millinery establishments in Indianapolis outside the proprietors of dry goods stores which have millinery departments with forewomen and head forewomen.

A large part of the work done in cotton mills was done by girls. Girls were employed as weavers, spoolers, warpers, spinners, and to run speeder and drawing frames. All work in these mills requires standing all day, although the physical exertion required to keep looms, spoolers, etc., supplied and material in working condition is not great, and little skill is required to perform any of this work. The roar of machinery attending work in such mills renders it exceedingly trying upon one of a nervous temperament.

The great majority of employes in card factories were girls. Labor of this kind also required but little skill, principally consisting in feeding machines of various kinds which did the work. Girls were employed in cutting cards, running punching machines, as sorters, wrappers, press-feeders, box-makers, enamellers and helpers in plating. In some kinds

of work, as in plating, the heavy lifting was done by men, girls merely helping place the sheets. All girls except the last four classes could perform their work sitting.

Women were employed at tile works as sorters, glaziers or creamers, placers and edgers. Sorters stated that handling unpolished tile was very hard on the hands. Others claimed that sickness was sometimes caused among glaziers and creamers by the white lead contained in the glazing. Edgers, who smoothed the edge of newly pressed tile, worked in the press room in a cloud of fine dust, but did not complain of bad effects or that the work was particularly disagreeable. No skilled labor was done by women in these factories.

Women's labor in candy factories consisted of dipping chocolate or cream, or wrapping. All pulling and heavy work was done by men. The girls were obliged to sit at pans placed over burners, the work thus being very warm.

Hair-dressing, an exclusively feminine occupation, presented a kind of work requiring slight exertion, but some degree of taste and lightness of touch. When not occupied dressing the hair of customers, girls were required to be able to fill the time making switches and other artificial construction used in hair-dressing. The freedom of motion and attitude and change of work allowable in this occupation rendered it far less laborious than many other kinds of labor observed.

Work in the chain and stamping factories, in which bicycle chains were made, was entirely done by girls. The use of machinery made this work one of slight skill, girls being employed to run foot presses and drill presses, to put up chain, and as general laborers. Girls running foot presses placed the rivet and side-bar of the chain together. Those running drill presses drilled holes in the coupler. While the work of running the machines would have been heavy for one person, two worked together, alternately feeding and running press or hole driller, so that the labor was not over-fatiguing.

Weaving, twisting and spooling done by women at woolen mills was attended by the same deafening roar of looms and machinery noticed at cotton mills. Weavers were indifferent, through long habit, to the noise, and preferred the wages of their skilled labor to those of labor requiring no experience. This work permitted of no sitting during the day. Finishers who picked out shreds and remedied flaws in goods sat at their work, and characterized it as agreeable. At the time of the inquiry the higher paid weaving was done by men.

In tobacco factories girls and men both were employed as stemmers or strippers. The odor of the plant was so strong in these places as to be overpowering, but was not complained of by the girls, who said they got used to it. Work was done sitting and was not laborious, though tiresome.

The number of women employed in pork packing establishments differs with the season, at times running into the hundred and at other seasons being small. Outside of clerical work done by women in the office, women were found only in the sausage trimming and ham canvassing departments, in which they monopolize the labor. Neither work is light, the former requiring standing upon a more or less damp floor occupied with work very far from dainty, and laborious as well; ham canvassers, at the time of the inquiry, were found in a room so cold as to appear hazardous to health, and lighted only by gas. The women sat at their work of stitching canvas covers on hams, protected by pieces of canvas thrown around the shoulders. The unhealthful temperature was explained at the office as being accidental and owing to a premature removal having been made to summer quarters. Lifting and turning hams in covering them made this a heavy physical work. String tying was done by young girls beginning to earn wages.

Two varieties of work comprised paper box making, which is confined in Indianapolis to female labor; the less experienced hand does "paste work," while the more experienced one does the "glue work." Paper boxes are not made in great quantities at Indianapolis, most factories shipping certain kinds more cheaply than they are able to make them. The work may be done sitting, and requires little experience or muscular exertion.

The work of saleswomen, cashiers, cash-girls, wrappers, carpet-sewers, typewriters and stenographers and book-keepers is so familiar as to need no particular mention. In telephone exchange work girls were confined to a seat during the whole day under the necessity of paying close attention to the board before them, and were required to do considerable stretching and reaching in connecting wires. While the work was called light, employes agreed in pronouncing it very exacting.

The laundries of Indianapolis furnish one of the large employments for women, who number several hundred engaged in this occupation. The various kinds of work supplied in these places affords an opportunity for all grades of skill and experience seeking employment, all, however, entailing a considerable degree of physical vigor and endurance. The use of machines has subdivided steam laundry work into many varieties, employes being engaged as washers, starchers, body-ironers, manglers, neck-band ironer, collar ironer, finisher, marker, wrapper, and sorter and packer. Most of this work is done by machinery manipulated by a foot treadle. The finisher, etc., used the flatiron, and all worked in a very heated atmosphere, rendered less stifling by steam. Only sturdy, buxom girls can remain long in this occupation.

The information which was collected concerning these girls will be presented under the following topics:

I. Origin.

- II. Personal Condition.
- III. Industrial Surroundings.
- IV. Wages and Earnings.
- V. Expenses and Savings.

It is not pretended that these topics exhaust those subjects which are of vital interest in the whole question of woman's work in the industrial world; it is claimed, however, that they present subject matter indispensable to an understanding of the subject, and that the information as stated is entirely accurate and trustworthy.

I. ORIGIN.

It is important to ascertain what is the origin of the working girl. In other words, what class of population are supplying the growing demand for women's industrial labor. The numbers of girls and parents specified in Table I as American or foreign born, when further subdivided as to nativity, from information contained in the individual reports, are as follows:

Table Showing Nativity and Parent Nativity of Working Girls.

OCCUPA- TIONS.	NATIVITY OF GIRLS.							NATIVITY OF PARENTS.										
	Indiana.	Adjacent States.	Other States.	Total American Born.	Ireland.	Germany.	England.	Other Countries.	Total Foreign Born.	Indiana.	Adjacent States.	Other States.	Total American.	Ireland.	Germany.	England.	Other Countries.	Total Foreign Born.
IN FACTORIES.																		
Bindery.	41	10	5	56		2		2	4	22	25	20	67	21	21	22	5	53
Pants, etc.	42	9		51	1	1		1	5	21	20	15	56	14	26	22	4	56
Dress	20			20						11	18	15	44	14	4	4		22
Millinery.	20	6		26		1			1	15	16	15	46	6	4			11
Cotton Mill.	18	1		19	1				3	15	13	3	31	7	4	4	1	19
Card	18	3	4	25						13	12	3	28	2	8	1		11
Tile	15	2	3	20						11	2	13	26	7	4			11
Candy	8		1	9				1	1	9	4	2	15	2		1	2	5
Hair	8	2		10						6	6	1	13	5	1		1	7
Chain and Stamping.	4	2	4	10						4	4	8	16	4				4
Woolen.	6	2		8		1	1		2	4	3	5	12		4	4		8
Tobacco	9		1	10						2	3	2	7	3	10			13
Pork	6		1	7	1	2			3					14	6			20
Paper-box	8	2		10						8	1	1	10	2	6	1	1	10
IN TRADE.																		
Salesw'n, etc.	79	11	5	95	2	1	2		5	48	21	33	102	37	40	9	12	98
Carpet sew- ers	7	1	1	9			1		1	3	3	2	8	2	6	3	1	12
OFFICE, ETC.																		
Typewriters	14	3	3	20						13	9	6	28	2	6		4	12
Book-keepers	9	1		10						3	3	2	8	2	4		2	13
Telephone	9	1		10						3	3	4	10	2	7		1	10
Laundry	25	8	1	34	4	2			6	12	8	4	24	37	17	1	1	56
Total all oc- cupations	359	71	39	469	9	10	8	4	31	225	167	158	550	199	182	34	35	450

From this table it appears that all but 31 of the 500 girls involved were born in the United States. Of these 469 girls, 359 were born in Indiana and 71 in States adjacent to Indiana, leaving but 70, or less than one-seventh of the whole number of girls born at a distance from their present residence. Of those born in adjacent States, 42 were born in Ohio, 16 in Kentucky, 12 in Illinois, and 1 in Michigan. Of those born in other States, 6 were born each in New York and Pennsylvania, 5 in Missouri, 4 in Nebraska, 3 each in Iowa and Connecticut, 2 in New Jersey, and 1 each in Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Texas, Tennessee, Kansas, and Wisconsin. Of the 31 born in foreign countries, Ireland, Germany and England are almost equally represented, while but four girls were born in other countries, those being Canada, Switzerland and Central America. Ten of the occupations concerned show no girls born outside the United States, and the testimony, so far as offered by the nativity of the girls, 72 per cent. of whom were born in Indiana, indicates the permanent and substantial character of families furnishing labor of this kind, and that the part done by women in this industry in this State is yet essentially "home" labor as opposed to foreign labor. No girls doing clerical or office work were born abroad; the largest proportion of this class was found among women workers in pork-houses, among whom three out of ten were foreign-born.

It can not be inferred from these facts that a purely native population is supplying the women who take up industrial pursuits. The line of totals, for all occupations, under the columns showing parent nativity, reveals the fact that the proportion of American-born parents is much smaller than that of native-born girls. Of 1,000 parents, 550 are native-born, while 450 are foreign-born, or 11 working-girls' parents were natives to every 9 girls' parents who are foreign. That is, about half the population from which the working girls come are foreign, leaving a little over half American. Of all foreign countries, Ireland leads in representation among shop and factory girls, the number of girls' parents born in Ireland aggregating 40 per cent., and being next to that of parents born in Indiana, who number 45 per cent. Germany is seen to furnish a large contingent, 36 per cent. of girls having German parents. The fact that Irish labor was found, by a recent statistical inquiry, to have fallen behind German labor in domestic work, is explained by this preponderance of the Irish in other employments open to women. Among girls in manufactures, those with native-born parents are in the majority. Among girls in trades, those with native parents are equal to those with foreign-born parents. Among girls in office work or personal service, those with foreign parents are in the majority. A previous inquiry demonstrated the fact that while the American girl is not found to any extent in domestic service, the above figures point out that she by no means holds.

The first two columns of this table show conclusively that the working girl, whatever her occupation, is a city bred girl. Eighty-four per cent. of the whole class were reared in the city, leaving but 16 per cent. from the country. The highest proportion of country girls in one occupation was found in chain and stamping works among girls who run drill presses, of whom 40 per cent. were from the country. One-third the girls in laundries and pants, etc., factories, were from the country. No other occupation was found in which country girls comprised over one-fourth the number of girls employed, none being found in five occupations investigated. This fact anticipates the answer to the question where working girls live, whether at home or in boarding houses, the presumption suggested being that the great majority find work in the city in which their homes are.

The succeeding columns show that 40 per cent. of the working girls' fathers are mechanics, 31 per cent. are laborers, 15 per cent. are tradesmen, 6 per cent. professional men, and 8 per cent. had miscellaneous occupations, there being in the number 3 office holders, 6 book-keepers, 3 engineers, 3 conductors, 2 bartenders, a telegraph operator, insurance agent, sexton of a cemetery, mail agent, herb doctor, 2 unknown, an inventor, and a small number of farmers. A large number of girls, in giving their father's occupation, added the statement that he was "now out of work."

II. PERSONAL AND INDUSTRIAL SURROUNDINGS.

PERSONAL SURROUNDINGS.

How many working girls have parents living? Where do they reside? How many live at home? Are working women generally single? The answers to these questions will reveal something of the home surroundings and condition of life from which working girls come. Consulting the recapitulations of Tables I and II for the aggregates corresponding to each condition questioned above, the following facts appear:

Table Showing Personal Condition of Working Girls.

OCCUPATION.	PARENTS LIVING OR DEAD.				CONJUGAL CONDITION.			Number Children.	WHERE GIRLS LIVE.					
	Both Living.	Father Only.	Mother Only.	Both Dead.	Single.	Married.	Widows.		At Home with Parents.	At Home with Husband or Children.	At Home with Other Relatives.	Boarding with Relatives or Friends.	In Boarding Houses.	Boarding Self Alone.
Bildery girls	32	1	20	7	53	3	4	11	45	3	4	4	2	2
Pants, shirts, etc.	21	4	23	12	50	4	4	14	40	1	1	5	1	1
Dress-makers	11	2	12	5	28	1	3	8	17	1	1	1	4	2
Milliners	13	2	7	3	24	1	1	3	19	1	1	1	1	1
Cotton-weavers, etc.	12	3	3	2	18	1	1	7	13	1	1	1	1	1
Card-makers	12	2	6	1	20	1	1	9	18	1	1	1	1	1
Tile-makers	10	1	8	1	12	7	1	9	11	1	1	1	1	1
Candy makers	6	1	4	1	9	1	1	1	9	1	1	1	1	1
Hair-dressers	8	1	4	1	10	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	1
Chain, etc., makers	4	1	4	1	10	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1
Woolen-weavers, etc.	4	1	4	1	10	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1
Cigar-makers	7	1	2	1	9	1	1	1	9	1	1	1	1	1
Pork-workers	3	1	7	1	9	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	1
Paper-box makers	6	1	3	1	10	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1
Saleswomen, etc.	56	8	28	8	95	2	3	3	74	3	12	5	3	1
Carpet-sellers	4	1	4	2	8	1	2	4	7	1	1	2	1	1
Stenographers, etc.	10	2	5	3	18	2	1	1	9	1	1	4	1	1
Book-keepers, etc.	4	1	5	1	10	1	1	1	6	1	1	3	1	1
Telephone girls	7	1	2	1	10	1	1	1	9	1	1	1	1	1
Laundry girls	16	7	12	5	36	2	2	8	30	2	4	2	1	1
Total	249	34	163	51	449	27	24	67	357	25	49	39	20	10

It is to be observed that the figures in the first four columns denote girls themselves whose parents are one or both living or dead, as specified at the top of the columns, and not the parents of girls. Out of 500 girls both parents of 249, or 50 per cent., were living. In 34 cases, or 7 per cent. of all, the father only was living; of 163 girls, or 33 per cent., the mother only was living; and in 51 cases, or 10 per cent., both parents were dead. Ninety per cent. of all girls had one or both parents living. It may be here remarked that in a similar investigation among domestics the corresponding proportion of parents living was 76 per cent. The fact that the number of these working girls whose fathers are dead is so much greater than that of girls whose mothers are dead, furnishes evidence that the death of the father, in many cases, is the event which places upon the shoulders of these girls the necessity of earning a livelihood for themselves and perhaps others. This, however, is a subordinate one, since 283, or 57 per cent., of the girls have fathers living. The fact is to be noticed that 412 of these 500 working girls have mothers living. The proportion of single girls among the whole wage-earning class of women is seen to be overwhelming. Nine-tenths are unmarried; 25, or 4 per cent., are widows, leaving only 6 per cent. married. Of the 51 married women and widows, 34 had children, the average being 1.3 children for all married women and widows.

Having seen what proportion have parents living, the inquiry rises as to where working girls live. The subdivision made in the above table of the two columns entitled "At Home" and "Boarding," in the recapitulation, is made not for the purpose of showing the economic relation of girls to their homes, for many of those girls classed "at home" pay board. The object of the classification is to indicate those who regarded themselves at home, and in what ways these homes were constituted, and those who regard their relation to their abode as that of a boarder, although they might be boarding with an aunt or other relative.

The first three columns show that 431, or 86 per cent. of all were living at home. In case of 357, or 71 per cent. of all girls, this home was with their parents. The 71 per cent. does not, however, represent all who lived with their parents for all who were widowed or separated from husbands and had returned to the parental home to live were included in the third class, since this relation was desirable to separate from that of single girls at home, whose number is shown to be very large. It is seen that the number at home with husbands lacks but 2 of being equal to the number of married. There were 12 whose husbands were living, but were divorced from them; these reported themselves as widows, consequently, the 27 "married" do not represent the whole number of married whose husbands were not dead. The 49 at home with relatives included widows who had returned to their first home, girls making their homes with married sisters, aunts, etc., and girls found in homes made by several sisters or friends living together. By far the largest number of those boarding are seen to be those boarding with relatives or friends. In most cases this class boarded with relatives, nevertheless, girls living in this way were distinguished from the preceding class for the reason their relation to the family was less intimate and integral. But 20 girls, or 4 per cent. of all were boarding in boarding-houses, and 10, or 2 per cent. were rooming and boarding themselves entirely alone. The purpose of this classification is to demonstrate the condition of working girls with respect to their relation to a family. It will be seen that the relation as one of a family group is complete in the first three classes, and the idea is strongly adhered to in the fourth class, these classes including 94 per cent. of all working girls. But 30 girls, or 6 per cent. of the whole number were living outside a family. Comparing these figures with those showing parents living, we learn that of the 446 girls who had one or both parents living, 357 were living with their parents, leaving but 89 girls who had either parent living, and was not living with them; this number was distributed among women living with husbands, women whose parents were residing in the country, in some other city, or in some foreign country, those whose mothers were dead and whose fathers had remarried, and a few who, with their mothers, were boarding. The majority of this number were found among those

living at home with husbands, or at home with other relatives, cases being very rare in which the fact of having parents but not living with them, was to be accounted for by unnatural causes.

The working girls of Indianapolis are, as a class, under the influence and protection of homes.

III. INDUSTRIAL SURROUNDINGS.

The first question arising under this topic relates to the age of working girls. Taking the ages of each class by single years up to 25, and grouping them into periods of five years each, after that the following facts appear:

Table Showing Age of Working Girls.

	15 Years or Less	16 Years.	17 Years.	18 Years.	19 Years.	20 Years.	21 Years.	22 Years.	23 Years.	24 Years.	25-29 Years.	30-34 Years.	35-39 Years.	40 Years and Over.	Average Age.
Bindery, etc.	2		2	2	11	2	4	7	1	2	2	4	2	2	24.4
Pants, etc.						5	3	3	7	2	14	3	2	2	24.4
Dress		1				3	3	1	4	3	3	1	3	3	24.4
Millinery						3	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	24.4
Cotton	1	4	1			1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	24.4
Card		4	3			3	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	24.4
Tile	1		1		1	1		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	24.4
Candy			1				2	1	1	1	4	4			24.4
Hair			1		3		2	1	2	1	2	2			24.4
Chain, etc.	1				1	1	2	1	1	1	1				24.4
Woolen					2	2	2	1	1	1	2			1	24.4
Cigar			3			2	1	1	1	1	1			1	24.4
Pork, etc.	1				1					1	1	3	1		24.4
Paper-box			3	2		1				1	1				24.4
Saleswomen	7	2	2	12	9	7	7		4	2	20	10	2	3	24.4
Carpet-sewers									2	2	1	3	1	1	24.4
Stenographers		2	1	1		4	1	5	1	1	2	1	1		24.4
Book-keepers, etc.			1	1		1	1		1	1	2	2			24.4
Telephone			1	1	1	1	2	1		1	1	1			24.4
Laundry		1	1	2	2	2	1	3	1	2	12	7	1	2	24.4
Total	13	17	22	42	39	43	39	42	28	40	90	43	16	26	23.7

By these figures it is seen that 90 girls, or 18 per cent. of the 500 involved, were between the ages of 25 and 30, 27 per cent. are under 20 years of age, and 38 per cent. are between 20 and 25 years. The age at which the greatest number of girls were found was 20 years, 43 girls being of that age. Of the 13 girls of 15 years or less, 4 were 13 years and two 14. These were cash girls, wrappers, string tiers, etc. Those over 35 years of age are but 18 per cent. of all, while those between 20 and 35 are 65 per cent.

The occupations in which the youngest girls were found, as a class, were paper-box makers, in which the average age was 19.9 years, chain-making, in which it was 19.7 years, and card-making, in which it was

19.7 years. In both these employments the work was noticeable for the ease with which it could be performed by young girls. The highest average age was that of carpet-sewing, one woman in this occupation being 73 years of age, and the average being 32.5 years. In 17 out of 20 occupations the average age lay between 19 and 26 years.

If these be the facts concerning the present ages of working girls what are the facts regarding their ages when beginning work?

Consulting the ages given in Table II of all occupations, in answer to this question, we find the ages at which these girls began working for wages to be as follows:

Table Showing Age at Which Girls Began Work.

OCCUPATIONS.	12 Years or Under	13 Years.	14 Years.	15 Years.	16 Years.	17 Years.	18 Years.	19 Years.	20 Years.	21 Years.	22 Years.	23 Years.	24 Years.	25 Years.	26 Years.	27 Years.	30 Years	Av. Age Beginning Work.
Bindery.	3		6			12	5	1	4	1	2	1					2	17.4
Pants, etc.			3	15	11	5	5	3	4		2	1					3	17.6
Dress.			3	3	4	5	4	5	1	2							3	18.2
Millinery.			3	3	4	5	4	1	1	1	1		1					17.0
Cotton mills.				3			1	1	1									14.5
Card factory.			2		2			1	1									14.6
Tile factory.			4		2		1	2		1		1		1				17.2
Candy factory.			3		2		1		1									15.7
Hair-dressing.		2				3												15.4
Shoe and stamping.		2		2			2				1	1						17.2
Woolen mills.		2	3	2														13.8
Tobacco factory.	1	1	3	2						1								14.9
Pork packing.		1	1			1			2	1	1							17.5
Paper-box factory.			2			2			1	1		1						17.3
Clerking.	10	5		13		14	15	9	4	2	1	1	1				1	16.3
Carpet-sewing.	1			2		1		2									1	18.5
Stereographers.			2	2		3		3										18.3
Book-keeping.						1		1			4		1					19.7
Telephone.	1		1															15.8
Laundry.	1	1	7	10		2	1	2	2		1		1				1	16.1
Total.	32	28	50	68	100	52	42	31	27	10	13	5	4	4	2	2	12	16.7

The average age at which working girls of Indianapolis enter the industrial army is here shown to be 16.7 years. It is to be noted, however, that but 204 girls, or 41 per cent., were over 16 years of age when they began to work, while 106, or 39 per cent., were below this age when they began to work for wages. One hundred, or one-fifth of the number involved, began to work when 16 years of age. Next to this number, which is the largest, beginning work at any certain age, were those who began work at the two adjacent ages, 15 and 17 years, who aggregate 134 girls. It is a suggestive fact that 110, or 22 per cent. of all the girls, began when they were at or under the age of 14. Of 32 girls beginning when 12 years of age or younger, 6 began when 11 years, and 10 girls began when they were 10 years of age.

Among different occupations it appeared that, on an average, girls working in woolen mills began wage-earning at an earlier age than those in any other occupation, the age being 13 years and over. Girls in cotton mills, card factories and tobacco factories began at an average age of 14 years and over. The highest average age at which any class began work was that of cashiers, who began at an average of 19 years and over. These figures are not meant to indicate the age at which the present employment was undertaken, yet in the great majority of cases they do represent that fact, for, as will presently be seen, 70 per cent. of the 500 girls had followed no other occupation than the one in which they were found employed.

By comparing the facts stated in Table II, regarding age, with those regarding age when beginning work, the time during which these girls have been at work is determined.

Table Showing Time at Work of Working Girls.

OCCUPATIONS.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	8 Years.	9 Years.	10 Years.	11 Years.	12 Years.	13 Years.	14 Years.	15 Years.	16-20 Years.	21-25 Years.	Average Time.
Bindery	8	3	10	10	8	12	12	12	12	12	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	7.0
Pants, etc	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9.8
Dress	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9.8
Millinery	2	2	3	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	5.2
Cotton mills	4	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5.2
Card	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4.8
Tile	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5.2
Candy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6.9
Hair	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5.5
Chair, etc	5	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2.6
Woolen	1	1	1	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9.8
Tobacco	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7.8
Park	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8.5
Paper-box	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2.6
Clerk	11	15	11	1	12	5	2	3	8	4	7	3	3	1	1	6	1	6.7
Carpet	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14.0
Stenography, etc	6	5	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4.4
Book-keeping, etc	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5.0
Telephone	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5.5
Laundry	2	5	2	1	2	3	1	3	4	2	3	3	1	4	1	2	3	10.2
Total	50	48	59	39	50	35	27	23	27	24	16	13	8	12	10	22	21	7.0

The whole experience, or time at work, of girls of all occupations, we here see to be, on an average, 7 years. Among the 21 whose working experience ranged between 20 and 45 years were 14 who had worked from 20 to 30 years, 2 who had worked 33 years, 1 having worked 35 years, 3 having worked 40 years, and 1 who had worked 45 years. This last-mentioned woman had followed one occupation during the whole period, having been employed in a bindery since 1851.* Her wages were \$9 per week. During the past year she had spent all not needed for herself upon the education of a niece.

One of the three women who had worked for wages for forty years had been a carpet-sewer for sixteen years, before which she had kept a boarding house. Her wages averaged \$10 a week. One was a washer in a laundry, having followed the same occupation ten years, before which she was a domestic. During the past year she had saved \$150 out of her weekly wages, by means, she said, of very close economy. The third was a presser of pants, having followed that occupation five years, before which she had successively worked in a laundry and kept a restaurant. Her average wages were \$3.50 per week.

One woman of thirty-five years' experience in wage-earning had followed dress-making during all the time, receiving but \$6 per week when seen, which wages were reduced from \$7 per week because of "hard times." During the past year she had saved \$30.

Two were seen who had worked 33 years. One had been in a bindery all that time, receiving, when seen, \$6 per week; the other in a pants factory, where she had been for 15 years, receiving, when seen, \$4.50 average weekly wages, which were also said to have been reduced during the "hard times."

Consulting the column in Table II, entitled number of years in present occupation, it is interesting to compare this information with that of the last table.

Table Showing Time Engaged in Present Occupation.

OCCUPATIONS.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	8 Years.	9 Years.	10 Years.	11 Years.	12 Years.	13 Years.	14 Years.	15 Years.	16-20 Years.	20-25 Years.	Av. No. yrs. in present occupation.
Bindery	15	10	7	7	9			1		3	1	1	1		1	3	1	5.0
Book-keepers, etc.	3	6	11	11	4	4	5	2	1	2	2	1		2	1	1	2	5.7
Carriage makers	3		1	2	4	1	4	4	4	2		2			1	1	2	9.0
Clothing makers	2	3	4	4	4	1		2	1	4	1		2				1	6.6
Electrical	4	4	3	4	3					1								4.5
Food factory	2	4	6	7	1					1								3.4
Gas works	4	4	2	5		3				1								3.3
Laundry	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	1										4.0
Leather	1	1	3	1	2			1		1								4.4
Machine, etc.	8	1		1														1.4
Coal			1	3	3	1						1				1		6.8
Cabinet	1	3	1	1		2	1	1		1	1					1	1	4.4
Carriage	1		2		1	1	1	1		1						1	1	7.5
Printer box	4	3		1		1												2.6
Printing	20	23	10	7	12	3	2	3	7		3	2			2	1		5.1
Carpet	1		1	2	1	1	1			1				1		1		7.0
stenographers, etc.	10	3		1	3	2										1		3.2
Book-keepers, etc.	3	3			1			3										3.8
Telephone	1		3	3	1	1				1								4.3
Laundry	4	8	2	2	1	3	2	6	2	4	2	2	1	1				6.2
Total	86	78	58	63	51	28	18	24	15	34	10	6	6	4	7	10	4	4.9

From these columns we see that 336 girls, or 67 per cent. of all, had been in the same occupation five, or less than five years; 453, or 91 per

cent., had been in the same employment ten, or less than ten years, and but 9 per cent. of all had been in the same employment more than ten years. Of those who had been following the same employment over twenty years, two had been dress-makers respectively 25 and 30 years, one had been a weaver for 29 years, and one in a bindery 45 years.

Among occupations involved, those who had remained the shortest average time in one, were girls in chain and stamping works, .8 of whom had followed this work but one year. Girls in paper box factories were of an average experience of but 2.6 years. Permanency appeared low also among girls in tile factories, stenographers, etc., girls in card factories and book-keepers, all of which classes averaged less than four years in the same occupation. Dress-makers averaged nine years, the longest period of any class in the same occupation.

In order to get the facts of the last four tables graphically before the mind, the information contained in their last columns, together with the fact regarding the average number of occupations followed by girls of various occupations, are here set forth together:

Table Showing Average Age, Experience and Permanency of Working Girls.

OCCUPATIONS.	Av. Age When Began Work.	Av. Present Age.	Av. Time at Work.	Av. Time in Present Occupation.	Av. No. Occupations Followed.	OCCUPATIONS.	Av. Age When Began Work.	Av. Present Age.	Av. Time at Work.	Av. Time in Present Occupation.	Av. No. Occupations Followed.
Bindery . . .	17.4	24.4	7.0	5.0	1.3	Woolen . . .	13.8	23.7	9.9	6.3	1.3
Pants, etc. . .	17.5	27.3	8.6	5.7	1.3	Tobacco . . .	14.5	22.5	7.6	4.4	1.7
Dress . . .	18.5	28.5	9.9	9.0	1.1	Pork, etc. . .	17.5	26.0	8.5	7.5	1.3
Machinery . .	17.5	25.2	8.2	6.8	1.3	Paper box . .	17.3	19.9	2.6	2.6	1.3
Cotton . . .	14.5	20.3	5.8	4.5	1.3	Clerking . . .	16.6	23.3	6.7	5.1	1.3
Card . . .	14.9	19.7	4.8	3.4	1.5	Carpet . . .	18.5	32.5	14.0	7.0	1.4
Tile . . .	17.2	22.4	5.2	3.3	1.4	Stenography .	18.4	22.7	4.4	3.2	1.2
Candy . . .	15.7	22.8	6.9	4.6	1.3	Book-keeping .	19.7	24.7	5.0	3.8	1.4
Hair . . .	15.1	20.9	5.9	4.4	1.3	Telephone . .	15.8	21.3	5.5	4.3	1.5
Chain, etc. . .	17.2	19.8	2.6	1.4	1.4	Laundry . . .	16.1	26.3	10.2	6.2	1.3
Av. for Total .							16.7	23.7	7.0	4.9	1.3

The last column of this table completes the statement regarding the permanency of working girls. Girls in dress-making and cotton mills averaged but 1.1 occupations in their whole working period. In these classes the time in present employment is almost equal to the whole time working. The largest average number of employments in which any one group had been engaged were those of girls in tobacco factories, who averaged 1.7 employments. The prevailing and final average for all is 1.3, which is to say, in other words, that among working girls in Indianapolis, as a whole, but three girls out of every ten have been employed in

any but their present occupation, and these three have an average experience in but one other kind of work. This degree of permanence is very much to the credit of the Indianapolis working girl, and as a general thing bespeaks uniformity in the conditions under which girls in various occupations work. The average time in present work, which is 4.9 years, differs from the average time spent since work was begun by but 2.1 years. The average age of beginning work, or 16.7 years, differs from the average present age, 7 years, which is the average working experience of girls of all occupations.

It is of interest to observe what the previous occupations of each class have been. These were noted on the original reports and are as follows:

Table Showing Previous Occupations Followed by Working Girls.

OCCUPATIONS.	Needlewomen or Dress-makers.	In other Factories.	In House Work.	Office Work.	Saleswomen.	Teacher.	Cashier.	Agent.	Cash Girl.	Nurse.	Wrapper.	Total.
Binder	2	7		3	3	1	2					18
Pants, etc.	10	2	4		2							18
Dress-making						2						2
Millinery	4			2		1	1					8
Cotton mill		1	1									2
Card factory	5	2	2				1			1		10
Tile factory	1	1	4									6
Candy	2				1							3
Hair		1	1		1							3
Chain, etc.	2	2										4
Woolen mill	1	1	1									3
Tobacco	1	3	3									7
Pork, etc.	1		2									3
Paper box		1			1						1	3
Clerk, etc.	2	5	3	3		2	1	2	3	1	3	25
Carpet	1	1	2									4
Stenography, etc.	1			1		3						5
Book-keepers		2		1	1							4
Telephone		2		2	1							5
Laundry		5	5									10
Total	32	36	28	12	10	9	5	2	3	2	4	143

From this table it appears that greater disturbance in the labor of women is caused by the change from one kind of factory labor to another, than from any other cause, there being 36 changes from factory labor to that in other lines. Since of this number, 15 changes were made to work in a clerical capacity or personal service, it is evident the factory feeds other ranks of labor instead of being fed by them. The occupation which has been abandoned by the next largest number is that of dress-making or needle-work from which 32 had entered other ranks. Housework also is seen to have furnished a previous livelihood for 28 girls. Nine former school-teachers were found among five occupations included, the largest proportion having undertaken stenography and typewriting. The

total 143 occupations previously followed were those of 126 girls, leaving 374 of the 500 girls who had followed only the occupation in which the were found.

What are the conditions of women's labor in regard to working time. This is shown by the actual number of daily working hours and the hour of beginning and closing the labor day.

Consulting the average number of working hours for all occupations in the recapitulation of Table II, we learn the following facts:

Table Showing Hours of Labor, Daily and Weekly, of Working Girls.

OCCUPATIONS.	No. Hours Worked.		Total No. Hours per Week.	Average No. Hours per Day.	OCCUPATIONS.	No. Hours Worked.		Total No. Hours per Week.	Average No. Hours per Day.
	Daily except Saturday.	Saturday.				Daily except Saturday.	Saturday.		
Bindery	10.0	9.0	69.0	9.8	Woolen mills.	10.0	10.0	60.0	10.0
*Pants, etc.	10.2	7.6	58.6	9.8	Tobacco	8.2	7.8	48.8	8.1
Dress	9.4	10.1	57.1	9.5	*Pork, etc.	8.5	8.9	53.4	8.5
Millinery	9.4	13.0	60.0	10.0	Paper-box	9.5	8.3	56.0	9.3
Cotton mill	10.0	9.5	59.5	9.9	Saleswomen	9.3	13.0	59.5	9.9
Card	10.0	9.5	59.5	9.9	Carpet	9.5	9.2	56.7	9.5
*Tie	8.0	5.0	45.0	7.5	Stenographers	8.3	7.9	49.4	8.2
Candy	10.0	8.5	58.5	9.8	Bookkeepers	8.7	8.3	51.8	8.6
Hair	9.7	13.3	61.8	10.3	Telephone	9.0	9.0	54.0	9.0
Chain, etc.	10.3	8.0	59.5	9.9	*Laundry	10.0	8.0	58.0	9.7
Average						9.4	9.1	56.3	9.9

*short time.

In four of these occupations the schedule hours of the day have been in most establishments shortened, beginning with May, 1893. In a greater number a shorter day is not prescribed, yet the work is of such character that much time is lost because of frequently recurring short days. This was found true in some binderies, in cotton mills, woolen mills, carpet sewing, etc., all of which occupations have been affected by financial depression. In most of the occupations in which hours have been shortened labor is paid by the piece, consequently women and girls subject to this condition expressed regret and dissatisfaction at the fact because of the effect on wages. The average number of daily working hours, 9.4, is therefore less than the ordinary average time which would otherwise be ten hours. This was at the places now running on short time considered a full work day. For all week days except Saturdays it is seen by the table, ten hours was the actual working period for girls in all establishments of eight occupations, these representing 200 of the 500 girls seen. Those working on an average ten hours or more every day in the week were milliners, hair-dressers and woolen mill employees

In most employments the hours Saturday differed from those of other days, being fewer in factories as a rule, and greater in the trades. The longest average number of hours spent at work in any occupation is seen to be the hours of hair-dressers, milliners and saleswomen on Saturday, who average 13 hours or more each. The following table shows the time at which girls began and ended their work each day.

Table Showing Working Hours of Girls.

OCCUPA- TIONS.	Hrs. Except Saturday.		Hours Saturday.		No. of Girls.	OCCUPA- TIONS.	Hrs. Except Saturday.		Hours Saturday.		No. of Girls.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.			A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	
Binderies	7	to 6	7	to 5	49	Pork, etc., houses	7	to 5	7	to 5	9
	7	to 5	7	to 4	2		8	to 5	8	to 5	1
	7:30	to 6	7:30	to 6	1	Paper box factories	7:30	to 6	7:30	to 5	3
Pants, etc., factories	Hours depend on work.				8		7:30	to 5	7:30	to 4:30	2
	7	to 6	7	to 4	23		8	to 5:30	8	to 5	5
	7	to 6	7	to 1	20	In mercantile houses	7	to 6	7	to 6	4
	7	to 5:30	7	to 4	11		7:30	to 6	7:30	to 10	12
Dress-making	7	to 6	7	to 6	23		8	to 6	8	to 9:30	31
	8	to 6	8	to 7	7		8	to 6	8	to 10	18
Millinery	7:30	to 6	7:30	to 10	3		8	to 6:30	8	to 10	16
	7:30	to 6	7:30	to 9	3		8	to 6	8	to 6	10
	7:40	to 6	7:30	to 6	2		8	to 6	8	to 9	8
	8	to 6	8	to 11	2		8	to 6:30	8	to 11	1
	8	to 6	8	to 10	5	Carpet-sew- ing	7	to 6	7	to 6	2
	8	to 6	8	to 9	14		7	to 6	7	to 5	1
	8	to 6	8	to 6	1		7:30	to 6	7:30	to 6	6
Cotton mills	7	to 6	7	to 5:30	20		8	to 5	8	to 4	1
Card facto- ries	7	to 5:30	7	to 4:30	20	Stenog. and typewriting	8	to 6	8	to 6	8
Tile factories	7	to 5	7	to 12	2		8	to 5	8	to 5	7
	7	to 4	7	to 12	18		9	to 5	9	to 5	1
Candy facto- ries	7	to 5:30	7	to 4	7		Hours depend on work.				4
	7	to 5:30	7	to 4:30	3	Book-keep- ing, etc.	7	to 6	7	to 5	1
Hair-dressing	7:30	to 6	7:30	to 9	3		8	to 6	8	to 6	3
	7:30	to 6	7:30	to 10:30	2		8	to 6	8	to 5	2
	8	to 6	8	to 10	2		8	to 5	8	to 5	3
	8	to 6	8	to 7	2		8	to 5:30	8:30	to 4:30	1
	8	to 6	8	to 6	1	Telephone	6:30	to 4:30	6:30	to 4:30	2
Tobacco fac- tories	7	to 6	7	to 3	1		7	to 5	7	to 5	4
	8	to 5	8	to 5	1		7:30	to 5:30	7:30	to 5:30	4
	8	to 5	8	to 4	7	Laundry	Hours depend on work.				60
	8	to 5	8	to 3	1						
Chain, etc.	7	to 6	7	to 4	10	Total					500
Woolen mills	7	to 6	7	to 6	10						

This shows us the precise length of each girl's work days as reported. It is seen that the great majority begin work at 7 or 7:30 A. M. None begin before 7 o'clock except a few telephone girls, whose work day begins at 6:30 and ends correspondingly early.

In case of girls in stores, it is to be hoped that those whose day begins at 7 and 7:30, begin at that time the year round; and all in this occupation whose work day is recorded in the table as beginning at 8 o'clock, begin at that time six months in the year and at 7:30 during the other six months. This difference was divided in Table II into the whole year, so that in that table the saleswoman's work day was given at 9.3 hours

instead of 9 hours, as the last figures above would indicate. The reports were taken a few days before the change of beginning hours to 7:30 took place.

In some occupations (candy-making, etc.), the 10-hour day was maintained by shortening the noon hour to 30 minutes and closing work at 5:30. The prevailing closing hour is seen to be 6 o'clock, with the exception of millinery, hair-dressing and mercantile establishments, in which the closing time is deferred Saturday until 9, 10 or 11 o'clock. But one dry goods store closes on Saturday at 6 o'clock, and positions in this store were spoken of enviously by saleswomen in many other trades places. Of 100 girls seen in stores, 1 worked on Saturday evenings till 11 o'clock, 46 until 10 o'clock, 31 until 9:30 o'clock 8 until 9 o'clock, and 14 stopped at 6. In addition to the strain of this long working period, 7 girls were seen who were forbidden to sit down during the evening. Of the 30 milliners seen, 2 worked on Saturday evenings until 11 o'clock, 8 until 10 o'clock, 17 until 9 o'clock, and 3 stopped at 6.

In no factories were girls found working at night, over time, when the inquiry was made. In two pants and overall factories it was stated that night work would begin the following week and last in one factory three weeks and in the other perhaps a month. Evening hours were from 6:30 to 9 o'clock, labor being compulsory in the two factories alluded to during the time. In some factories, it was stated by the girls, work was very slack during part of the year and before orders were received in large quantities. Afterwards the full force would be kept running over time, and very much crowded to get the work done as soon as wanted. Some girls thought an equation of labor might be made with little risk to manufacturers, if average trade years were taken as a basis, and the over work of one season could be made to fill out the under work of another, to the great advantage of the employe. One pants factory was visited in which the girls claimed their employer treated them so well they did not object to night work.

In several places it was stated that the loss of half a day was not counted if through sickness of the girl or being urgently called away. In factories in which girls were paid by the time there was usually a system of registering upon arrival, although no complaint was made of rigid rules regarding tardiness. In factories which paid for work by the piece, no close account was taken of the punctuality of girls.

As a rule their working hours appear fairly adjusted, and an average work day of 9.9 hours for all classes during six days of the week cannot be considered onerous.

In some places the hour for closing Saturday evenings during the summer months is one hour earlier than during the rest of the year. No places were found giving employes a half holiday during the hot months.

The time allowed at noon for dinner constituted an important point regarding the daily working regime. The prevailing allowance, as will be seen by reference to Table II, was one hour. In detail, the time for dinner allowed to girls in all occupations was as follows:

OCCUPATIONS.	1 Hr.	45 M.	40 M.	30 M.
Saleswomen, bindery, laundry, millinery, telephone, paper-box, pork house employes, tile-makers, book-keeper, pants, etc., makers, stenographers and typewriters, hair dressers, dress-makers, and carpet-sewers	420	10	20	20
Woolen mill girls			10	
Cotton mill girls				20
Chain and stamping factory girls.				10
Card-makers.				20
Candy-makers.				10
Cigar-makers	8			2
Total (500 girls)	428	10	30	32

This summary shows that 428, or 86 per cent. of all working girls had one hour at noon, and 72, or 14 per cent., shorter time, this being either 45, 40 or 30 minutes.

In some cases where the time was thirty minutes, proprietors stated that their employes were given the choice of shortening the noon time in order to end the work day sooner. Finishers in pants factories, and others whose work was by the piece and disconnected with machinery, were often found working through half or more of their dinner hour for the purpose of balancing short hours or earning somewhat more than they could otherwise.

The vast majority of girls brought lunch with them; a few went home, and a few went to restaurants. Large establishments were usually provided with lockers in which lunches were left until the tap of the noon bell, when groups would form and luncheon be eaten together. In some places where work required girls to stand all day no chairs were provided for sitting during lunch time. In some of these places which were very dusty girls were obliged to form their dinner parties sitting on the floor. One employer furnished coffee, milk and sugar free daily, girls taking turn about making it, which involved a loss of no more than fifteen minutes every three months to each girl. In the Union co-operative laundry a gasoline stove was provided, on which, at the time of the agent's visit, some girls were baking potatoes, some making coffee, and others cooking steak. All this was done, as stated by the girls, without any perceptible loss of time, while supplying an invigorating, wholesome meal. But one factory was found in which water was not supplied to the floor on which girls worked. This one necessitated a trip to the next lower floor, or the carrying up of buckets of water by the girls. A number of girls were found taking advantage of "The Noon Rest," a room fitted up in 66½ North Pennsylvania street for the use of working girls at lunch time.

Tables and chairs are supplied, and here parties are freely welcome to come and bring their own lunch, or supplement the same with dishes furnished at the Rest at prices much lower than at any restaurant. This retreat is maintained by a society of young ladies at their own expense for the sole purpose of affording a pleasant and safe place for the working woman who desires to vary the scene of the workshop when lunch time comes.

It has been seen that the average work-day was 9.9 hours. A pertinent inquiry, in women's labor, is how much and what work is done regularly at home, outside of her wage-earning occupation. The inquiry was made, and the following is the result :

Table Showing Labor Done by Working Girls Outside Wage-Earning.

OCCUPA- TIONS.	Total Number Working Girls.	Does House- work but not Sewing.	Does Own Sew- ing but not Housework.	Does Both.	Does Neither.	OCCUPA- TIONS.	Total Number Working Girls.	Does House- work but not Sewing.	Does Own Sew- ing but not Housework.	Does Both.	Does Neither.
Bindery . . .	60	14	9	5	32	Woolen mills	10	4		2	4
Pants, etc. . .	60	8	17	25	10	Tobacco	10	3	2	1	4
Dress	30		24	5	1	Pork packing	10	4	1	3	2
Millinery . . .	30	3	8	9	10	Paper-box . .	10	7		1	2
Cotton mills .	20	5	1	4	10	Saleswomen .	100	34	16	14	36
Card	20	7		4	9	Carpet sewing	10	1		4	5
Tile	20	2	2	4	12	Stenography.	20	1	1		18
Candy	10	4		3	3	Book-keepers	10		1		9
Hair	10	4		1	5	Telephone . .	10	2			8
Chain, etc. .	10	5		2	3	Laundry . . .	40	11	8	4	17
Total							500	119	90	91	200

We here see, of 500 working girls, 119 regularly do housework at home, 90 regularly make their own clothes, and 91 do both, leaving 200 girls who are not obliged to do any domestic work regularly. That is, 60 per cent. do housework or sewing, or both, as a rule outside of shop or factory hours, and 40 per cent. do neither. This shows the essentially busy character of the lives of working girls as a class, and bears valuable testimony as to the domestic type of life preserved by women of this class. The 10 girls who were found rooming and boarding themselves did all their own work. Many of the married and widowed women did the same. The majority, however, assisted, many saying it was their habit to wash and put away supper dishes, and clean and straighten the house before leaving in the morning. The majority of those who are reported as doing their own sewing specified that they were in the habit of making their own clothes except their best dresses. Those among saleswomen, dress-makers and milliners who did their own sewing did it entirely. Many girls said they almost always had sewing to do of nights, and a number of tasteful dresses worn were referred to as the result of night labor at home. In face of this fact regarding the

additional domestic labor accomplished by the majority of working girls it is difficult to maintain that the shop or factory girls motive is a frivolous one.

What amount of time is taken by working girls annually for vacation? Consulting facts on this point, tabulated in Table II, the following information is obtained:

Table Showing Vacations of Working Girls, Past Year.

OCCUPATIONS.	1 Week.	2 Weeks.	3 Weeks.	4 Weeks.	5 Weeks.	6 Weeks.	8 Weeks.	10 Weeks.	12 Weeks.	16 Weeks.	26 Weeks.	Total No. wks Vacation.	Total No. girls had vaca- tion.	No. Girls had no Vacations.	Proport'n Girls with Vacat'n — per cent.	Av. No. Weeks Vacation for all Girls.
Binery . . .	9	12	2	2						1		63	25	21	42	1.0
Fans, etc . .	4	1										5	6	54	10	
Drum . . .		2	1	3		1	1		1			5	4	28	13	
Millinery . .												11	11	14	38	1.1
Cotton mill .											1	26	1	19	5	1.5
Card factory .			1									3	1	19	3	
Tile factory .		2										2	2	14	10	
Candy factory .												4	4	6	40	
Hair . . .	2	4	2									16	8	2	80	1.6
Chain, etc . .														10		
Woolen mill .														10		
Tobacco . . .							1					8	1	9	10	.8
Pork . . .														10		
Paper box . .														10		
Clerking . . .	30	13	5	5	3	1	1	1				166	77	23	77	1.7
Carpet . . .	1	3										7	4	6	40	.7
Stenographer .	13	14	16	1								33	14	6	70	1.6
Book-keeper .	3	5	1									16	9	1	90	1.6
Telephone . .		5	2									18	7	3	70	1.8
Laundry . . .	7	2				1			1			41	12	28	30	1.0
Total . . .	61	71	26	13	3	4	3	1	2	1	1	486	187	313	31	.9

* 16 with pay. † one with pay. ‡ 12 with pay.

All girls who had vacations with pay are noted at the bottom of this table. These girls numbered 16 clerks who were given 1 week with pay and 12 who were given 2, and 3 stenographers who were given, respectively, 1, 2, and 3 weeks with pay. In all, 31 girls, or 6 per cent. of the whole number, were given a vacation with pay. In two stores the custom was followed of giving all clerks one week's annual leave with pay. No other places were found following this custom. In several places clerks in charge of stock were given vacations with pay, contrary to the custom regarding other clerks.

Of all 500 girls, it is seen 187 had a vacation during the past year. Ascertaining the proportion by occupations, it is seen 31 per cent. had vacations, leaving 69 per cent. who had none. In all, 313 girls had no vacation. The total number of weeks consumed by vacations was 486, or an average of .9 week for all girls, the average for girls who enjoyed the privilege being 2.6 weeks. In four occupations, chain and stamping factory work, woolen-mill work, pork-packing and paper box making, no

vacations were taken by any employees. But .5 per cent. of cotton-mill and card-factory girls took a vacation. The largest proportions of girls in particular occupations who took a vacation were 90 per cent. of book-keepers, 80 per cent. of hair-dressers, and 77 per cent. of saleswomen. Other facts disclosed are readily observed in the table. A few girls stated they had not had any vacations for several years, and one woman said she could not remember of having a season she could designate as a vacation, as she never stopped labor except when required to by sickness of herself or family.

Much more time than is represented by vacations was lost from work during the past year by working girls. The facts concerning other time idle are classified in Table II, under two causes, "sickness" and "lack of work." Had space permitted, these causes should have been amplified to specify sickness in family, which is indicated in the table by foot-notes, and "short time," which is a subdivision under lack of work. In a number of places employees stated that for certain periods during the past year the establishment had worked on short hours, or had been open but three days in the week. In such cases the time spent idle on this account was computed and set to the account of "lack of work," which, in the final analysis, it represented.

The two following tables indicate the amount of time lost by working girls during past year:

Time Lost Because of Sickness.

OCCUPATIONS.	1 Week.	2 Weeks.	3 Weeks.	4 Weeks.	5 Weeks.	6 Weeks.	8 Weeks.	10 Weeks.	12 Weeks.	13 Weeks.	16 Weeks.	20 Weeks.	Over 20 Weeks.	Total No. Weeks Sickness.	Total No. Girls Sick.	No Girls not Sick.	Av. No. Weeks lost by Sickness.
Bindery	1	3	4	2	1	3	1		1	2			1-49	135	19	41	2.3
Pants, etc.		12					1						1-21	93	8	52	1.5
Dress								1	1					23	2	28	0.7
Millinery			2											8	2	28	0.3
Cotton mill			1				1						1-30	43	4	16	2.1
Card factory			12	1	1		1							25	8	14	1.3
Tile factory				1										5	2	18	0.3
Candy factory				1					1		1			32	3	7	3.2
Hair						1								17	2	8	0.7
Chain, etc.						1								6	1	9	0.6
Woolen mill																10	
Tobacco		2												4	2	8	0.4
Pork, etc.														2	1	9	0.2
Paper-box							1							8	1	9	0.8
Clerking	11	5		2		1	2		2					75	23	77	0.8
Carpet			2											8	3	7	0.8
Stenographer, etc.			1											3	1	19	0.1
Book-keeping		1												3	1	9	0.2
Telephone		1	2											8	3	7	0.8
Laundry	2	1		2	1		2						1-26	59	9	31	1.5
Total	16	19	14	9	3	6	9	1	5	5	1	1		454	93	107	0.9

This table does not represent precisely the amount of sickness among

working girls during the past year, but that which caused loss of time from work. In a number of cases women reported that they were not well, but had not lost time because of the fact. In other cases it was reported that sickness occurred while a girl was laid off and waiting to begin work. These variations, however, would scarcely affect the average if they could have been counted.

It is seen that the average time lost through sickness by all girls is .9 week, the same as that taken for vacation on an average. Of 500 girls 407, or 81 per cent. lost no time on account of sickness, but 93 girls losing time for the reason the average loss for the 93 being 5.9 weeks.

Time lost on account of sickness is thus shown to be very small for average working girls, a fact which speaks strongly against the tradition that industrial labor is inimical to feminine health. The highest proportion of sickness causing loss of time is shown to be among candy-makers, who thereby lost 3.2 weeks. It appears that no sickness existed among woolen mill operators. Girls in these mills lost much time during the past year, and two reported having had attacks of sickness of a week's duration during an idle period. The loss of time through sickness is very small among stenographers and book-keepers. As has been mentioned, in some places girls if taken sick during the day were allowed to go home the rest of the day without loss of pay. In other places the loss of a half hour, and sometimes less time, resulted in a docking of wages.

Time Lost Because of Lack of Work.

OCCUPATIONS.	1 We. k.	2 Weeks.	3 Weeks.	4 Weeks.	5 Weeks.	6 Weeks.	7 Weeks.	8 Weeks.	10 Weeks.	12 Weeks.	13 Weeks.	6 Weeks.	20 Weeks.	21 Weeks.	26 Weeks.	Over 26 Weeks.	No. weeks lost, out of work.	Number of girls out of work.	Number of girls at work.	Av. No. weeks lost, lack work.
Bindery	2	6	1	5	1	2		5	1	1			1				120	23	37	2.0
Pants, etc	4	11	4		1	2		9					1		1	1-34	301	45	15	5.2
Dress		1	3			2	4		4	5		1	1		1	1-39	233	25	5	7.8
Millinery		1	1			2	1		1	5	1	3	3		7	1-23	367	23	7	12.9
Cotton mill				11	4									1			95	17	3	4.7
Card factory	1	1	1			2	3		1	1		2	3		2		219	20		10.9
Tile factory	1	3	8		1	1									1		92	19	1	4.6
Candy fac'y	2	2										1					30	6	4	3.0
Hair													1				20	1	9	2.9
Chain, etc				1						4			1		2	1-32	156	9	1	15.6
Woolen mill													10				206	10		20.0
Tobacco		4								1		1					36	6	4	8.6
Pork												1	2		2		108	5	5	10.8
Paper box	1							1	1	2					1		71	6	4	7.1
Clerking	5	1	2	2		2		8		1	2	1			2	1-39	242	27	73	2.4
Carpet		1	1				1	2						1			58	7	3	1.8
Stenog., etc								1	1		1	1			1	1-38	100	6	14	1.4
Book-keep'g									1	1							22	2	8	2.2
Telephone											1	1					27	2	8	2.7
Laundry	1					1		1		1		1		2	1		117	8	32	2.9
Total	17	31	22	29	7	15	9	35	10	15	7	14	24	4	21	6	2843	267	243	8.6

Nine weeks. ^a 14 weeks. ^b 18 weeks. ^c 9 weeks. ^d 17 weeks.

This table shows that the girls involved in the inquiry lost, during the past year, 2,637 weeks through lack of work. The usual manner in which this loss was incurred was by being "laid off" for terms lasting from one week to three months. One factory employing girls shut down every other week during the past summer, and beginning with November was open only three days each week for five months, making the total loss to employes not less than five months during the past year. Many other factories shortened hours during the greater part of the past year from 10 to 9, 8, or 7 hours; time cut short in this way in many cases amounted to five days each month. Some proprietors of factories gave a half holiday on Saturdays from June till December, and this constituted a loss of time and wages for all except "time hands," who were very few. In one line of manufacturing, but one proprietor was found who had not allowed girls to lose time during the dull season. This proprietor asserted that he kept the factory running on full time for the purpose of giving the women work, although it involved a loss to himself. In millinery and dress-making a loss is sustained as a result of these occupations being governed by "seasons." For many girls in millinery, six months constitutes a work year. Experienced trimmers were found who were able to avoid loss of time during the "off season" by securing employment in wholesale millinery houses. Three of these girls had regular engagements filling twelve weeks; otherwise unemployed. In dress-making, girls reported loss of time at two periods of the year, generally the months of July and February. In one factory all employes lost a month during the past year because of repairs being made in the factory machinery.

The table shows that for all occupations an average loss of time of 6.6 weeks was suffered during the past year, through lack of work, short hours, etc. All girls in card factories and woolen mills lost time for this reason, the smallest corresponding proportions being among book-keepers, telephone girls, hair-dressers and clerks. In all, 267 girls were out of work at some time during the year from 1 to 39 weeks, averaging 10 weeks each, while 233 girls lost no time from this cause. As this kind of loss appears largely beyond the ability of girls to control, it presents a problem in wage earning deserving of attention. Do wages warrant an average loss of time to all girls of 6.6 weeks, or of 10 weeks to the majority who incur such loss? Before determining the adequacy of wages, it is well to combine the periods during which no wages were earned during the past year, from vacations without pay, sickness and lack of work, from which the average earning period may be noted.

Table Showing Average Time Lost. Total Unproductive and Productive Periods.

OCCUPATIONS	Average No. Weeks Lost.	Per Ct. of Girls Lost Time.	Per Ct. of Girls Lost no Time.	Av. No. Unproductive Weeks	Av. No. Productive Weeks.	Per Ct. of Girls Worked all Yr.	OCCUPATIONS.	Av. No. Weeks Lost.	Per Ct. of Girls Lost Time.	Per Ct. of Girls Lost no Time.	Av. No. Unproductive Weeks	Av. No. Productive Weeks.	Per Ct. of Girls Worked all Yr.
Bindery.	4.3	85	95	5.3	46.7	22	Woolen mill. . .	20.0	100	0	20.0	32.0	0
Pants, etc.	6.7	88	12	6.9	45.1	8	Tobacco	4.0	90	10	4.8	47.3	10
Dress	8.6	90	10	9.1	42.9	0	Pork	11.0	50	50	11.0	41.0	50
Millinery.	13.2	80	20	14.9	37.1	0	Paper-box	7.9	40	40	7.9	44.1	40
Cotton mill. . . .	6.8	90	10	8.1	43.9	5	Clerking	3.2	48	52	4.8	47.2	48
Card	12.1	100	0	12.3	39.7	0	Carpet	6.6	80	20	7.3	44.7	10
Tile.	4.9	95	5	5.1	44.9	5	Stenog. etc. . . .	3.5	35	65	7.1	44.9	35
Candy.	6.2	80	20	7.0	45.0	20	Book-keeping . .	2.4	20	80	4.0	48.0	0
Hair.	2.7	30	70	4.3	47.7	10	Telephone	3.5	40	60	5.3	46.7	10
Chain, etc.	16.2	100	0	16.2	35.8	0	Laundry	4.4	43	57	5.4	46.6	37
Av. for total . . .	7.5	67	33	8.3	43.7	12							

In this table the first column shows the average loss of time, both from sickness and lack of work. The fourth column shows the extent to which the loss of time was increased by the addition of the average time taken for vacation without pay, the result showing the total amount of time during which each occupation made no wages during the past year. The average loss of time for girls in all occupations, the past year, was 7.5 weeks; the average number of weeks during which no wages were earned was 8.3 weeks, leaving 43.7 weeks the average earning period for all girls. The columns showing relative proportions of girls who lost time and those who did not, reveals the fact that in 3 out of 20 occupations all girls lost time. The smallest loss was sustained in book-keeping, hair-dressing, stenography and typewriting. In all, 67 per cent. of all girls lost time outside of vacations taken voluntarily. Of the unproductive period, the small part played by the vacation, compared to other time lost, is shown by the number of weeks taken from work for each reason, which are respectively .8 weeks and 7.5 weeks.

The last column shows that 12 per cent. of girls in all occupations were not withdrawn from work during the year for any reason, and worked steadily through the fifty-two weeks.

One additional topic was made the subject of inquiry in connection with industrial surroundings. The facts ascertained and tabulated in Table III, concerning the effects of occupation on health, properly belong to this stage of the exposition.

Table Showing Effects of Occupation Upon Health.

OCCUPATIONS.	EFFECTS OF WORK ON HEALTH.		Percentage of those Suffering Injurious Effects.	OCCUPATIONS.	EFFECTS OF WORK ON HEALTH.		Percentage of those Suffering Injurious Effects.
	In-jurious.	Not In-jurious.			In-jurious.	Not In-jurious.	
Bindery.	4	56	7	Woolen mill	2	8	20
Pants, etc.	7	53	12	Tobacco factory . .	1	9	10
Dress	8	22	26	Pork, etc.	1	9	10
Millinery.	1	29	3	Paper-box		10	
Cotton mill. . . .	4	16	20	Clerking	15	85	15
Card factory . . .	3	17	15	Carpet	2	8	20
Tile factory. . . .	2	18	10	Stenographer, etc)	1	19	5
Candy.	1	9	10	Book-keeping . . .		10	
Hair		10		Telephone	2	8	20
Chain, etc	3	7	30	Laundry	5	35	13
Total					62	438	12

The statements in this table are, of course, opinions of girls regarding the effect of their work upon their health. If health were poorer than when a girl entered an occupation, girls were asked to state the reason. No evidence back of their opinion could be obtained on this point. The fact that but 62 out of 500 girls, or 12 per cent. of the whole number, were in worse health than when they began work, is strong refutation of the assumption held by many that the average woman is injured by factory or shop work. It is interesting to note the proportions of girls in various occupations whose health was unfavorably affected by work. The heaviest proportion in any occupation was 30 per cent. reported among chain-makers, the next heaviest proportion injured by work being 26 per cent. of dress-makers. No one engaged in book-keeping, paper box making or hair-dressing reported any adverse effects of occupation upon health, whatever. In addition to the 62 girls who reported unfavorable effects of work, were about 30 who reported themselves as not being strong, though not perceptibly injured by work. This would show a total of 18 per cent. of women and girls in varying degrees of health not the best, leaving 82 per cent. of all in good health. A large number of girls engaged in congenial employments reported themselves in better health than when they began work.

Taking occupations separately in the order of the numbers seen in each, mention will be made of features in each which were complained of by those claiming to have suffered in health.

Among saleswomen, while the majority had no complaint to make, some complained of chronic indigestion and other troubles resulting from confinement. One woman said she was in poor health when she began clerking, and she found the work increasingly wearing upon her. In a

store in which clerks were all obliged to stand from 3 to 5 each afternoon, and from 7:30 till 10 Saturday night, two girls said they traced ill effects of work to that requirement. One of these said the amount of fatigue depended largely upon the amount of work one had to do. If customers were few, she felt almost ready to drop long before the hours for standing expired. Long standing proved a trying feature in the work of most saleswomen. In another store, a girl complaining of the effects of this necessity, said there was no specific rule laid down against sitting down, but that if a proprietor or floor-walker saw a saleswoman sitting he straightway had something for her to do by way of dusting, straightening or arranging stock, and that all clerks understood that sitting down brought them into ill favor.

Another, whose work was on an upper floor, complained of the stair-climbing. Clerks in this store, she said, were not allowed to call the elevator to make special trips for them, as it was claimed the expense of running the elevator was too great; six or eight trips up and down long flights of stairs were beginning, she claimed, to tell upon her health.

Of the clerks found in one store one said she weighed twenty pounds more and was stronger than when she began work. Another said that in ten years she had never lost one day from sickness.

In bindery work, one girl had had to stop work twelve weeks on account of trouble with her eyes, which was increased by her work (stitching). A copy-reader had just recovered from a seven weeks' illness, which she attributed to close confinement. This girl was an orphan, who roomed and boarded herself, and said the only assistance she had during the whole seven weeks' sickness, besides the evening visits of her brother, consisted in occasional calls and help from her landlady. One woman said she was in ill health, but had been able in spite of it to keep at work eleven years. Another woman said that the confined and often overheated or poorly heated air affected her lungs, which were weak.

Girls in pants, shirt and overall factories unanimously testified that the work was heavy, hard, and attended by variable circumstances often conducive of injury to health. In some places scraps, lint, and dust were allowed to collect upon the floors until great heaps or ridges were found lying for weeks at a time, the girls said, keeping a certain amount of dust in the air continually and capable of performing a more mischievous office in case of any infection. In some factories this possibly injurious feature was removed by cleaning the sewing-room frequently. But one such factory was visited in which steam was entirely used as a motor power, and no treadles were in use. In this factory every latest mechanical appliance was resorted to, buttons being sewed on by machinery. Some of the pressers complained of the great heat of their work and the

danger of taking colds from overheat. Some complained of chronic backache from sitting so many hours and handling heavy goods.

Laundry work was said to be injurious to some girls because of the liability to colds, after working all day in a very hot place, by going out. One said she remained at it for the lack of something else available to do, but that she was under a physician's care for throat trouble, and the latter had warned her of the constant injury she was suffering from gas and steam. A starcher said she had been sick and out of health six months the preceding year from a recurring rush of blood to the head, but did not know whether her work was the cause or not. Very few washers were found among women whose work, as a rule, was confined to starching, and all kinds of ironing and general work. Girls claimed it required robust health to endure laundry work.

Many complaints were heard of the ill effects of dress-making. Constipation was said to be a frequent complaint, resulting from long hours of sitting. One woman had just returned to a shop after an absence on account of ill health caused by running a machine long and constantly. A large number in this occupation regretted the injurious features, which as yet no system had been found to obviate. It may be added that a majority of dress-making shops were ill ventilated.

But one milliner complained of having experienced damage to health through work, and this one admitted she allowed her work to wear upon and worry her nervously.

One typewriter had paid \$100 during the past year for treatment for a trouble caused, she thought, by the typewriter, the other nine made no complaint and regarded their work as especially healthful in some regards.

In all factories in which the work of women was required to supplement that of machinery there was complaint of its wearing effect. The necessity of giving constant concentrated attention to some mechanical ever recurring movement, and to be ready at the instant to do what was necessary though that might be slight, constituted a tax which told far more upon the nervous vitality of girls and women than upon their physical strength. Many factory women whose work was the feeding or management in some way of a machine complained of exhausting effects. Some cotton-weavers also complained of having to stand all day in addition to giving close attention to their looms. In these factories no chair was to be seen anywhere; in case of a sudden illness among the girls no resting-place could have been utilized but the floor. The same drawbacks were spoken of by woollen-weavers, one of whom suffered much the past year from nervous exhaustion.

Girls in card factories consider part of the work healthful and part injurious. Six out of the 20 interrogated had an attack of illness the past year. Chemicals used in printing the cards were alleged by some to contain

poison which was injurious. All girls in these factories, however, sat at work, except press-feeders.

Girls in tile works had little complaint of bad effects from work. One had suffered an illness the past year which she alleged resulted from being poisoned by white lead contained in the glazing liquid. A sorter and placer had been injured by standing and lifting. This work was said to be very hard for women's hands often making them sore and inflamed. In the press-room one girl sat by each press for the purpose of edging off the tile as fast as pressed. The room was filled with dust the caps worn by the girls being white with it, but no complaint was made by girls as to the injurious effects of sitting all day and breathing in this all pervading material.

A number of telephone girls claimed their work was trying and often injurious. A girl had to give constant attention, ever be at her place and on the alert, and much stretching and reaching by the arms was required in connecting lines. Three of those seen said they were more nervous than when they began work.

No complaint was made by girls stemming and stripping tobacco except by one who had been but a short time in the work and said she suffered frequently from nausea but as other girls stood it she thought she would get used to it. As a rule these rooms were hot and heavy with the odor of tobacco.

Sausage trimmers said the most trying feature of their work, which, in case of one woman seen, had proved a damage to health, was the continued standing while at work. Women canvassing hams were found sitting in a room lighted only by gas, and so cold the atmosphere struck a chill into the visitor. The women wore improvised capes of canvas. The cold temperature was explained as a temporary ill, owing to the women having been moved to their summer quarters prematurely. Some of the women had colds, but none complained of damaging effects upon their health.

The surroundings in which girls worked, in factory or shop, were reported by most girls to be "good," "as comfortable as could be," "not very good," and in some places girls said their work room was anything but comfortable. Sixty of the girls seen were working on the fourth floor, which necessitated running up and down six, twelve or more long flights of stairs each day. One hundred and thirty were found on third floors, the same number on second floors, and one hundred and eighty on the ground floor. In a few classes, such as stenographers working in offices, elevators were used. The great majority climbed the stairs. Fourth and third floor girls, who were generally immediately under the roof, complained of the heat of the rooms in the summer, several girls in one factory saying their work room was uncomfortably cold in winter and almost intolerably warm in summer. At one end of the room was

an outside door so loosely placed as to show a seam of light through. The girls claimed that this kept those sitting near the door very cold. In most factories water was in convenient reach, but one being noticed in which girls had to descend to another floor to reach it.

A number of factories were visited during the noon hour. The air was found bad, and girls stated that no special arrangements were carried for effecting a needed change of air, such as might easily be done. Ventilation in most factories was defective. Few places were over crowded, and the majority had the benefit of the sunlight during some portion of the day. Imperfect ventilation, nevertheless, was complained of by a large minority of girls; the statement was frequently made that the building contained no conveniences for ventilation, and that managers had no rules on the subject. The enervating effects of this common fault in factory equipment are doubtless a grave impediment in work. While not causing actual sickness perhaps, a heavy, tired feeling was alleged to be of common occurrence, which materially affected a girl's working ability. Two girls spoke of having serious illness with typhoid fever during the past year, which they attributed to various ills in their working surroundings.

Closet accommodations in this place and in some others were defective. A number of girls reported facts in this connection which were inexcusable in a factory employing in dull times over a hundred women. While few abuses were observed so grave as this in way of insufficient and unhealthfully arranged necessities of this kind, many minor faults were common.

The sanitary condition of buildings in which girls are working are not generally at present what they should be to insure the best health and strength of employes. Whatever conditions were found contributing to this end appeared to be accidental, although it is to be said that many places were thus fortunately circumstanced.

IV. INDUSTRIAL CONDITION.

I. WAGES AND EARNINGS.

In the investigation and treatment of the industrial condition of girls, distinctions were made in discriminating between the wages or stipulated price received for labor, the earnings or actual amount received, allowing for lost time, etc., and the income or earnings, plus any amount derived from another source than daily work, as pension money, interest

from investments, money from extra work, etc. Facts ascertained refer to the present time and one year just past.

The following table indicates the general range of wages paid to girls in the several occupations:

Table Showing Range of Present Weekly Wages of Working Girls.

OCCUPATIONS.											Average Weekly Wages.
	Between \$1.25 and \$2.00.	Between \$2.00 and \$3.00.	Between \$3.00 and \$4.00.	Between \$4.00 and \$5.00.	Between \$5.00 and \$6.00.	Between \$6.00 and \$7.00.	Between \$7.00 and \$8.00.	Between \$8.00 and \$9.00.	Between \$9.00 and \$10.00.	\$0.00.	
In pub- lishing houses { Folders, Sewers, Pagors, etc. Forewomen Compositors		2	10		13	16	3		1		91 61
Pant-, etc., factories. { Forewomen. Seamstresses etc			7	13	21	12	1	3		2	5 46
Dress-makers.	1		2	4	5	9	5	3			5 85
Milliners. { Forewomen. Trimmers. Makers.		1	2		4			3		1	10 68
In cotton mills.			5	6	7						4 54
In card factories			9	8	2						4 18
In tile factories		3	14	2	1						3 33
In candy factories			1	5	1	3					4 90
In hair dressing establish ^{ts}		1		1	4						5 10
In chain, etc., factories				10							4 35
In woolen mills { Weavers Twisters, etc.				1	2			3	3		7 10
In tobacco factories { Strips & Stem ^{rs} Packer			5	4							4 35
In pork-packing houses			5			4					4 45
In paper-box factories		6	4								2 78
In mercan- tile houses { Cash girl Wrapper Saleswomen Cashier.	4	2									5 61
Carpet-sewers			1	1							5 86
Stenog. and typewriters	1			1		4	1			1	7 40
Book-keepers, etc						2		3		2	10 10
Telephone girls	1	1	2								5 12
Laundry girls			1	3			7		1		6 33
Total	5	21	86	89	91	85	37	28	15	10	51 68

* One received \$0.00.

In binderies, pants and overall factories, cotton and woolen mills, tobacco factories and pork-packing houses girls are paid by the piece. In card, tile and paper box factories, and chain and stamping works, girls were paid by the hour. In telephone exchanges wages are reckoned by the month. In all other occupations involved, wages were paid by the week, except an occasional book-keeper or typewriter paid by the month, and one millinery forewoman, who was engaged by the year.

The variable elements entering into the wage question, therefore, made it a matter of some difficulty to arrive at entirely reliable results. In employments in which wages depended both upon hours worked and the

amount accomplished, it was of little value to ascertain merely the wages of the previous week. Many testified to a considerable difference between the wages of the winter and of the summer, and even of the two preceding weeks; therefore, to have given the one would have been to demonstrate a condition not true perhaps but for one week. Girls were, therefore, asked to report the amount which they were actually making on an average, corresponding to the hours reported as a labor day. One factory, for example, during the week before had run during evenings, but was not running evenings during the week of the inquiry. To give the hours of the latter week with the wages of the former would be misleading. The time, as has been seen, was, in a number of occupations, "short." Girls were asked to report what they were making according to this time. Where hours were fairly steady, and working ability was the main variable quantity, the wage could be given with fair precision. For 270 of the 500 girls wages were fixed, and there was no possibility of inaccuracy in stating them.

The final average shows that for all occupations the average working girl's weekly wages is \$5.66. We have seen the average time during which wages were received was 43.7 weeks. The wages received during that number of weeks would, therefore, have to be distributed over 52 weeks to ascertain the average wage for the year at the rate given. This would make the average weekly wage, for the year, of the Indianapolis working girl \$4.76.

The average wages given in the table for each occupation, it should be noticed, are not for the whole year, but for the portion of it during which the girls worked. Of all girls seen, 457, or 91 per cent., received less than \$10 per week, and 43, or 9 per cent., received \$10 or more; those receiving more than \$10 being only 6 per cent. of the whole number.

Taking separate employments, it appears that the highest average wages are paid to milliners and book-keepers and cashiers, who receive, respectively, \$10.68 and \$10.10 per week. Millinery work, however, presented extremes in this regard. Girls must serve an apprenticeship of six months—three in the spring and three in the fall—learning the trade, during which they receive no pay for their work. Usually wages begin at \$2.50, after which they are advanced as taste and skill warrant. It is seen by the table that higher wages are paid to trimmers than to makers. Wages of the latter averaged between \$4 and \$5, while of the former they averaged between \$12 and \$13. One forewoman seen received \$30 a week and was engaged by the year; but very few milliners in the city working for wages receive as large pay. The drawback in millinery wages, the girls said, was that the work did not last through the year. The majority could not secure work longer than six months in the year; some working in larger establishments worked regularly 34 weeks in the year, and very few the whole year. A few girls had engagements

to work in wholesale millinery houses during 12 weeks of the dull season, reducing the idle time. Wages were reported at the beginning of the busy season, when they are higher than during the dull period.

Book-keepers, in the majority of cases, performed some additional office in connection with this work. Two were book-keepers and stenographers; these received respectively \$10 and \$12 per week; one was book-keeper and copy-holder in a newspaper office, receiving \$6, having had but one year's business experience; two were "book-keeper and cashier," at \$8 and \$10 respectively per week; two book-keepers received \$75 per month each, without having additional duties. Aside from these two occupations wages ranged principally between \$4 and \$7, falling to \$3.35 in tile works and to \$2.78 in paper box factories.

In book binderies folders paid by the piece received from 30 to 50 cents per 1,000 for folding 8, 16, etc., page sheets. At these rates girls were able, working 9 or 10 hours, to make from \$5 to \$7 per week. No premiums were paid in any bindery visited on amounts accomplished. The majority of folders were receiving 30 cents per 1,000 when seen. Stitchers received from 20 to 50 cents per 1,000; tippers got 30 cents per 1,000 and gatherers 10 cents per 1,000 signatures. Wages at these rates varied from \$3 to \$6 per week. Bindery girls said it was impossible to make over \$1 per day during good times, and of late short hours have cut down this possible average.

In printing departments one girl compositor got \$16.50 per week regularly. In another printing office employing a number of girl compositors wages averaged from \$6 to \$12 per week, work not being sufficiently steady to warrant higher wages.

In pants, shirt, overall and coat factories average wages were \$5.46. This average, however, includes three forewomen, receiving respectively \$8, \$10 and \$21 per week. Without these three, wages averaged evenly \$5 per week. In most factories prices for making by the piece have been cut down, one factory employing over 100 women having cut them on all kinds and grades of work from 5 to 25 cents on the dozen. Within the past year shirts which brought girls 60 cents a dozen were cut to 50 cents, and the best grade, for which they received \$1.10 per dozen, now being 85 cents. Coats which brought 75 cents per dozen now are paid for at 60 cents. Pants were cut from 15 to 25 cents per dozen. Present wages, girls complain, are insufficient, and the work required to make a dollar a day is beyond the capacity of the great majority.

One pants stitcher said she now gets 90 cents per dozen, and is able to make only \$3.50 per week. In the same factory, prices for pants stitching being from 70 cents to \$1.25 per dozen, another woman making the 90 cents per dozen grade was able to make from 15 to 18 dozen a week, earning \$6 in average times. Another receiving 80 cents per dozen could only make \$3 per week. In one factory, previously spoken

of as having kept running through "hard times" in order to give women labor, prices ranged from 80 cents to \$1.40 per dozen pants. Many girls in this factory were making \$6 per week.

Pants finishers were able to earn from 5 to 30 cents per dozen for finishing. Usually this involved hemming or canvassing the buttons, putting in linings at the belt and tacking pockets. One woman, getting 15 cents a dozen for the kind then finishing, earned \$5 a week. Pressing was paid at rates from 10 to 20 cents per dozen, a good average for this work being \$5.

Shirt-makers reported prices for their work ranging from 5 to 14 cents a shirt in one place, and from 40 to 85 cents a dozen in another. In the latter place considerable complaint was made regarding the reduction of wages, which was said to be such that girls could not make fair wages. One girl said she formerly made \$5 a week, and now had all she could do to make from \$3.50 to \$4. The largest price paid in any factory visited, for the finest quality of shirt, was reported at \$1.75 per dozen. Bosom pleaters received from 30 to 50 cents a dozen for pleated bosoms, \$4 being an average weekly wage for girls at this work. Overall stitchers were paid prices ranging from 40 to 85 cents per dozen. One girl could average \$5.50 at this work, while another said since Christmas she had not been able to make over \$4.30 and often less per week. Girls generally reported wages between \$3.50 and \$5 in overall making. In some places buttons were sewed on by machine. In one place girls were paid 5½ cents per dozen, but the more prevalent price was 5 cents per dozen, sewed on by hand. One girl, at the former rate, was able to make \$6 a week, but others reported wages from \$3 to \$5 per week. Machine button-hole makers received from 6 cents per 100 in unlaundried shirts to 8 cents per hundred button holes in laundried. Girls were able to make from 14 to 16 hundred per day. One girl at this work reported \$400 earnings last year. Coat-makers were paid 50 cents a dozen, earning generally \$4, \$4.50 or \$5 per week.

Folders and inspectors in most factories were called time hands and paid by the hour, at wages ranging from \$4 for the former to \$8 for the latter.

Accounts given by girls of the economic condition of this kind of labor were in the main agreed that conditions were harder at present than formerly. Many said they worked harder now than they used to for larger wages. None could give any specific reasons why this was true. One factory was visited which offered in many respects an exception to the rule. In this one the same hours had been maintained on all days except Saturday through the dull times. Wages were a trifle better in this factory than in others, and several arrangements were made for the enjoyment of the girls. For these reasons girls said they thought they could do better and more work than if working in other shops where little or no

account was taken of their comfort. It may here be explained that these arrangements consisted of free coffee served by the employer to the girls every day, fruit or ice-cream every night when evening work was required, two picnics annually at the expense of the employer and matinee tickets Christmas for all the girls. In addition to this, girls in this factory who had worked in other factories of the kind maintained they could make better wages steadily in this one. Some girls said matters seemed to be growing gradually worse in this occupation for some time and the outlook was discouraging since now by dint of the hardest work they could make a bare pittance.

Dress-making help with one exception received less than \$10 weekly wages. The lowest wage was \$1.50 per week paid a young girl of less than one year's experience and the highest, \$12 paid to a woman of 19 year's experience in dress-making. Thirty per cent. of the number seen were getting \$1 per day. In larger dress-making departments maintained in stores the head forewoman was not included in the inquiry as this class were salaried by the year and had made of dress-making rather a profession. One of these women reported her salary to be \$1,800 per year, although she did no sewing.

Weavers in cotton mills got 15 cents per 50 yards, at this rate girls were making \$5 or \$6 weekly. Spoolers whose work consisted in keeping bobbins supplied as fast as they were emptied received uniformly \$4.50 per week; warpers received \$5; girls at speeder frames received $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 cents a hank, making \$4.50 or \$5 per week. Spinners received from \$3.50 to \$5.25, wages for all classes of work in these mills, averaging \$4.56.

In tile works, glazers were paid 7 cents an hour; sorters, from 7 to 10 cents an hour, placers 8 cents and edgers \$2.50 per week, wages of all girls average \$3 35.

Girls in candy factories receive for chocolate or cream dipping from \$4 to \$5.50 per week. Two forewomen received each \$6 per week. The average wage for girls in this occupation was \$4.90.

In hair-dressing involving little labor but long hours, girls were paid from \$2 to \$7 per week. One proprietor of this kind of an establishment, who paid the best wages noted, kept only colored girls claiming that when a colored girl was found with taste she was superior to average white help. Four colored hair-dressers in this shop received either \$6 or \$7, all others receiving \$5 or less.

Prices for girls running foot presses, drill presses, and for feeders in chain and stamping works were almost uniform, ranging from \$4.20 to \$5.10.

In woolen mills weavers receive from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 cents per yard. One woman said the high priced weaving was given to men, though she thought she could do it as well as a man. Other employes receive from

\$4 to \$5.25 on full time. During the five months previous to the investigation, all help were put on half time, finishers, spoolers, twisters, etc., receiving but \$2.50 per week during this time.

Girls seen in tobacco factories were the few who work the year round ; in this occupation the dull season cuts out many of the employes. Strip-pers and stemmers all received from \$3.25 to \$4.50. One packer was seen who received \$10 per week.

Sausage trimmers receive 30 cents per 100 pounds for trimming. At this rate women were making \$3 per week ; most of this help worked but few hours each day during the dull season, those reporting wages at \$3 being among the few not sent home after a few hours work. Ham canvassers' wages differed very much, according to the season. In summer girls could make from \$7 to \$8, but in winter were not able to make more than \$4 or \$5. Seventy cents were received for canvasing a hundred hams. The forewomen in this department received \$6 uniformly. The pigs'-feet cleaning department runs only three months in the year. In this work girls got 35 cents per hundred and are able to make during these three months \$1 per day.

In paper box making, which is not extensively carried on in Indianapolis, there were but two grades of work in which girls were engaged, "paste-work" and "glue-work." For pasting strips on box covers, etc., girls got from 20 cents to \$1 per hundred ; glue workers were paid by the hour. In this work girls who had earned \$4.30 regularly on full time were earning \$3.60 when seen and during the past year. Paste-work brought \$2, \$2.50 and \$2.75 per week.

In mercantile houses, cash girls received from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per week ; wrappers, \$2 or \$2.50 ; cashiers from \$4 to \$7, averaging \$5.37 per week.

Of 90 saleswomen, 12 received \$10 or more weekly, and 78 wages less than \$10, of whom 45 or 50 per cent. received less than \$5 per week. Of women in charge of stock, one received \$15 per week and was given two weeks summer vacation with pay. This clerk had charge of gloves, and said she made her own selections, ordered whatever she chose, and the firm paid the bills without question. Another in a small store received \$13 for keeping up the lace and fancy goods stocks, saying her employer paid according to one's business ability, and no complaint could ever be made that merit went unrewarded in that store. One girl received \$10 who had entire charge of the wall paper department. She said her wages had been raised, and she was promised another raise, and was now at liberty to go anywhere over the store when not engaged. One girl receiving \$10, who had charge of ribbons, said that tact and quickness would find a good place and good wages surely, if not at once. There were girls, she said, who had been in the store longer than she, and now

were not getting as high wages. Such girls, she claimed, were merely whiling away time and making no effort to increase the business and make themselves valuable. In one store girls were reluctant to tell their wages on the ground they were emphatically instructed by the proprietor not to do so. Not one in this store reported wages higher than \$5. In this store girls were also obliged to stand regularly two hours each day and four hours Saturday.

In all places girls were given a discount on some goods. In some places this amounted to 10 per cent. on all goods; in others a smaller per cent. allowed only on certain goods. Clerks in one store received commissions on sales of one-half cent to the dollar to a certain amount above which the rate was higher, and 2 per cent. on cloaks. Regular wages of these clerks were between \$2 and \$4 per week.

Some carpet-sewers were paid by the piece and some by the week. One woman 73 years old, working at the former rate, averaged \$10 per week, and all others between \$3.50 and \$7.

Stenographers and typewriters said their work was poorly paid in Indianapolis, owing to the fact that the city was a good one for beginners. Many firms desiring a typewriter did not demand an expert, and inexperienced girls from business colleges were glad to fill such places for small pay to gain experience. Two stenographers were found who received \$15 each, and two at \$10; 16 girls out of 20 received less than \$10, over half the number earning \$6 or less per week.

Telephone girls were paid by the month, from \$15, the wages of a beginner, to \$22, the highest wages paid except to the chief operator, who received \$40 per month. A number of girls increase their earnings by night and Sunday work, which brings extra wages.

In laundries, girls were paid from \$3.50 to \$9 per week. Eighty-three per cent. received between \$5 and \$8.

Considerable sentiment of a vigorous nature was expressed by girls regarding the fact that in many occupations men were also engaged who received larger pay for the same amount and quality of work. The only explanation girls could give of their inferior wages was the claim of proprietors which, they said, was that other help could be found at wages given, if the girls should stop work. In many classes of work the cheapness of female labor had crowded out male labor altogether, still no effort at bettering prices was successful.

The next step leads to the inquiry as to what were the actual earnings of girls during the past year, assuming the same wage to hold good for the year. This is assumed for the reason that while the wages of some girls were cut during the time, those of others were raised. The average would remain virtually the same without affecting the corrections indicated by these changes. Consulting Table III, we find the following

classification of earnings to be made. With this table are included the number in each occupation receiving any income outside wages, and the respective incomes thus received:

Table Showing Yearly Earnings and Annual Incomes Outside of Wages of Working Girls.

OCCUPATIONS.	RANGE OF YEARLY EARNINGS.										Average Earn- ings Past Year.	INCOME PAST YEAR OUTSIDE OF WAGES.	
	\$50 to 100	\$100 to 150	\$150 to 200	\$200 to 250	\$250 to 300	\$300 to 350	\$350 to 400	\$400 to 450	\$450 to 500	\$500 to 550	Over \$500.	No. Re- ceiving Income.	Incomes Rec'd by Pre- ceding Number.
In binderies.	1	7	7	13	12	14		2	2		2	2	\$216
In pants factories.	2	7	12	14	13	5	1	3		2	1	1	125
Dress making.	1	1	6	6	9	4	2				1	1	200
Millinery.	3	2	3	4	2	2	1	2	1	3	7	3	500
In cotton mills.	2	1	3	11	3								
In card factory.	1	8	6	4		1						1	12
In tile works.	1	5	11	2	1							1	50
In candy factories.			4	3	2	1							
Hair dressing.	1			3	3	2	1						
In chain, etc., works.	1	3	5									1	100
In woolen mills.			3		6								
In tobacco factories.		2	4										
In pork factories.	3	1	2		1	3							
In paper-box fac.	2	6	2										
Clerking.	16	17	15	1	12	6	9	8	2		3	1	27
Carpet-making.	1		1		3	1	1			1			
Stenog. & typewriter.	2	1	3		2	3	1	3	1	2	2	1	250
Book keeping.			1	1		1		1		3	3		
Telephone.		2	1	2	3	1			1			3	133
In laundries.	1	3	1	3	8	8	13	2	1			5	121
Total.	128	67	90	48	90	52	29	21	8	18	19	20	

* Earned \$3. : One earned \$2. : Two of these earned less than \$2.

This table shows that the earnings of 258, or over half the whole number of working girls, during the past year, were between \$150 and \$300. Below this were 95 girls who earned amounts between \$32 and \$150, and above it are 147 earning more than \$300, of whom 37 earned over \$500, and 3 earned \$1,000 or more. The largest earnings were those of a milliner, whose wages were \$30 per week, and who lost but four weeks during the year. Another milliner and a head forewoman in the sewing and finishing department of a pants factory also earned this amount. Average earnings are seen to correspond generally with average wages excepting in card making, chain making, woolen factory, labor in which the time worked was shorter than in other occupations, making average earnings disproportionate.

Taken as a whole, this showing of earnings of working women indicates that so far no factor has appeared to raise the standard of women's wages which has been found, by repeated statistical investigations, to be extremely low. While these earnings are deductions, because of the

fact that a great number of girls were unable to state any more precisely than a computation what their earnings were during the past year, the conditions found, nevertheless, are believed to be representative of the average for the whole year; earnings as computed, therefore, have all the reliability requisite for statistics. Some facts shown by the table suggest grave inquiries. How are the 95 girls earning, on an average, between \$1 and \$3 a week, able to live? It is shown by the first two columns that this number earned, during the past year, less than \$150, amounts ranging down to \$50, two girls' earnings falling below that mark. These latter were beginners. Not so with the majority of the 95, many, if not most, of whom came from homes in which every one old and strong enough was expected to take care of himself or herself. In case of women's labor, the evidence tends to show that there is little or no connection between wages paid and the necessary expense of living. If it be presumed that these girls, as a rule, have homes which afford them shelter and food for nothing, leaving them free to expend all earnings upon clothes and amusements, this presumption will be proven mistaken by facts in tables showing the cost of board, and the number of girls assisting others. As a rule, moreover, the more intelligent receive the highest wages; and this is the class largely which works from choice, and the only class which has its home free. Wages may be somewhat lowered by the competition of girls who want to earn only pin money, but this must be a minor reason for the low standard of women's wages. Some great controlling economic law underlies the fact. While women have now entered a great variety of employments which, until recently, were closed to them, their industrial exertions are still subject to some limitations, making competition in the vocations pursued by them still a depressing factor. If girls displace men in labor they must offer to do the same work for smaller pay. When this is granted as a condition upon which women are able to enter the industrial world, it does not suffice to explain why wages remain low in an industry once monopolized by and peculiarly suited to women, unless there be other accounting reasons. What these are were not determined by this inquiry. The answer includes some essential peculiarities in women's work, perhaps, together with some traditional, though false, assumptions of society against which the laboring woman has to contend at odds. The wage table showed that the average working girls' average wage for the year round was \$4.76. This wage would bring \$250 earnings for the year, as is shown to be the average girls' earnings in the last table.

Outside of wages, 20 girls, or 4 per cent. of the 500, received an income during the past year. These amounts varied from \$5 to \$260. Four of this number were getting interest or rental from property inherited, receiving \$27, \$60, \$60 and \$200 annually. One got \$8 per

month pension. Fifteen of the twenty were receiving income on savings invested. Of these three had realized during the previous year, from property purchased with earnings, \$125, \$180 and \$250 respectively.

One girl was paid \$5 each Sunday for singing in a church, earning \$260 during the year. One girl did housework outside of work hours, earning \$12. One girl, when "laid off," went to Chicago and earned \$100 as chambermaid before the factory in which she was employed opened again. Three telephone girls, who were paid 15 cents an hour of evenings for extra time, and 30 cents for five hours' work Sunday, earned respectively \$20.80, \$46.80, and \$65.80 during the year. One worked extra time every evening for six months; one worked every evening part of the year, and every Sunday all year; one worked every evening and five hours every Sunday during the year, having only meal times and Sunday evening away from work during the year. This girl said she would not do the same amount of work another year, as one year had "almost killed her."

Three laundry girls were seen, owning from 17 to 28 shares, at \$10 each, in the Union Coöperative Laundry, which they had purchased with savings. Shares brought 5 per cent. the previous year, and one girl got \$100 entire profits of her interest in the business.

The number receiving independent incomes is, however, small, although the self-reliance betokened by the source and character of these incomes is in every way creditable to working women. Since fifteen out of the twenty getting incomes were getting only profits on invested earnings, there were but five of the 500, or one to each 100 working women seen, who were getting any financial aid whatever aside from the help comprehended by the fact of being "at home" and paying no board, a condition which will be shown to be unusual. Incomes received averaged \$3.60 per annum for all girls.

V. EXPENSES AND SAVINGS.

The following table, classified from Table III, shows the numbers of girls paying board and those paying rent, and the various amounts expended by girls for these objects:

Table Showing Cost of Board and Rent to Working Girls.

OCCUPATIONS.	COST OF BOARD PER WEEK.											COST OF RENT PER MONTH.			
	Total No. Girls.	No. Pay'g Board.	\$1.00.	\$1.50.	\$2.00.	\$2.50.	\$3.00.	\$3.50.	\$4.00.	\$4.50.	\$5.00.	Over \$5.	Ave. Cost Board.	No. Pay'g Rent.	Ave. Rent. for Those Paying.
Bindery	60	26	1	2	7	3	13	1	5	1	4		\$3.08	7	\$6.98
Pants, etc	60	31		2	8	5	12	1	3				2.88	7	7.88
Dress-making	30	14		1	1		3	5	1				3.99	4	8.88
Millinery	30	9			1		3		1		1	3	2.53	2	8.25
Cotton mills	20	9			1	2	6						2.55	3	6.57
Card factories	20	12	1	3	3								1.59		
Tile-works	20	15		8	5	2							1.77		
Candy factory	10	4			3		1						2.33	1	10.00
Hair-dressing	10	4			1	1	2						2.82		
Chain, etc., works	10	2			1	1							2.25		
Woolen mills	10	3		1	1	1							2.07	2	4.88
Tobacco factory	10	4			4								2.00	1	8.00
Pork packing house	10	3			1		1	1					2.83	4	7.25
Paper box factory	10	2					2						2.96		
Saleswomen	100	36	2	3	6	6	9	1	6				3.00	2	12.50
Carpet-sewers	10	6	1		1	1	1	1	1				2.66	1	3.50
Stenographers, etc.	30	12				2	2	2	2		2		2.45		
Book keeping	10	6			1		2		2			1	3.66		
Telephone	10	4			2	1	1						2.31	2	11.00
Laundry	40	20			4	2	9	2	1				2.94	7	8.57
Total	500	232	5	20	56	27	71	13	21	1	10			43	

It appears from these figures that 232, or 47 per cent. of the 500 girls, were boarding. This fact is more strongly indicative of the social than of the economic status of the girls. We see here that 53 per cent. of the girls are at home in such circumstances that they are not called upon to pay board. If the fact be understood to indicate the number who are free from the necessity of contributing to the support of others, it is misleading. Comparing the column in Table III, showing those paying no board, with the columns succeeding, which show those paying rent and those assisting others regularly, we find the following number of girls to be paying no stated board, but contributing to the income of their families:

OCCUPATIONS.	No. of Girls at Home and Not Paying Board.	No. of Preceding Class Who Pay Family Rent or Assist Others.	No. of Girls at Home and Paying Board.	No. of Girls Boarding Out-side Home.	OCCUPATIONS.	No. of Girls at Home and Not Paying Board.	No. of Preceding Class Who Pay Family Rent or Assist Others.	No. of Girls at Home and Paying Board.	No. of Girls Boarding Out-side Home.
Bindery . . .	24	19	24	8	Woolen mills	7	5	2	1
Pants, etc.	29	28	25	6	Tobacco factory	5	5	4	1
Dress-making .	16	9	5	4	Pork-packing .	7	7	2	1
Millinery . . .	21	11	2	7	Paper-box . . .	4	4	2	9
Cotton mills . .	11	11	7	2	Clerking . . .	64	34	27	2
Card factory . .	8	5	10	2	Carpet-sewing .	4	3	4	10
Tile factory . .	5	3	13	2	Stenography . .	8	4	2	4
Candy factory . .	6	4	4		Book-keeping . .	4	2	2	4
Hair	4	3	4		Telephone . . .	6	5	4	4
Chain, etc. fact'y	8	7		2	Laundry	20	19	14	4
Total						268	192	153	69

Here we see that of the 268 girls who were found by the preceding table to pay no board, 192 either pay family rent or contribute to the support of others, or do both. But 76, or 15 per cent of all girls included, were living at home and neither paying board nor contributing to family support in some specific way. Therefore, the fact that 268 girls did not pay board is not indicative that this majority were free to use their wages entirely for their personal needs outside of board and lodging. Many girls who paid no board had least control or personal use of their wages, the usual report from this class being, "they gave up all their wages to their mother." The 232, in fact, really indicates those who paid a fixed board. Of those who paid board or rent, 96 girls contributed to the support of others in addition.

The largest number of girls paying any one price for board paid \$3.00 per week, of whom there were 71 girls. Fifty-six girls paid \$2.00 per week, 27 paid \$2.50, and 21 paid \$4.00 per week. Eighteen working women paid \$5.00 per week or over for board. Six girls of the whole number paid half or all the rent for their families, besides paying board. Of the whole number, 275 paid either board or rent or both. Of 431 girls living at home, 163, or 38 per cent, paid board. Few of the girls boarding in their own homes paid board for weeks during which they were idle. All those boarding outside their homes did. Consequently, the average weekly board is paid out of an average weekly wage somewhat smaller than \$5.66, the average for weeks worked.

Other expenses which, owing to their regularity or their possible size, may be considered essentials in the expense account. These are car fare, doctor's bills and cost of laundry. The following table exhibits the numbers incurring these several expenses, and the amount paid for each. The yearly car fare and cost of laundry is calculated from the average weekly cost of these items as given by the girls:

OCCUPATIONS.	COST OF CAR FARE FOR YEAR.					COST OF MEDICAL ATTENDANCE FOR YEAR.					COST OF LAUNDRY FOR YEAR.				
	No. of Girls Paying Car Fare.					No. Girls Paying Doctor's Bills Past Year					No. Girls Paying for Laundry.				
		\$5.00.	\$6.00.	\$18.00.	\$32.00.		\$2.00-5.00.	\$5.00-10.00.	\$10.00-15.00.	\$15.00-20.00.		\$1.00.	\$3.00.	\$5.00.	\$10.00.
Binderies.	24	15			9	21	5	9	5	2	1				
Pants, etc.	13	4			10	13	2	5	2	2					
Dress-making	11	3	1		7	1	1	2	2	2					
Millinery.	18	3			15	1	1	2	2	4					
Cotton mills	4	1			3	1	1			1					
Card factory	3	1			2	1	1			1					
Tile factories										1					
Candy factories	1				1	1	1								
Hair factories	3	4			2	1	1			1					
Chain, etc., works	2				2	1	1								
Woolen mills	2				2		1								
Tobacco factories	1				1						1				
Pork packing	2	2				3	2	1							
Paper box factory	1	1				1									
Clerking	87	24	5		29	24	4	8		2	2	13	3		6
Carpet-sewing	6	3			3	4	2			1		1			
Stenography, etc.	10	4			6	3		1	1		1	5		2	1
Book-keeping	6	1			4	1	1		1		1	1			
Telephone	4	2			1	3	1				1				
Laundries	12				8	12	3		3	2					
Total	195	71	6	107	4	130	24	37	19	19	16	5	10	39	4

* Pays \$1.20 regularly per week.

This table shows that 195 girls paid car fare during the year regularly which amounted to \$49.42, and averaged for that number of girls, \$25.35. Car fare for all girls averaged \$9.89 for the year, or 18 cents per week.

One hundred and thirty girls, or 26 per cent. of all, paid doctor's bills during the past year, varying in amounts from \$2 to \$200. While this appears a rather large proportion it is to be remembered that but 89, or 14 per cent. of the girls lost any time on account of sickness. Eight per cent. of the girls paid doctor's bills, but lost no time from sickness. This number consisted of those who were treated for special affections such as those of the throat, nose, eye, teeth, etc., and those who paid doctor's bills for other members of their family. Of 10 girls who paid over \$50 in doctor's bills, 7 paid them for other members of their family. Two women in pants factories paid \$70 and \$150 respectively. The first amount liquidated the debt incurred by the last sickness of the girl's father; the second canceled a medical account caused by the sickness of the woman and her husband and the death of their child. A dress-maker has paid \$200 for medical attendance during her mother's last illness. A saleswoman had expended \$176 for medicine and treatment for her mother, another \$60 for her daughter's sickness, and a

telephone girl \$100 for her grandmother's and her own medical treatment. Of the remaining three who had paid over \$50 for this purpose, one had a tumor removed costing \$75, a stenographer had paid \$100 for treatment, but had lost no time, and another girl had paid a \$75 doctor bill caused by an attack of typhoid fever which she believed was caused by the unhealthfulness of her work in a factory.

A total \$2,456.70 was paid by all 500 girls, making an average annual doctor bill for each of \$4.35. Of the whole amount, however, \$846 were paid for the illness of others, making the average cost to working girls of medical attendance for themselves \$3.22 the past year.

Working girls regularly paying a sum for laundry numbered only 39; the great majority had their laundry done at home without separate expense to themselves. The amounts so paid ranged from 10 cents to \$1 per week, the average cost for laundry for all girls being \$2.08 per annum.

The following table exhibits the yearly average of expenses already considered, and also presents the aggregate of girls assisting and not assisting others in each employment:

Table Showing Average Annual Cost of Board, Rent, Car Fare, Medical Attendance and Laundry, and Girls Assisting Others.

OCCUPATIONS.	Board.	Rent.	Car Fare.	Medical Attendance.	Laundry.	No. Girls Assisting Others.	No. Girls do not Assist Others.
Bindery	\$91 64	\$13 92	\$8 32	\$3 15	\$2 08	30	30
Pants, etc., factory	71 76	10 20	6 24	5 97	6 76	29	31
Dress-making	72 80	10 56	9 36	9 70	3 64	12	18
Millinery	71 24	3 36	17 16	6 07	2 60	15	15
Cotton mills	65 00	11 52	5 20	1 65		12	8
Card factories	56 16		4 16	3 00	1 56	5	15
Tile works	69 16			2 10		6	14
Candy factories	46 80	12 00	3 12	7 00		4	6
Hair-dressing	55 60		18 72	4 20		3	7
Chain, etc., works	23 40		6 24	2 50		7	3
Woolen mills	31 20	11 76	6 24	50		5	5
Tobacco factories	41 60	9 60	3 12		4 16	4	6
Pork packing	44 20	34 90	3 12	1 30		7	3
Paper box factories	31 20		1 56	1 80		4	6
Clerking	55 64	3 00	15 60	6 50	3 64	54	46
Carpet-sewing	83 20	4 20	14 04	4 00	4 16	4	6
Stenography	127 40		12 48	6 25	6 24	9	11
Book-keeping	114 40		19 76	7 30	1 56	3	7
Telephone	48 36	26 40	12 48	10 80		6	4
Laundries	79 04	18 00	7 80	3 31		27	13
Average	\$53 96	\$8 52	\$8 84	\$1 35	\$2 08	246	254

These figures show that, reckoned by averages, the working girl spends during the year on board, rent, car fare, doctor's attendance and laundry an aggregate of \$87.75 out of \$250 yearly earnings. Also, 246, or

49 per cent. of all girls seen, spent part of their wages regularly toward the maintenance of others. To this number might be added 76 girls living at home and paying board, but not otherwise assisting their families, to obtain the entire number who contribute something to the family resources; this number is 322, or 64 per cent. of all girls seen. Twenty-one of the girls helping others were boarding outside of their homes, comprising 31 per cent. of all girls boarding away from their homes, and 225 of this class were living at home, comprising 52 per cent. of all girls living at home.

Of the 500 girls seen, the surprising number of 75 reported themselves as "giving up all wages" to their mother or family. One of two reservations was usually made. Either the mother clothed the girl or the girl reserved a sufficient amount for clothing. The prevalence of this custom of giving up wages could not be ascribed to extreme youth, since only 52 girls were under 18 years of age. A great variety of ways were found by which girls furnished maintenance to their families. One saleswoman was buying a home for her parents and self. On a wage of \$13 per week she put \$300 into this home the past year, besides furnishing the chief support to her parents. One girl gave her mother \$3.50 to \$5 each week, keeping only the difference between that amount and \$6 for her own spending.

Several family groups were formed by sisters living together, one remaining at home to keep house, and the others dividing her support and household expenses. One of these groups consisted of three sisters, two of whom earned respectively \$12.50 and \$8 per week, with which they paid \$20 monthly rental, supplied provisions and dressed the three. Two sisters and a cousin made the same arrangement, one remaining at home. Wages were not so good, and this trio lived in three rooms, for which the two paid \$9 a month. Three other sisters kept house together, all three working and keeping a servant to do the housework. One girl gave her parents \$20 regularly out of her monthly salary, and one paid the family rent, which was \$14 per month. Two sisters entirely supported their mother. One girl getting \$3.60 per week gave \$3 weekly to her mother, keeping 60 cents for spending money. One woman who, with her mother owned a home, paid the living expenses of herself and two children. Two sisters getting \$10 each supported both parents entirely. One girl paid the family gas bills, water tax, cottage tax, etc. Another getting \$10 per week turned \$9.50 of it into the family fund. Another bought all her mother's clothes. One girl paid for her sister's tuition in a private school, school books and music lessons. One paid during the past year her father's funeral expenses, and since has had to pay for her mother's rent and provisions. Two sisters getting \$8 and \$3.50 per week said they largely supported their family. A stenographer paid \$250

during the past year to give a younger sister the benefit of a year at an eastern boarding school. A dress-maker said she had put \$3.50 into a building association each week for the benefit of her family. A milliner had already educated one niece, and was paying for the education of another. Aside from these specific cases which were related by the girls, of their efforts, voluntary or required, to help support or befriend financially those near them and needy, there were many who reported themselves contributing to invalid parents, supporting sick or disabled husbands, children or other relatives. In addition to the 75 first mentioned as turning over their wages to their mother, were 48 who said they helped their mother all they could. Fifty girls reported part of their wages went to their family each week. To ascertain just what the amount contributed was in each case, or even in a sufficient number of cases to serve as reliable statistics upon the point was impossible. The girls who "gave up wages" said their mothers supplied them with necessities, but were generally unaccustomed to footing up income and expense accounts.

Except in a comparatively small minority of cases, the earnings remaining after board and other previously mentioned expenses which could be reported without an effort, had been taken out, could not be accurately divided by the girls between help furnished to the family and the expense of clothing, amusements, etc. These two elements of expense, therefore, had to be regarded together and considered as a whole.

The following table indicates the range of total expenses of girls, and the average amount expended by girls in each occupation upon clothing and help rendered to their families. In some cases expenses were greater than earnings, from including the expenditure of an income separate from earnings. In some cases income only was saved, and earnings represented total expenditures:

Table Showing Total Expenses of Working Girls and Average Expense of Clothing, and Assistance to Families.

OCCUPATION.	\$50-100.	\$100-150.	\$150-200.	\$200-250.	\$250-300.	\$300-350.	\$350-400.	\$400-450.	\$450-500.	\$500-550.	Over \$500.	Average Total Expense.	Av Expense of Board, Car Fare, Doctors' Bills, etc.	Av Expense of Clothing and Assistance to Others.
Binderies	1	7	7	15	12	13		1	1		1	\$253 28	\$122 11	\$131 17
Pants, etc., factories	5	7	11	16	11	5	2		1		1	230 90	100 93	129 97
Dress-making	1	3	5	7	9	3	1				1	231 78	106 06	125 72
Millinery	4	2	2	5	2	2	2	2	2			392 87	100 43	292 44
Cotton mills	2	1	3	11	3						6	201 00	89 37	117 63
Card factories	1	8	6	4	1							166 50	61 88	101 62
Tile factories	1	5	11	2	1							155 50	71 26	84 24
Candy factories			4	3	3							215 00	68 92	146 08
Hair dressing	1			3	3	2						245 60	78 52	167 08
Chain, etc., works . . .	1	3	5	1								146 00	32 14	113 86
Woolen mills		1	3	2	4							219 50	49 70	149 80
Tobacco factories . . .		2	5	1								204 50	58 48	146 02
Pork packing	3	1	2		2	2						185 00	63 42	101 58
Paper box making . . .	2	6	2									124 00	34 56	89 44
Clerkine	6	17	19	17	10	6	13	3		6		246 10	84 38	161 72
Carpet-sewing	1		1	2	3	2				1		266 50	109 60	156 90
Stenography, etc . . .	2	1	3		3	4		4			2	314 90	152 37	167 59
Book-keeping			1	2		1		1		3		418 60	143 02	305 58
Telephone		3	1	1	3	1		1				223 00	98 04	124 94
Laundries	1	4	1	4	10	11	8	1	1			203 00	104 15	174 85
Total	32	71	92	97	80	51	28	12	9	14	14	\$237 97	\$97 75	\$150 22

The last column in this table can not be considered as indicating in any clear manner the cost of clothing to working girls. It is safer to say that it indicates the average of all expenses not included in the column preceding, which is the aggregate expense for board, rent, car fares, medical attendance and laundry, and therefore embraces all expenses of clothing, amusements, vacation expenses, church contributions, assistance furnished to families, etc. While this statement of expenses is not so satisfactory as if each avenue of expenditure could be measured precisely, it was adopted for the reason that the items given specifically were such as the average girl could name unhesitatingly and correctly. The attempt to itemize expenses in other lines was made by some girls, but could not be accepted for more than a guess. Six of the girls closed the year in debt. In three cases the amount of the debt was not known, as the three debts were unsettled medical bills. One of the other three girls had bought a piano for \$260 and had paid \$160, being in debt \$100. The \$160 was regarded in the report as savings. Another owed an undertaker's bill for the funeral expense of a relative, and the last girl declined to state the amount of her debt, showing some sensitiveness regarding it. This table shows that the total expenses of 79 per cent. of the working girls lay between \$100 and \$350. Thirty-two girls spent less than \$100 and 28 girls spent over \$500. This indicates a low average expense, and suggests a very straightened economy prevalent, when it is

remembered that these expenses in so large a number include the assistance of others. The average expenses of all girls, \$237.97, falls but slightly under the average earnings, \$250, and it is evident that the most stringent frugality must be practiced by girls self-sustaining, as a class, to effect the subordination of expenses to such small earnings.

The following table shows the range and average of savings:

Table Showing Savings of Working Girls.

OCCUPATIONS.	\$12-20.	\$25-35.	\$45-60.	\$75-78.	\$100.	\$104.	\$125.	\$143-150.	\$163-169.	\$182.	\$210.	\$208.	\$275-300.	No. Girls Saved Money.	Av. Savings of Girls who Saved.
Binderies.	1	1	2	1	1							1		7	\$7.00
Pants, etc.	1	1	1	1		1	*1		2			1		13	\$2.15
Dress-making		6	1		1					1				10	\$9.00
Millinery.		3	1	12			1				2	1		16	\$12.89
Cotton mills.														1	25.00
Card factories.			1											1	25.00
Tile factories.			1											1	54.00
Candy factories.			1											1	12.00
Hair dressing	2													2	100.00
Chain, etc., works					*1									2	37.50
Woolen mills.		1	1											2	22.50
Tobacco factories.	1	1												2	25.00
Pork packing.		2												2	75.00
Paper box factories														1	25.00
Clerking	3	6	10	1			1	2					2	25	\$7.00
Carpet-sewing		1												1	87.00
Stenographers, etc.		2	1		2		*1							6	113.25
Book-keeping, etc.				2		1					1			4	45.00
Telephone		*1	12											4	67.82
Laundry		3	13	2				2						10	
Total	8	29	29	9	5	2	4	4	2	1	4	3	2	102	\$51.43

*Income outside of earnings, saved, only.

†Income of one girl, saved, only.

From these figures it appears that 102 girls of the 500, or 20 per cent., accumulated some savings during the past year. It is to be noticed, however, that 11 of the number saved only the income that came to them outside their wages, leaving 18 per cent. of the girls who saved something. Twelve per cent. saved some amount between \$25 and \$60, leaving 8 per cent. who saved smaller or larger amounts. It has been shown by facts in the wages and earnings tables, that even this saving could not have been accomplished, except in a few cases, had all girls been placed upon the economic basis which many who had only moderate wages were working upon—that of being required to contribute every possible penny to her family. A number of girls in fairly well to do circumstances were working for the sole purpose, according to their statements, of saving up their wages. This number was not great, but large enough to affect, materially, the average savings, and it may be feared, to effect a worse result, that of depressing wages. One girl was

found clerking at \$2 50 per week and commissions on sales, who said her family supported her, and she was saving all her earnings. A sufficient number of similar instances were found to indicate the actuality and seriousness of a problem in the economic condition of working women—the presence of a competing class able to underbid for labor to almost any extent. There is no doubt but this is one potent factor which at present serves to keep women's wages below a just scale, in many places.

The average savings for the hundred girls was \$51.43 ; for all girls it falls to \$12.52. When the class is so small it is scarcely fair to set this average, \$12.52 of savings, against the average \$250 earnings. This is the difference between earnings and expenses, yet \$237 expenses was the average to which all girls' expenses contributed, while savings were of one-fifth the girls. Three hundred and nine-two girls came out at the end of the year even with neither savings nor debt.

It is safe to say that were it not for girls living at home many of the number would have been in debt. We have seen that 232 girls paid board, leaving 268 living at home and paying no board. Although a large number of these girls (192) were paying rent or otherwise assisting the family, leaving but 76 who did neither, the standard of living must have been in many cases very cramped to allow a girl having anything to bestow after providing her own needs. Owing to the peculiarity mentioned above, that of the competition of some women willing to work for anything, the savings table can not be taken at its apparent value, and we must refer to earnings as the chief measure of economic condition.

The majority of those saving were investing by the month in building and loan stock in amounts varying from 50 cents to \$4 per week. The majority were putting away 50 cents or \$1 a week in this manner. One girl bought a horse, another a piano, and a third a set of furniture during the past year, which they regarded as savings. Two girls were putting their savings into a home for their parents. One had begun to put all her wages (\$6) in building and loan stock, hoping in a year or so to pay for a lot in this way.

Visits were not made, as a rule, to the homes of these girls. Home life of Indianapolis working women is not to be measured by that of the great cities. In the main, working girls live in cottages on the smaller but respectable outlying streets, and there is, comparatively, no overcrowding or living in slums to speak of. A number of factories were located in sections of the city built up with homes of working people, and girls found labor within walking distance and without being obliged to crowd into tenements centrally located. One hundred and ninety-five girls, as we have seen, were in the habit of riding to or from labor, or both ways, in the street car, indicating that this number were to be found in choicer homes than if within walking distance of their work.

None of the "lodging house" system so prevalent in large cities, through which working girls congregate in buildings put up for their use, and in which expenses are graded according to their earnings; is prevalent in Indianapolis. The nearest approach to it was the grouping of several girls together voluntarily to form a home, but these homes were on the co-operative plan, and in no case found were there more than three girls living together in this way. Family life appeared to be a strong factor in the lives of these girls, 470 of whom out of 500, it will be remembered, were either living at home with parents or husband, or at home with other relatives, or boarding with relatives or friends, leaving but 30 of the 500 to the care of boarding-houses or rooming and boarding themselves. Of this last class there were in all 10. Thus 2 out of each 100 girls represent those who can be regarded as living entirely outside of family relations.

The character of the home life of these girls cannot be described further than inferences from their statements will warrant. Repeated instances were met with in which girls were so absorbed by their efforts for common family welfare they seemed to regard themselves only as pieces of family machinery for supplementing the father's wages, or for furnishing a substitute for the latter in case of disability or failure from "hard times."

We have seen from facts in connection with "support of others" that frequently the girl seen with sisters or brother formed the mainstay, supporting mother, both parents, little brothers and sisters or some one or other relatives fortuitously fallen upon them for help. The large number of girls with mother only living, corresponded somewhat with the large number who reported being responsible for part or all the mother's support.

Family co-operation makes the burden somewhat lighter for these girls for in such cases usually the mother did the girl's washing and ironing, and her cooking and sewing.

Additional light is thrown upon the home life of the girls by their statements regarding work at home outside shop labor hours. Two hundred and nine did housework at home and 180 did all their own sewing or most of it. One girl said, in addition, she did all her mother's sewing the past year, but having had a raise in wages meant to put it out the next year as it almost broke her down.

These facts free the working girl from the accusation of "working just for pin money" or to escape home labor. They prove that the average girl is a productive factor in her own home, and that as a class she is found at home outside work hours, and not promenading the streets or disporting herself in gaudy attire for which her wages were spent.

Regarding the moral standard of working girls no means were taken by which statistics could be adduced to prove one status or another. It

is to be said however, that with home relations and responsibilities such as have been above referred to, it is in the last degree improbable, if not impossible, that any class of women could be otherwise than upright and virtuous as a class. Low wages are sometimes, and with reason, in some cities, regarded as an index of a low moral tone among girls. In Indianapolis this could not be conceived to be true by one who had visited the girls themselves. Low wages so far as causes therefor were evident were associated with a girl's willingness to work for little through being comfortable at home; or a result of necessity which made a girl take what she could during a period in which her father was perhaps out of work; in some cases girls accepted any wages almost in order to be as little of a burden on their families as possible. No connection could be traced as a rule between low wages and a possible immoral alternative.

One fact was observed in connection with apparent morals of the girls which was believed to have a demoralizing tendency. In one factory the labor in a certain room was performed by employes working in pairs. As one part of the labor required considerable physical exertion and the other part required little or none a man and girl were assigned to each piece of machinery. In this factory it was observed that out of 20 girls five were married and separated from their husbands and 2 were divorced. But one out of 8 who had been married was living with her husband. No instance to compare with this, either in the number of separations of the married or in the association of men with women in work was seen elsewhere. Both women and men in this factory room appeared to be of low moral tone. One discussed the reason why she "parted" from her husband without reserve with the man she co-operated with. Others made flippant remarks on the subject. In the vast majority of cases no such situations and no such tone prevailed.

As a rule, in factories women were entirely to themselves while at work, with frequently a woman as forewoman over them. Toilet conveniences were entirely apart from those of men, and if women spoke of the men it was either in genuine appreciation of good treatment, as in case of the pants manufacturer who served free coffee daily and fruit of evenings, and gave his girls semi-annual picnics, or it was in condemnation of some objectional feature, as reduction of wages, having to stand at times, being docked for unavoidable tardiness, etc. In work shops, with very few exceptions, a healthy morale prevailed.

It is impossible to conceive what we have seen to be true of working girls in regard to their contributions to their families from their wages, their helping with home work, their occupation with their sewing, etc., and the general closeness of their home ties and responsibilities, and still hold a mental reservation in regard to their morality. An additional convincing argument on this point was found in the generally frank way

in which the inquiry was met by girls of all occupations. Facts were, as a rule, stated without any reserve, such as would have suggested itself to one not living entirely before the light, and an open indifference so far as any inquisitorial questions were to be apprehended, bespoke honesty and virtue in the life.

Comparatively little exertions have been put forth by the good people of Indianapolis to ameliorate such conditions as are unfavorable to working women of the city, and such as are within the reach of private effort. Almost no effort of the kind has been put forth by employers. A downtown lunch room has been fitted up entirely by the efforts and outlay of a few young women connected with the W. C. T. U. This is called the "Noon Rest," and is intended as a place to which working girls may bring their own lunches and sit at a table with friends without ordering anything, or they may here secure tea, coffee or milk at 3 cents a cup and other luncheon dishes at corresponding prices. Such an effort to supply the shop or factory girl with a well aired, suitable place, away from the scene of her labor, for her noon hour, deserves commendation.

A home has recently been opened to which girls may come who are strangers in the city, while they are securing work. This is a commendable enterprise, protecting girls of untried fibre from the first discouraging contact that sometimes proves disastrous to the weak. Since most girls live at home, there seems comparatively small need of "homes" for them when temporarily out of employment.

Improvement in the condition of working girls at large suggests itself in evident ways. Increase of wages is to be hoped for, but cannot be expected so long as present conditions govern female labor. Hours are not so long as they would be shown to be in ordinary times, owing to the general shortening of factory hours during the past year. They are, however, frequently too long in those places not affected by manufacturing depression. A legal remedy appears the most available means of correcting this evil, for a longer period than ten hours a day is an evil before which the strength of the laboring woman gives way.

Improvement in the social status of the working woman is steadily taking place; she is no longer the unfortunate exception, but a self-reliant, free and independent person, demanding and receiving increasing respect both for herself and for her industrial abilities.

An effort is needed on part of working women themselves to increase their technical skill. Many kinds of work done by girls are such as any person could do; this work is entitled to but small pay. Where women showed technical skill or business ability, wages, though not so high as those of men under similar circumstances, were considerably in advance of those of other women. This is one means of raising wages.

One profit sharing enterprise has been undertaken and successfully carried out by Indianapolis working women. This is a coöperative laundry in which working girls hold the shares and realize the profits as an investment outside their wages. One girl received \$100 from her interest in this laundry last year. Such enterprises cannot be too highly praised as sounding the key-note to the industrial independence of women.

WOMEN WAGE-EARNERS OF INDIANAPOLIS.
(In Printing and Publishing Houses.)

TABLE I.*Origin and Occupation.*

CAPACITY IN WHICH EMPLOYED.	No. of Blank.	NATIVITY.		PARENTS LIVING OR DEAD.			NATIVITY OF PARENTS.					WHERE REARED.		OCCUPATION FATHER.		
		United States.	Other Countries.	Mother Living.	Father Living.	One or Both Dead.	United States.	Germany.	Ireland.	England.	Other Countries.	City.	Countryside.	Labourer.	Mechanic.	Tradesman Professional.
General hand	1			1			1					1			1	
Sewer	2			1			2					1			1	
Folder	3						1					1				
Feeder	4						2					1			1	
Sewer	5											1				
Numberer	6								2							
Perforator	7						2					1			1	
Paper	8							2								
Stitcher	9						2									
Folder	10						2									
Folder	11						2									
Sewer	12						1		1							
Feeder	13						2									
Feeder	14						2									
Feeder	15						1			1				1		
Sewer	16					2										
Sewer	17						2									
Feeder	18						2									
Retoucher, (pictures)	19							1	1							
Retoucher, (pictures)	20															
Retoucher, (pictures)	21	1					2									
Ruler	22	1						1								
Ruler	23	1						2								
Stamper	24										2					
Stamper	25	1				2										
Stamper	26	1			1		2									
Press-feeder	27	1					2									
Compositor	28	1		1			2					1				
Copy-holder	29	1				2	2					1				
Sewer	30	1		1	1		2					1			1	
Paper	31	1		1		1	2					1			1	
Feeder	32	1		1		1	1					1			1	
Paper	33	1		1					2			1				
Sewer	34	1		1	1		1		1			1				
Stitcher	35	1		1					2			1				
Sewer	36					1		2							1	
Forewoman	37					1			2							
Sewer	38					1			2							
Sewer	39				1				2							
Feeder	40						2									
Folder	41					2	2									
Folder	42				1		2									
Folder	43					1	1									
Tipper	44					1	2									
Tipper	45					2				1						
Folder	46	1				1	1									
Folder	47	1				1			2							
Stitcher	48	1			1		2									
Stitcher	49	1							2							
Stitcher	50	1				1			1	1						
Forewoman	51	1				2	2									
Stamper	52	1														
Folder	53	1														
Sewer	54	1				1		2								
Proof-reader	55	1			1											
Business manager	56	1				2	2									
Compositor	57	1			1										1	
Compositor	58	1				1										
Compositor, forelady	59	1														
Press-feeder	60	1				1										
Total.	60	58	2	52	54	35	67	21	24	4	4	58	1	13	28	9

WOMEN WAGE-EARNERS OF INDIANAPOLIS.
(In Printing and Publishing Houses)

TABLE II.
Personal and Industrial Surroundings.

CAPACITY IN WHICH EM- PLOYED.	No. of Blank.	CONJUGAL CONDI- TIONS.		Number of Children.	WHERE LIVING		Age.	Age When Began Working.	Number of Years in Present Occupation.	Number of Occupa- tions Followed.	WORK- ING HOURS DAILY.		WEEKS IDLE LAST YEAR.			Does Housework at Home.	Does Own Sewing.
		Single.	Married.		At Home.	Boarding.					On Week Days.	On Satur- days.	Vacation	From Sick- ness.	From Lack of Work.		
Forelady	1						20	13	5	1	10						
Sewer	1	1		1			35	26	17	1	10						
Folder	1		1				20	18	15	1	10						
Feeder	1						20	15	13	1	10						
Sewer	1						20	15	13	1	10						
Hammer	1						19	16	13	1	10						
Perforator	1						22	14	13	1	10						
Pager	1						18	15	10	1	10						
Stitcher	10	1	1	2			48	15	10	2	10						
Folder	11	1					51	21	10	1	10						
Folder	12	1					20	15	8	1	10						
Sewer	13	1					18	14	1	1	10						
Feeder	14	1					19	14	1	1	10						
Feeder	15	1					21	17	3	2	10						
Feeder	16	1					18	17	1	1	10						
Sewer	17	1	1			1	64	11	32	1	10						
Sewer	18	1					20	16	4	1	10						
Feeder	19	1					16	15	1	1	10						
Retoucher (pictures)	20	1					32	20	3	3	10						
Retoucher (pictures)	21	1					15	14	1	1	10						
Retoucher (pictures)	22	1					19	18	1	1	10						
Ruler	23	1					21	17	1	1	10						
Ruler	24	1					20	16	2	1	10						
Stamper	25	1					18	16	2	1	10						
Stamper	26	1				1	24	12	2	1	10						
Stamper	27	1					17	16	1	1	10						
Press-feeder	28		1	1			49	38	10	1	10						
Compositor	29	1					35	16	8	1	10						
Copy-holder	30	1					22	19	4	1	10						
er.	31	1					22	17	1	1	10						
er.	32	1					23	14	5	1	10						
er.	33	1					18	17	1	1	10						
er.	34	1					18	14	2	1	10						
er.	35	1					19	16	1	1	10						
er.	36	1					17	15	2	1	10						
er.	37	1				1	40	20	12	1	10						
Forelady	38	1					22	17	6	1	10						
er.	39	1					19	15	4	1	10						
er.	40	1					19	15	4	1	10						
er.	41		1	3			15	14	1	1	10						
er.	42	1					49	20	20	1	10						
er.	43	1					18	16	4	1	10						
er.	44	1					24	17	1	1	10						
er.	45	1					22	17	1	1	10						
er.	46	1				1	22	17	5	1	10						
er.	47	1					21	15	5	1	10						
er.	48	1					19	18	2	1	10						
er.	49	1					18	18	2	1	10						
er.	50	1					20	19	4	1	10						
Forelady	51	1					19	19	4	1	10						
er.	52	1					40	17	20	1	10						
er.	53	1					24	22	5	1	10						
er.	54	1					19	19	4	1	10						
er.	55	1					19	19	4	1	10						
Proof-reader	56	1					24	2	1	1	10						
Business manager	57	1				1	33	1	2	1	10						
Compositor	58		1	3			20	1	1	1	10						
Compositor	59	1					42	34	1	1	10						
Compositor, forelady	60	1					22	1	1	1	10						
Press-feeder	60	1					21	1	1	1	10						
Total	60	53	7	11	52	8	24.4	.08	5	75	10	9	64	135	120	19	14
Average										1.3			1.5	2.3	2.0		

WOMEN WAGE-EARNERS OF INDIANAPOLIS.
(In Printing and Publishing Houses.)

TABLE III.
Wages, Expenses and Savings.

CAPACITY IN WHICH EMPLOYED.	Number of Blank.	Wages per Week.	Number Weeks Received Wages Past Year.	Annual Income Outside Wages.	Amount Paid per Week for Board.	Amount Paid per Month for Rent.	HELP SUP- PORT OTHERS		Regular Cost of Car Fare per Week.	EFFECTS OF WORK ON HEALTH.		Amount Paid in Doctor's Bills Past Year.	Cost Laundry per Week.	Amount Saved the Past Year.
							Yes.	No.		Injurious.	Not Injurious.			
Forelady	1	\$5 00	48				1		\$0 30		1	\$10 00		\$25 00
Sewer.	2	5 00	52		\$3.		1		30		1			
Folder	3	6 00	13		5 00		1		30	1		5 00		
Feeder	4	5 50	44		4 00		1		30		1	10 00		
Sewer.	5	5 50	52		3 00			1			1			
Numberer	6	4 00	52				1		30		1			
Perforator	7	6 00	30		2 50		1		30		1			
Pager.	8	4 50	49		2 00			1			1			
Stitcher.	9	6 00	52		4 00		1				1		\$) 05	
Folder	10	8 00	40		3 00			1	30		1	2 00		100 00
Folder	11	6 00	45				1				1	2 00		
Sewer.	12	3 50	51				1		30		1			
Feeder	13	3 00	44		1 50		1		30		1			
Feeder	14	3 00	47				1		50		1	5 00		
Feeder	15	3 00	49					1	60		1			
Sewer.	16	9 00	52		5 00		1				1			
Sewer.	17	5 50	48		3 00		1				1	5 00		
Feeder	18	3 00	51		1 50			1	30		1			
Retoucher (picture)	19	5 50	52				1				1			
Retoucher (picture)	20	2 00	50		1 00			1			1			
Retoucher (picture)	21	3 00	52					1	30		1			
Ruler.	22	4 50	51		2 00		1				1			
Ruler.	23	4 50	45					1			1			
Stamper	24	3 50	50				1				1			
Stamper	25	6 00	51		2 50			1	60		1		50	50 00
Stamper	26	3 00	52					1			1			
Press-feeder	27	6 00	39	\$96		\$9 00	1				1	8 00		
Compositor.	28	16 50	59				1		60		1	10 00		
Copy-holder	29	5 00	43			7 25		1		1		20 00	50	
Sewer.	30	4 50	42		2 00			1			1	3 00		
Pager.	31	6 50	48				1				1	10 00		
Feeder	32	3 50	40		2 00			1			1			
Pager.	33	4 50	50		3 00	9 50		1			1			
Sewer.	34	4 50	50		4 00		1				1			
Stitcher.	35	5 50	49				1				1			
Sewer.	36	5 00	40	120	3 00	5 00	1				1		25	
Forelady	37	8 00	52				1				1			
Sewer.	38	6 50	47				1				1			
Sewer.	39	7 00	40		4 00		1		60		1			
Feeder	40	2 50	48		2 50			1			1			
Folder	41	5 00	46				1		60		1			
Folder	42	5 50	46		2 00			1	60		1			
Folder	43	7 00	46		3 00			1		1		10 00		
Tipper	44	5 50	46		3 00		1		60	1		6 00		
Tipper	45	5 50	45		3 00			1			1	5 00		
Folder	46	6 00	34		3 00			1			1			
Folder	47	5 00	51		2 00			1	30		1			16 00
Stitcher.	48	5 00	48		2 00			1	30		1			
Stitcher.	49	7 00	45		3 00			1			1			
Stitcher.	50	6 00	32		3 00			1			1			
Forelady	51	9 00	50		5 00			1			1	9 00	50	78 00
Stamper	52	6 00	50		4 00			1	60		1	8 00		52 00
Folder	53	6 00	45		3 00			1			1	25 00		
Sewer.	54	6 00	46		4 50			1	25		1			
Proof-reader	55	8 00	51					1			1	5 00		208 00
Business Mgr.	56	6 00	52		3 00			1			1	15 00		
Compositor.	57	6 00	50			14 00	1				1			
Compositor.	58	6 00	52			5 00		1			1	18 00	50	
Compositor.														
forelady	59	12 00	52			20 00	1				1			
Press-feeder	60	3 00	46				1		20		1			
Total	60		2802	\$216			30	30	\$) 16	4	56			
Average		\$5 61	46.7	3.60	\$3 03	\$9 96						\$3 15	\$0 04	\$3 72

WOMEN WAGE-EARNERS OF INDIANAPOLIS.
(In Shirt, Pants and Overall Factories.)

TABLE I.
Origin and Occupation.

[illegible]

WOMEN WAGE-EARNERS OF INDIANAPOLIS.
(In Shirt, Pants and Overall Factories.)

TABLE II.
Personal and Industrial Surroundings.

No. of Blank.	CONJUGAL CONDITION.		No. of Children.	WHERE LIVING.		Age.	Age When Begun Working	No. Years in Present Occupation	No. of Employments Followed.	NO. WORKING HOURS.			WEEKS IDLE PAST YEAR.		
	Single.	Married.		At Home.	Boarding.					On Week Days.	On Saturdays.	Time Allowed at Noon.	Vacation.	From Sickness.	From Lack of Work.
1	1			1		26	25	1	1	10	8	1			3
2	1					27	20	7	1	10	8	1			4
3	1			1		21	13	7	1	10	8	1			1
4	1			1		24	19	5	1	10	8	1			1
5	1			1		39	16	6	1	10	8	1			1
6	1			1		25	15	10	1	10	8	1			2
7	1			1		23	20	1	1	10	8	1			4
8	1			1		21	16	5	1	10	8	1			1
9	1			1		18	15	4	1	10	8	1			2
10	1			1		25	15	7	1	10	8	1			2
11	1			1		23	17	3	2	10	8	1			4
12	1			1		24	18	10	1	10	8	1			4
13	1			1		25	19	4	1	10	8	1			3
14		1	1		1	50	10	3	1	10	8	1			4
15	1			1		20	13	4	2	10	8	1			4
16	1			1		24	15	10	1	10	8	1			2
17	1				1	18	15	3	1	12	9	1			20
18	1			1		28	15	5	2	12	9	1			8
19	1			1		27	12	3	2	12	9	1			16
20		1	3	1		37	15	2	2	10	8	1			34
21	1			1		55	50	5	1	14	9	1			
22		1	1	1		48	15	14	1	9.5	9	1			4
23	1			1		24	13	11	1	9.5	8	1			8
24	1			1		27	18	7	2	9.5	9	1			8
25	1			1		23	16	7	1	9.5	9	1			8
26	1			1		26	16	4	1	9.5	9	1			8
27		1	1	1		52	35	11	1	9.5	9	1			8
28	1			1		30	15	10	1	9.5	9	1			8
29	1			1		30	16	10	2	9.5	9	1			
30	1			1		25	20	3	1	9.5	9	1			6
31	1			1		24	16	8	1	10	9	1	1		
32	1			1		27	17	10	1	9	8	1			
33	1			1		22	13	6	2	10	8	1		20	
34	1				1	20	16	4	1	10	8	1		2	
35	1			1		21	12	9	1	10	8	1			3
36				1		21	14	4	1	14	9	1			6
37		1	1	1		31	14	2	1	11	11	1			4
38		1		1		45	22	14	2	10	8	1			3
39	1			1		22	19	3	1	10	9	1			8
40	1			1		20	16	4	1	10	9	1			8
41	1			1		33	13	15	2	10	6	1	2		
42		1	3	1		36	30	6	1	10	6	1		8	
43		1	1	1		31	25	6	1	10	6	1			3
44	1				1	23	17	3	2	10	6	1			
45	1			1		24	16	8	1	10	6	1		22	1
46	1			1		20	16	4	1	10	6	1			39
47		1		1		30	14	2	2	10	6	1			2
48	1			1		21	16	2	2	10	6	1			2
49	1			1		17	15	2	1	10	6	1			2
50	1			1		21	17	4	1	10	6	1	3		2
51	1			1		23	20	3	1	10	6	1	1		3
52	1			1		23	18	2	3	10	6	1		13	
53	1			1		24	18	1	2	10	6	1			7
54	1			1		29	15	10	1	10	6	1		13	
55	1			1		25	15	3	2	10	6	1	1	2	
56	1			1		22	17	4	2	10	6	1			2
57		1	3	1		37	27	10	2	10	6	1			2
58	1			1		33	18	4	1	10	6	1			26
59	1			1		17	14	3	1	10	6	1			1
60	1			1		25	22	3	2	10	6	1			2
60	50	10	14	54	6				80				9	93	301
AVERAGE.															
						27.2	17.6	5.7	1.3	10.2	7.6	1	.2	1.5	5.2

WOMEN WAGE-EARNERS OF INDIANAPOLIS.
(In Shirt, Pants and Overall Factories.)

TABLE III.
Wages, Expenses and Earnings.

No. of Blank	Wages Per Week	No. Weeks Received Wages Past Year.	Annual Income Outside of Wages.	Amount Paid Per Week for Board.	Amount Paid Per Month for Rent.	Do You HELP SUPPORT OTHERS?		Regular Cost of Car Fare Per Week.	EFFECT OF WORK ON HEALTH.		Amount Paid in Doctor's Bills Past Year.	Cost of Laundry Per Week.	Amount Saved Past Year.	Total Earnings Past Year.
						Yes.	No.		Injurious.	Not Injurious.				
1		48		\$2.00			1							\$172
2		50			\$10.00		1							288
3		51		2.50				\$0.30	1					255
4		50												250
5		50												117
6		50												220
7		50												216
8		50												306
9		50		3.00										150
10		50			18.00									300
11		50												300
12		50		2.00									52.00	300
13		50		2.00									52.00	240
14		50		2.00			1	60			10.00		52.00	164
15		50					1							156
16		50					1							240
17		50		2.50			1							300
18		50			6.00		1							144
19		50		3.00			1	60			8.00			178
20		50					1							140
21		50					1							86
22		52			7.50		1	60			5.00		52.00	260
23		48			3.00		1							216
24		44		4.00			1							220
25		44		3.00			1							230
26		44					1							176
27		44		1.50			1							154
28		44			6.00		1		1					198
29		52		2.00			1	60					163.00	320
30		46					1						208.00	416
31		51					1						169.00	280
32		52		3.00			1				\$0.25		104.00	510
33		32		2.50			1							418
34		50		2.50			1		1		18.00			178
35		49		3.00			1				14.00			300
36		52					1	60						416
37		46		2.00			1							260
38		48					1	60			15.00			184
39		44					1	60					75.00	1,008
40		44					1							192
41		50	\$125	2.50			1						125.00	178
42		44					1	30			15.00			500
43		52					1	30			5.00	50		220
44		49		2.00			1							260
45		30		3.00			1				35.00			245
46		51		3.00			1							180
47		13					1	60			150.00			308
48		50		2.00			1							65
49		50		2.50			1						20.00	273
50		47		4.00			1							250
51		48		4.00			1	60						282
52		39		3.00			1							288
53		45					1	60						196
54		39		2.00			1							180
55		49		3.00			1				8.00			234
56		49		3.00			1							294
57		50			5.00		1		1		5.00			294
58		28		1.50			1							250
59		51					1							130
60		50		3.00			1		1					204
60	12,717		\$125			29	31		7	53				500
AVERAGE.														
35.46	45.1	\$2.10	\$2.68	\$7.22				\$0.12			\$5.97	\$0.13	\$19.10	\$250

WOMEN WAGE EARNERS OF INDIANAPOLIS.

(In Dress Making Establishments.)

TABLE I.

Origin and Occupation.

No. of Blank.	NATIVITY.		PARENT LIVING OR DEAD.		NATIVITY OF PARENTS.				WHERE REARED.		OCCUPATION OF FATHER.						
	United States.	Other Countries.	Mother Living.	Father Living.	One or Both Dead.	United States.	Germany.	Ireland.	England.	Other Countries.	City.	Country.	Laborer.	Mechanic.	Tradesman.	Professional Man.	Miscellaneous.
1	1																
2	1																
3	1																
4	1																
5	1																
6	1																
7	1																
8	1																
9	1																
10	1																
11	1																
12	1																
13	1																
14	1																
15	1																
16	1																
17	1																
18	1																
19	1																
20	1																
21	1																
22	1																
23	1																
24	1																
25	1																
26	1																
27	1																
28	1																
29	1																
30	1																
30	30		23	13	24	38	4	14	4		22	8	11	12	4	2	1

WOMEN WAGE-EARNERS OF INDIANAPOLIS.

(In Dress-making Establishments.)

TABLE III.

Wages, Expenses and Savings.

No. of Blank.	Wages per Week.	Number Weeks Received Wages Past Year.	Annual Income Outside Wages.	Amount Paid per Week for Bo. rd.	Amount Paid per Month for Rent.	HELP SUPPORT OTHERS.		Regular Cost of Car Fare per Week.	EFFECT OF WORK ON HEALTH.		Amount Paid in Doctor's Bills Past Year.	Cost of Laundry per Week.	Amount Saved Past Year.	Total Earnings Past Year.
						Yes.	No.		Injurious.	Not Injurious.				
1	\$4 00	40		\$3 00			1	\$0 80		1		\$0 35		\$194
2	6 00	49		2 50			1							294
3	5 00	40					1	00	1		\$15 00	1 00		200
4	8 00	48				1		00			20 00			384
5	7 00	46		2 00		1		30			3 00			322
6	7 00	40		1 50		1							\$25 00	290
7	4 50	40					1							180
8	6 00	40					1		1				25 00	240
9	8 00	46					1		1				100 00	368
10	12 00	50		3 50		1		60		1			30 00	600
11	6 00	46		3 00			1		1					276
12	3 60	36					1				20 60			126
13	7 00	46		3 00			1							322
14	4 00	46				1								192
15	4 00	40					1	60			8 00		26 00	160
16	6 00	44					1							264
17	3 50	48					1							168
18	5 00	44			4 50	1			1					230
19	1 60	28		*3 50			1			1				30
20	7 50	40			8 00		1		1		25 00	25		300
21	6 00	45				1		60			5 60			225
22	5 00	45	\$200				1						200 00	225
23	5 00	45		3 50		1								225
24	6 00	45		3 00			1		1					270
25	6 00	42			11 00	1								252
26	6 00	42		3 00			1	30			15 00		28 60	252
27	7 00	42					1	60					162 00	294
28	6 00	32		2 00		1		30		1			30 00	192
29	8 00	42		3 50	3 00	1		35	1			35	50 00	336
30	6 00	42				1		60		1				252
30	...	...	\$200	...	...	12	18	...	8	22	...	...	...	...
AVERAGE.														
..	\$5 85	42.9	...	\$1 00	\$6 63	...	...	\$0 18	...	..	\$9 70	\$0 07	\$23 22	\$255

*Sister pays board

WOMEN WAGE-EARNERS OF INDIANAPOLIS.

(In Millinery Establishments.)

TABLE II.

Personal and Industrial Surroundings.

No. of Blank.	CONJUGAL CONDIT'N.		No. Children.	WHERE LIVING.		Age.	Age When Began Working.	No. Years in Present Occupation.	No. of Occupations Followed.	WORKING HOURS.		Time Allowed at Noon Hour.	WEEKS IDLE PAST YEAR.			Does Housework at Home.	Does Own Sewing.
	Single.	Married.		At Home.	Boarding.					On Week Days.	On Saturdays.		Vacation.	Idle from Sickness.	From Lack of Work.		
1						18	16										
2						22	15										
3						22	19										
4						19	18										
5						25	15	10	1	9	5	1	1				
6						24	15	9	2	9	5	1	1				
7						27	14	18	1	9	5	1	1				
8						40	26	10	2	9	5	1	1				
9		1				20	15	5	1	9	0	1	3				
10						28	16	10	1	9	0	1	3				
11						21	16	4	2	9	0	1	3				
12						28	15	13	2	9	0	1	2				
13						18	16	3	1	9	0	1	4				
14						32	21	11	1	9	0	1	4				
15						20	17	3	1	9	5	1	4				
16						21	17	4	1	9	5	1	4				
17						19	17	2	1	9	5	1					
18						24	16	8	3	9	5	1					
19						22	14	5	1	9	5	1	3				
20	1	1				27	17	4	1	9	5	1					
21	1					23	22	1	1	9	5	1					
22	1					22	17	5	1	9	5	1					
23	1					30	24	6	1	9	5	1					
24	1					18	14	4	1	9	5	1					
25		1	2			27	18	9	1	9	5	1					
26	1					45	16	19	1	9	0	1	4				
27	1					28	18	10	1	9	0	1					
28		1				30	15	15	1	9	5	1					
29	1					19	16	3	1	9	5	1					
30	1					25	20	5	1	9	5	1					
30	26	4	3	23	7				38				51	8	387	12	17
AVERAGE.																	
..	..	..	..	..	..	24.5	17.4	6.6	1.3	9.4	13	1	1.7	3	12.9	..	..

WOMEN WAGE-EARNERS OF INDIANAPOLIS.

(In Millinery Establishments.)

TABLE III.

Wages, Expenses and Savings.

No. of Blank.	Wages per Week.	Number Weeks Received Wages Past Year.	Annual Income Outside Wages.	Amount Paid per Week for Board.	Amount paid per Month for Rent.	HELP SUPPORT OTHERS.		Regular Cost of Car Fare per Week.	EFFECT OF WORK ON HEALTH.		Amount Paid in Doctor's Bills Past Year.	Cost of Laundry per Week.	Amount Saved Past Year.	Total Earnings Past Year.
						Yes.	No.		Injurious.	Not Injurious.				
1	\$5						1	\$0						\$130
2	5						1	30						340
3	5						1	30						300
4	5						1	30						95
5	5						1	30						216
6	5						1	30						480
7	20			6 00				60			25 00		\$125	600
8	9							60			50 00		200	378
9	6							60			7 00		35	364
10	20							60						920
11	10		\$200					60						500
12	20			4 00			1	60					25	1,000
13	5						1	60						130
14	18			7 00			1				25 00			720
15	8					1								312
16	8					1								372
17	3					1								91
18	6						1	60			20 00			215
19	15			3 00			1	60						735
20	15						1	60			25 00	40		360
21	3					1		30						78
22	8						1	30						415
23	15			2 00			1	60			2 00	25	26	540
24	6						1	60			3 00		78	156
25	6				6 00	1								156
26	30			8 00		1						50	200	1,440
27	20		180			1		60					75	680
28	12		60	3 00			1	60			10 00		52	406
29	5						1							160
30	15			5 00		1		60					208	561
30			\$500			15	15		1	29				
AVERAGE.														
	\$10 68	37.1		\$4 55	\$4 25			\$0 33			\$6 07	\$0 05	\$34 13	\$427

*Forewoman.

WOMEN WAGE-EARNERS OF INDIANAPOLIS.

(In Cotton Mills.)

TABLE I.

Origin and Occupation.

CAPACITY IN WHICH EM- PLOYED.	No. of Blank.	NATIVITY.		PARENTS LIVING OR DEAD.			NATIVITY OF PARENTS.				WHERE REARED		OCCUPATION OF FATHER.					
		United States.	Other Countries.	Mother Living.	Father Living.	One or Both Dead.	United States.	Germany.	Ireland.	England.	Other Countries.	City.	Country.	Laborer.	Mechanic.	Tradesman.	Professional Man.	Miscellaneous.
Weaver.	1					2				2			1					
Weaver.	1												1					
Weaver.	1												1					
Weaver.	1												1					
Spooler.	1					2							1					
Spooler.	1							1					1					
Spooler.	1								1				1					
Warper.	1					1							1					
Warper.	1					1							1					
Speeder tender.	10			1		1		2					1		1			
Speeder tender.	11					1		2					1		1			
Draw frame runner.	12			1		1		2					1		1			
Draw frame runner.	13					1		2					1		1			
Draw frame runner.	14					1		2					1		1			
Spinner.	15					1		2					1		1			
Spinner.	16				1			2					1		1			
Spinner.	17					1		2					1		1			
Spinner.	18							2					1		1			
Spinner.	19							2					1		1			
Spinner.	20	1		1	1			2				1	1	1				
Total	20	17	3	15	15	10	21	8	7	4		15	5	10	9	1		

WOMEN WAGE-EARNERS OF INDIANAPOLIS.

(In Cotton Mills.)

TABLE II.

Personal and Industrial Surroundings.

CAPACITY IN WHICH EM- PLOYED.	No. of Blank.	CONJUGAL CONDI- TION.		No. of Children.	WHERE LIV- ING.		Age.	Age When Began Working.	No. of Years in Pres- ent Occupation.	No. of Occupations Followed.	WORK- ING HOURS.		Time Allowed at Noon in Minutes.	WEEKS IDLE PAST YEAR.			Does Housework at Home.	Does Own Sewing.
		Single.	Married.		At Home.	Boarding.					On Week Days.	On Satur- days.		Vacation.	From sick- ness.	From Lack of Work.		
Weaver.	1		1	6			39	10	29	1	10	9.5	40		30		1	1
Weaver.	3						26	10	10	1	10	9.5	40		8		1	
Weaver.	1						21	15	2	1	10	9.5	40					
Weaver.	4						22	15	2	2	10	9.5	40					
Spooler.	5		1	1			28	18	4	1	10	9.5	45				1	1
Spooler.	6						21	18	5	1	10	9.5	40				1	
Spooler.	7						18	15	2	1	10	9.5	40					
Warper.	8						18	13	2	1	10	9.5	40		2			
Warper.	9						19	13	2	1	10	9.5	40				1	
Spreader tender.	10						23	15	5	1	10	9.5	40				1	
Spreader tender.	11						23	15	4	1	10	9.5	40				1	
Draw frame runner.	12						22	15	2	1	10	9.5	40					
Draw frame runner.	13						18	18	1	1	10	9.5	40	†26				
Draw frame runner.	14						16	16	1	1	10	9.5	40			‡24	1	1
Spinner.	15						18	15	3	1	10	9.5	40			5		
Spinner.	16						17	14	3	1	10	9.5	40			4		
Spinner.	17						16	15	1	1	10	9.5	40				1	1
Spinner.	18						16	11	4	1	10	9.5	40			4		
Spinner.	19						14	19	1	1	10	9.5	40			4		
Spinner.	20						16	13	3	1	10	9.5	40			4		
Total.	20	18	2	7	18	2	20.2	14.5	4.5	22	10	9.5	40	26	43	95	9	5
Average.										1.1				1.3	2.1	4.7		

*In family.

†In school.

‡Learning millinery trade.

§Employee laid off one month for new engine.

WOMEN WAGE-EARNERS OF INDIANAPOLIS.

(In Cotton Mills.)

TABLE III.

Wages, Expenses and Savings.

	No. of Blank.	Wages per Week.	No. Weeks Received Wages Past Year	Amount Paid per Week for Board.	Amount Paid per Month for Rent.	HELP SUPPORT OTHERS.		Regular Cost of Car Fare per Week.	EXPENSE OF WORK OR HEALTH		Amount Paid in Doctor Bills Past Year.	Cost of Laundry per Week.	Amount Saved Past Year.	Total Earnings Past Year.
						Yes.	No.		Injurious.	Not Injurious.				
Weaver.	1	\$5 00	23		\$8 50	1								\$110
Weaver.	2	6 00	40			1		80 80	1		\$16 00			240
Weaver.	3	5 00	44	\$1 00		1		80	1		15 00			220
Weaver.	4	6 00	46	3 00			1							288
Spooler.	5	4 50	48		2 00	1								216
Spooler.	6	4 50	47	2 50										211
Spooler.	7	4 50	47	50										211
Warper.	8	5 00	42			1								210
Warper.	9	5 00	48		7 60	1			1					240
Speeder tender.	10	5 25	48	3 00		1	1			1				252
Speeder tender.	11	4 50	48			1				1				216
Draw-frame runner	12	3 50	49	2 00			1			1				191
Draw-frame runner	13	3 50	26			1			1					91
Draw-frame runner	14	3 00	28			1		60		1				78
Spinner	15	5 25	47			1				1				347
Spinner	16	4 25	48	3 00			2	60		1	3 00			204
Spinner	17	3 50	52	3 00			1			1				182
Spinner	18	5 25	44							1				252
*Spinner	19	3 50	48			1				1				168
Spinner	20	4 25	48	3 40			1			1				204
Total	20					12	8		4	16				
Average		\$1 56	43.9	\$2 55	\$8 97			\$0 10			\$1.65			201

*Spent six months learning a trade, got no wages.

WOMEN WAGE-EARNERS IN INDIANAPOLIS.

(In Card Factories.)

TABLE I.

Origin and Occupation.

CAPACITY IN WHICH EMPLOYED.	No. of Blank.	NATIV- ITY.		PARENTS LIVING OR DEAD.			NATIVITY OF PARENTS.				WHERE REAR'D		OCCUPATION OF FATHERS.					
		United States.	Other Countries.	Mother Living.	Father Living.	One or Both Dead.	United States	Germany.	Ireland.	England.	Other Countries.	City.	Country.	Laborer.	Mechanic.	Tradesman.	Professional Man.	Miscellaneous.
Cutter	1	1		1		1	1	1					1					1
Puncher	2	1		1		1	1	1				1						
Puncher	3	1		1		1	1	1				1						
Puncher	4	1		1		1	1	1				1						
Puncher	5	1		1		1	1	1				1						
Sorter	6	1		1		1	1	1				1						
Sorter	7	1		1		1	1	1				1						
Sorter	8	1		1		1	1	1				1						
Sorter	9	1		1		1	1	1				1						
Wrapper	10	1		1		1	1	1				1						
Sorter	11	1		1		1	1	1				1						
Press-feeder	12	1		1		1	1	1				1						
Press-feeder	13	1		1		1	1	1				1						
Press-feeder	14	1		1		1	1	1				1						
Box-maker	15	1		1		1	1	1				1						
Box-maker	16	1		1		1	1	1				1						
Enameler	17	1		1		1	1	1				1						
Enameler	18	1		1		1	1	1				1						
Plater	19	1		1		1	1	1				1						
Plater	20	1		1		1	1	1				1						
Total	20	20		16	14	8	28	9	2	1		15	5	11	7			2

WOMEN WAGE EARNERS OF INDIANAPOLIS.

(In Card Factories.)

TABLE III.

Wages, Expenses and Savings.

CAPACITY IN WHICH EMPLOYED.	No. of Blank.	Wages per Week.	No. who Received Wages Past Year.	Annual Income Outside Wages.	Am't Paid per Week for Board.	Am't Paid per Month for House Rent.	HELP BY OTHERS.	Regular Cost of Car Fare per Week.	EFFECT OF WORK ON HEALTH.	Amount Paid in Doctors' Bills Past Year.	Cost of Laundry per Week.	Amount Saved Past Year.	Total Earnings Past Year.
							Yes. No.		Injurious. Not Injurious.				
Cutter.	1	33	40		23						30 20		144
Puncher	2	34	38		22								122
Puncher	3	34	38		22								122
Puncher	4	20	36		20					20 00			151
Puncher	5	20	36		20				1		20		210
Sorter.	6	30	43		20		1					350 00	345
Sorter.	7	30	43		20								290
Sorter.	8	00	28		1								104
Wrapper	9	00	35		20			30 30					106
Sorter.	10	30	34		20			60 60					122
Press-feeder	11	40	43		20			60					232
Press-feeder	12	30	26				1						78
Press-feeder	13	00	46		1 50								184
Box-maker.	14	40	46						1	20 00			148
Box-maker.	15	60	44		2 00				1				158
Enameler.	16	20	43		2 00					4 00			146
Enameler.	17	60	41				1						148
Plater.	18	60	41				1			15 00			148
Plater.	19	60	35				1			12 00			126
Plater.	20	20	45	\$12			1						189
Total	20			\$12			5	15	3	17			
Average.		\$4 18	\$9 7		\$1 79			\$0 06		\$3 00	\$0 03	\$2 50	169

WOMEN WAGE-EARNERS OF INDIANAPOLIS.

(In Tile Factories.)

TABLE I.

Origin and Occupation.

[illegible]

WOMEN WAGE-EARNERS OF INDIANAPOLIS.

(In Card Factories.)

TABLE III.

Wages, Expenses and Savings.

CAPACITY IN WHICH EMPLOYED.	No. of Blank.	Wages per Week.	No. who Received Wages Past Year.	Annual Income Outside Wages.	Am't Paid per Week for Board.	Am't Paid per Month for House Rent.	HEALTH SUPPLY OTHERS.	Regular Cost of Car Fare per Week.	EFFECT OF WORK ON HEALTH.	Amount Paid in Doctors' Bills Past Year.	Cost of Laundry per Week.	Amount Saved Past Year.	Total Earnings Past Year.
						Yes.	No.		Injurious.	Not Injurious.			
Cutter.	1	\$3 60	40		\$2 00		1				\$0 20		144
Puncher	2	4 50	36		3 00		1						182
Puncher	3	3 60	35		3 40		1						128
Puncher	4	4 20	36		1 50		1						151
Puncher	5	4 20	50		40		1		1	\$9 00	20		210
Sorter.	6	7 50	45			1	1					\$50 00	345
Sorter.	7	4 80	48				1						230
Sorter.	8	4 00	28		1 00		1						104
Wrapper	9	3 00	35		2 00		1	\$0 30					105
Sorter.	10	3 40	34		1 50		1	60					122
Press-feeder	11	5 40	43		2 00		1	60					232
Press feeder	12	3 00	28			1	1						78
Press feeder	13	4 00	46		1 50		1						184
Box-maker.	14	5 40	48				1		1	20 00			145
Box maker.	15	3 60	44		2 00		1		1				153
Enameler.	16	4 20	40		2 00		1			4 00			163
Enameler.	17	3 60	41			1	1						148
Plater.	18	3 60	41				1			15 00			148
Plater.	19	3 60	35			1	1			12 00			126
Plater.	20	4 20	45	\$12		1	1						189
Total	20			\$12		5	15		3	17			
Average.		\$4 18	39 7		\$1 79			\$0 08		\$3 00	\$0 03	\$2 50	169

WOMEN WAGE-EARNERS OF INDIANAPOLIS.

(In Tile Factories.)

TABLE I.

Origin and Occupation.

[illegible]

WOMEN WAGE-EARNERS OF INDIANAPOLIS.
(In Candy Factories.)

TABLE I.
Origin and Occupation.

No. of Blank.	NATIVITY.		PARENTS LIVING OR DEAD.			NATIVITY OF PARENTS.					WHERE REARED.		OCCUPATION OF FATHER.				
	United States.	Other Countries.	Mother Living.	Father Living.	One or Both Dead.	United States.	Germany.	Ireland.	England.	Other Countries.	City.	Country.	Laborer.	Mechanic.	Tradesman.	Professional Man.	Miscellaneous.
10	9	1	10	6	4	15		2	4		10		3	5			2

WOMEN WAGE-EARNERS OF INDIANAPOLIS.
(In Candy Factories.)

TABLE II.
Personal and Industrial Surroundings.

No. of Blank.	CONJUGAL CONDITION		No. of Children.	WHERE LIVING.		Age.	Age When Began Working.	No. of Years in Present Occupation.	No. of Occupations Followed	WORKING HOURS.		Time Allowed at Noon in Minutes	WEEKS IDLE PAST YEAR.				Does Own Sewing.
	Single	Married		At Home.	Boarding.					On Week Days.	On Saturday.		Vacation.	From Sickness.	From Lack of Work.	Does Housework at Home.	
10	9	1	10	10		24 26 23 16 25 17 21 21 15	16 17 16 14 20 18 14 13 14	6 4 4 2 5 2 3 7 2	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5	30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30	1 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 1	4 16	1 2 18 4 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
10	9	1	10	10		22.6	15.7	4.6	1.3	10	8.5	30	.8	3.2	3.0		

* Sick days in family.

6—STATISTICS.

WOMEN WAGE-EARNERS OF INDIANAPOLIS.
(In Hair-Dressing Establishments.)

TABLE II.
Personal and Industrial Surroundings.

No. of Blank.	CONJUGAL CONDITION.		No. of Children.	WHERE LIVING.		Age.	Age When Began Working.	No. of Years in Present Employment.	No. of Occupations Followed.	WORKING HOURS.		Time Allowed at Noon.	WEEKS IDLE PAST YEAR.			Does Housework at Home.	Does Own Sewing.
	Single.	Married.		At Home.	Boarding.					On Week Days.	On Saturday.		Vacation.	From Sickness.	From Lack of Work.		
10	9	1	.	1	.	19	16	1	1	10	11	1	1	.	.	.	.
10	10	.	.	1	.	19	18	1	1	10	11	1	1	.	.	.	.
		.	.		.	21	14	1	1	10	10	1	1	.	.	.	.
		.	.		.	17	15	1	1	9.5	13.5	1	1	.	.	.	.
		.	.		.	27	17	1	1	9.5	13.5	1	1	.	.	.	.
		.	.		.	23	15	1	1	9.5	13.5	1	1	.	.	.	.
		.	.		.	25	17	1	1	9.5	14	1	1	.	.	.	.
		.	.		.	16	13	1	1	9.5	14	1	1	.	.	.	.
		.	.		.	22	17	1	1	9.5	15	1	1	.	.	.	.
		.	.		.	19	16	1	1	9.5	15	1	1	.	.	.	.
AVERAGE.																	
20.9	15.4	4.4	1.3	9.7	13.2	1	1.6	.7	2.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

WOMEN WAGE-EARNERS OF INDIANAPOLIS.
(In Hair-Dressing Establishments.)

TABLE III.
Wages, Expenses and Savings.

No. of Blank.	Wages per Week.	No. Weeks Received Wages Past Year.	Amount Paid for Board per Week.	Amount Paid per Month for Rent.	HELP SUPPORT OTHERS.	Regular Cost of Car Fare per Week.	EFFECT OF WORK ON HEALTH.	Amount Paid in Doc- tors' Bills Past Year.	Cost of Laundry per Week.	Amount Saved Past Year.	Total Earnings Past Year.
10	\$5 00	49	\$2 00	.	1	\$3 00	.	\$32 00	.	\$12 00	\$245
10	5 00	50	2 50	.	1	3 00	.	7 00	.	12 00	245
10	5 00	52	.	.	1	3 00	.	4 00	.	.	204
10	5 00	51	.	.	.	3 00	.	.	.	.	204
10	5 00	52	.	.	.	3 00	.	.	.	.	204
10	5 00	50	.	.	.	3 00	.	.	.	.	204
10	5 00	51	.	.	.	3 00	.	.	.	.	204
10	5 00	52	.	.	.	3 00	.	.	.	.	204
10	5 00	50	.	.	.	3 00	.	.	.	.	204
10	5 00	51	.	.	.	3 00	.	.	.	.	204
10	5 00	52	.	.	.	3 00	.	.	.	.	204
10	5 00	50	.	.	.	3 00	.	.	.	.	204
10	5 00	51	.	.	.	3 00	.	.	.	.	204
10	5 00	52	.	.	.	3 00	.	.	.	.	204
10	5 00	50	.	.	.	3 00	.	.	.	.	204
10	5 00	51	.	.	.	3 00	.	.	.	.	204
10	5 00	52	.	.	.	3 00	.	.	.	.	204
10	5 00	50	.	.	.	3 00	.	.	.	.	204
10	5 00	51	.	.	.	3 00	.	.	.	.	204
10	5 00	52	.	.	.	3 00	.	.	.	.	204
10	5 00	50	.	.	.	3 00	.	.	.	.	204
10	5 00	51	.	.	.	3 00	.	.	.	.	204
10	5 00	52	.	.	.	3 00	.	.	.	.	204
10	5 00	50	.	.	.	3 00	.	.	.	.	204
10	5 00	51	.	.	.	3 00	.	.	.	.	204
10	5 00	52	.	.	.	3 00	.	.	.	.	204
10	5 00	50	.	.	.	3 00	.	.	.	.	204
10	5 00	51	.	.	.	3 00	.	.	.	.	204
10	5 00	52	.	.	.	3 00	.	.	.	.	204
10	5 00	50	.	.	.	3 00	.	.	.	.	204
10	5 00	51	.	.	.	3 00	.	.	.	.	204
10	5 00	52	.	.	.	3 00	.	.	.	.	204
10	5 00	50	.	.	.	3 00	.	.	.	.	204
10	5 00	51	.	.	.	3 00	.	.	.	.	204
10	5 00	52	.	.	.	3 00	.	.	.	.	204
10	5 00	50	.	.	.	3 00	.	.	.	.	204
10	5 00	51	.	.	.	3 00	.	.	.	.	204
10	5 00	52	.	.	.	3 00	.	.	.	.	204
10	5 00	50	.	.	.	3 00	.	.	.	.	204
10	5 00	51	.	.	.	3 00	.	.	.	.	204
10	5 00	52	.	.	.	3 00	.	.	.	.	204
10	5 00	50	.	.	.	3 00	.	.	.	.	204
10	5 00	51	.	.	.	3 00	.	.	.	.	204
10	5 00	52	.	.	.	3 00	.	.	.	.	204
10	5 00	50	.								

WOMEN WAGE-EARNERS OF INDIANAPOLIS.

(In Chain and Stamping Works.)

TABLE I.

Origin and Occupation.

No. of Blank.	NATIVITY.		PARENTS LIVING OR DEAD.			NATIVITY OF PARENTS.					WHERE REARED.		OCCUPATION OF FATHER.					
	United States.	Other Countries.	Mother Living.	Father Living.	One or Both Dead.	United States.	Germany.	Ireland.	England.	Other Countries.	City.	Countryside.	Laborer.	Mechanic.	Tradesman.	Professional Man.	Miscellaneous.	
10	10	0	0	4	0	16	0	4	0	0	0	4	4	0	1	0	0	0

WOMEN WAGE-EARNERS OF INDIANAPOLIS.

(In Chain and Stamping Work.)

TABLE II.

Personal and Industrial Surroundings.

No. of Blank.	CONJUGAL CONDI- TION.		No. of Children	WHERE LIVING		Age.	Age When Began Working.	No. of Years in Pres- ent Employment.	No. of Other Occupa- tions Followed	WORKING HOURS.		Time Allowed at Noon, in Minutes.	WEEKS IDLE PAST YEAR.			Does Housework at Home.	Does Own Sewing.
Single.	Married.		At Home.	Boarding	On Week Days.					On Satur- days.	Vacation.		From Sick- ness.	From Want of Work.			
1						25	23	2	1	10.3		40				1	
2						23	23	1	1	10.3		40				1	
3						20	16	1	2	10.3		40				1	1
4						15	14	1	1	10.3		40					
5						21	15	1	2	10.3		40				1	1
6						16	15	1	1	10.3		40				1	
7					1	19	18	1	1	10.3		40					
8						22	16	4	2	10.3		40		6			
9						16	15	1	1	10.3		40				1	
10					1	21	18	1	2	10.3		40					
10	10			8	2				14					6	15	7	2
AVERAGE.																	
						19.8	17.2	1.4	1.4	10.3	8	40		6	15.6		

WOMEN WAGE-EARNERS IN INDIANAPOLIS.
(In Chain and Stamping Works.)

TABLE III.
Wages, Expenses and Savings.

No. of Blank.	Wages Per Week.	No. Weeks Received Wages Past Year.	Annual Income Outside Wages.	Amount Paid Per Week for Board.	Amount Paid Per Month for Rent.	HELP SUP- PORT OTHERS.		Regular Cost of Car Fare Per Week.	EFFECT OF WORK ON HEALTH.		Amount Paid in Doctor's Bills Past Year.	Cost of Laundry Per Week.	Amount Saved Past Year.	Total Earning Past Year.	
						Yes.	No.		Injurious.	Not Injurious.					
1	41	45	\$100			1			1					\$100	\$100
2	44	45													100
3	44	45													100
4	44	45													100
5	44	45													100
6	44	45													100
7	44	45													100
8	44	45													100
9	44	45													100
10	44	45													100
10	44	48	\$100			1			1						100

* Made and saved outside of wages in the factory.

WOMEN WAGE EARNERS OF INDIANAPOLIS.
(In Woolen Mills.)

TABLE I.
Origin and Occupation.

No. of Blank.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	PARENTS LIVING OR DEAD.	NATIVITY OF PARENTS.	WHERE REARED	OCCUPATION OF FATHER.
	Weaver. Twister. Finisher.	United States. Other Countries.	Mother Living. Father Living. One or Both Dead	United States. Germany. Ireland. England. Other Countries.	City. Country.	Laborer. Mechanic. Tradesman. Professional Man. Miscellaneous.
10	.	1	1	2	1	.
7	1	1	1	2	.	.
1	1	1	1	2	.	.
2	1	1	1	2	.	.
8	1	1	1	2	.	.
2	1	1	1	2	.	.
6	1	1	1	2	.	.
5	1	1	1	2	.	.
7	2	1	1	2	.	.
12	2	2	2	2	.	.
4	2	2	2	2	.	.
4	2	2	2	2	.	.
10	1	1	1	2	.	.
3	1	1	1	2	.	.
6	1	1	1	2	.	.
1	1	1	1	2	.	.

WOMEN WAGE-EARNERS OF INDIANAPOLIS.
(In Woolen Mills.)

TABLE II.
Personal and Industrial Surroundings

No. of Blank.	CONJUGAL CONDITION.		No. of Children.	WHERE LIVING.		Age.	Age When Began Working.	No. of Years in Pres- ent Occupation.	No. of Occupations Followed.	WORKING HOURS.		Time Allowed at Noon—Minutes.	WEEKS IDLE PAST YEAR.			Does Housework at Home.	Does Own Sewing.
	Single.	Married.		At Home.	Boarding.					On Week Days.	On Saturdays.		Vacation.	From Sickness.	From Lack of Work.		
1	1	.	.	.	1	41	13	20	3	10	10	45	.	.	23	1	.
2	1	.	.	.	.	30	15	5	3	10	10	45	.	.	23	.	.
3	1	.	.	.	.	28	15	4	3	10	10	45	.	.	23	.	.
4	1	.	.	.	.	27	12	14	1	10	10	45	.	.	23	.	.
5	1	.	.	.	.	15	14	5	1	10	10	45	.	.	23	.	.
6	1	.	.	.	.	20	12	4	1	10	10	45	.	.	20	.	.
7	1	.	.	.	.	19	14	3	1	10	10	45	.	.	20	.	.
8	1	.	.	.	.	23	13	4	2	10	10	45	.	.	20	.	.
9	1	.	.	.	.	21	14	6	1	10	10	45	.	.	20	.	.
10	1	.	.	.	.	21	16	5	1	10	10	45	.	.	20	.	.
10	10	.	.	9	1	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	200	8	3
AVERAGE.																	
.	.	.	.	.	.	23.7	13.8	6.8	1.8	10	10	45	.	.	20	.	.

WOMEN WAGE-EARNERS OF INDIANAPOLIS.
(In Woolen Mills.)

TABLE III.
Wages, Earnings and Savings.

No. of Blank.	Wages per Week.	No. Weeks Received Wages Past Year.	Amount Paid per Week for Board.	Amount Paid per Month for Rent.	HELP SUPPORT OTHERS.		Regular Cost of Groceries per Week.	EFFECT OF WORK ON HEALTH.		Amount Paid in Doctors' Bills Past Year.	Cost of Laundry per Week.	Amount Saved Past Year.	Total Earnings Past Year.
					Yes.	No.		Injurious.	Not Injurious.				
1	\$3 00	33	\$2 00	\$3 75	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	\$288
2	2 00	33	2 50	4 00	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	256
3	2 00	33	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	\$5 00	.	30 00	288
4	2 00	33	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	45 00	192
5	2 00	33	.	.	.	.	80 60	.	1	.	.	.	128
6	2 00	33	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	256
7	2 00	33	1 50	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	288
8	2 00	33	.	.	.	1	60	.	1	.	.	.	160
10	5 00	.	.	.	5	5	.	2	8	.	.	.	160
10	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
AVERAGE.													
.	\$7 10	32	\$2 00	\$4 88	.	.	\$0 12	.	.	\$0 50	.	\$7 60	\$227

WOMEN WAGE-EARNERS OF INDIANAPOLIS.

(In Cigar Factories.)

TABLE I

Origin and Occupation.

[illegible]

WOMEN WAGE-EARNERS OF INDIANAPOLIS

(In Cigar Factories.)

TABLE II.

Personal and Industrial Surroundings.

No. of Blank.	CONJUGAL CONDITION.		No. of Children.	WHERE LIVING.		Age.	Age When Began Working.	No. of Years in Present Occupation.	No. of Occupations Followed.	WORKING HOURS.		Time Allowed at Noon, in Minutes.	WEEKS IDLE PAST YEAR.			Does Housework at Home.	Does Own Sewing.
	Single.	Married.		At Home.	Boarding.					On Week Days.	On Saturdays.		Vacation.	From Sickness.	From Lack of Work.		
10	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
11	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
12	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
13	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
14	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
15	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
16	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
17	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
18	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
19	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
20	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
21	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
22	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
23	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
24	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
25	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
26	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
27	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
28	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
29	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
30	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
31	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
32	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
33	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
34	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
35	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
36	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
37	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
38	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
39	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
40	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
41	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
42	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
43	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
44	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
45	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
46	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
47	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
48	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
49	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
50	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
51	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
52	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
53	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
54	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
55	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
56	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
57	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
58	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
59	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
60	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
61	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
62	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
63	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
64	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
65	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
66	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
67	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
68	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
69	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
70	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
71	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
72	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
73	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
74	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
75	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
76	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
77	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
78	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
79	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
80	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
81	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
82	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
83	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
84	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
85	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
86	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
87	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
88	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
89	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
90	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
91	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
92	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
93	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
94	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
95	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
96	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
97	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
98	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
99	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
100	1	1	1	10		22	14	4	17	8	7	54	3	4	36		
AVERAGE.																	
22.5	14.9	4.4	1.7	8.2	7.8	54	3	4	36								

WOMEN WAGE-EARNERS OF INDIANAPOLIS.
(In Candy Factories.)

TABLE III.
Wages, Expenses and Savings.

No. of Blank.	Wages per Week.	No. Weeks Received Wages Past Year.	Amount Paid per Week for Board.	Amount Paid per Month for Rent.	HELPS SUPPORT OTHERS.		Regular Cost of Car Fare per Week.	EFFECTS OF WORK ON HEALTH.		Amount Paid in Doctors' Bills the Past Year.	Cost of Laundry per Week.	Amount Saved Past Year.	Total Savings Past Year.
					Yes.	No.		Injurious.	Not Injurious.				
1	\$2 00	45	\$2 00	\$10 00	.	.	.	.	.	\$10 00	.	.	\$20 00
2	4 50	41	3 00	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	20 00
3	4 50	47	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20 00
4	5 50	52	2 00	.	1	1	30 00	.	.	.	.	.	20 00
5	5 50	46	2 00	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	20 00
6	4 50	38	2 00	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	20 00
7	5 00	56	2 00	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	20 00
8	5 00	33	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	80 00	.	.	20 00
9	6 00	50	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	\$50 00	20 00
10	6 00	50	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	20 00
10	.	450	.	.	4	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
AVERAGE.													
.	\$1 90	45	\$2 25	\$10 00	.	.	06	.	.	7 00	.	5 00	220

WOMEN WAGE-EARNERS OF INDIANAPOLIS.
(In Hair-Dressing Establishments.)

TABLE I.
Origin and Occupation.

No. of Blank.	NATIVITY.		PARENTS LIVING OR DEAD.			NATIVITY OF PARENTS.					WHERE REARED.		OCCUPATION OF FATHER.				
	United States.	Other Countries.	Mother Living.	Father Living.	One or Both Dead.	United States.	Germany.	Ireland.	England.	Other Countries.	City.	Countryside.	Laborer.	Mechanic.	Tradesman.	Professional Man.	Miscellaneous.
1	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.
2	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
3	2	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.
4	2	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.
5	2	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.
6	2	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.
7	2	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.
8	2	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.
9	2	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.
10	10	.	10	6	4	13	1	5	.	1	6	3	3	6	.	1	.

WOMEN WAGE-EARNERS OF INDIANAPOLIS.
(In Hair-Dressing Establishments.)

TABLE II.

Personal and Industrial Surroundings.

No. of Blank.	CONJUGAL CONDITION.		No. of Children.	WHERE LIVING.		Age.	Age When Began Working.	No. of Years in Present Employment.	No. of Occupations Followed.	WORKING HOURS.		Time Allowed at Noon.	WEEKS IDLE PAST YEAR.			Does Housework at Home.	Does Own Sewing.
	Single.	Married.		At Home.	Boarding.					On Week Days.	On Saturdays.		Vacation.	From Sickness.	From Lack of Work.		
10	1	.	.	1	.	19	18	2	1	10	11	1	3	.	.	.	.
10	1	.	.	1	.	19	16	2	1	10	11	1	.	.	.	.	.
	1	.	.	1	.	22	14	2	1	10	10	1	.	6	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	17	13	2	1	9.5	14.5	1	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	27	17	10	1	9.5	13.5	1	.	.	20	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	23	13	5	3	9.5	13.5	1	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	25	13	4	3	9.5	14	1	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	16	13	4	2	9.5	14	1	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	22	17	5	2	9.5	15	1	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	19	16	1	2	9.5	15	1	1	1	.	.	.
AVERAGE.																	
	10	10	.	10	.	20.9	15.4	4.4	1.3	9.7	13.2	1	1.6	.7	2.0	.	.

WOMEN WAGE-EARNERS OF INDIANAPOLIS.
(In Hair-Dressing Establishments.)

TABLE III.

Wages, Expenses and Savings.

No. of Blank.	Wages per Week.	No. Weeks Received Wages Past Year.	Amount Paid for Board per Week.	Amount Paid per Month for Rent.	HELP SUPPORT OTHERS. Yes. No.	Regular Cost of Car Fare per Week.	EFFECT OF WORK ON HEALTH. Injurious. Not Injurious.	Amount Paid in Doctors' Bills Past Year.	Cost of Laundry per Week.	Amount Saved Past Year.	Total Earnings Past Year.
10	5 00	50	2 50		3	7	10				
	\$5 10	47.7	\$2 62			\$0 36		\$1 20		\$2 40	\$245

TABLE I—Continued.

No. of Blank.	OCCUPATION.				NATIVITY.	PARENTS LIVING OR DEAD.			NATIVITY OF PARENTS.				WHERE REARED.		OCCUPATION OF FATHER.							
	Saleswoman.	Cashier.	Cash Girl.	Wrapper.		United States.	Other Countries.	Mother Living.	Father Living.	One or Both Dead.	United States.	Germany.	Ireland.	England.	Other Countries.	City.	Countr.	Laborer.	Mechanic.	Tradesman.	Professional.	Miscellaneous.
56	1																					
57	1																					
58	1																					
59	1																					
60	1																					
61	1																					
62	1																					
63	1																					
64	1																					
65	1																					
66	1																					
67	1																					
68	1																					
69	1																					
70	1																					
71	1																					
72	1																					
73	1																					
74	1																					
75	1																					
76	1																					
77	1																					
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79	1																					
80	1																					
81	1																					
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124	1																					
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146	1																					
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148	1																					
149	1																					
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163	1																					
164	1																					
165	1																					
166	1																					
167	1																					
168	1																					
169	1																					
170	1																					
171	1																					

TABLE II—Continued

No. of Blank.	CONJUGAL CONDITION.			Number Children.	WHERE LIVING		Age.	Age When Began Working.	No. Years in Present Occupation.	No. of Occupations Followed.	No. WORKING HOURS.		Time Allowed at Noon - Hours.	WEEKS IDLE PAST YEAR.			Does Housework at Home.	Does Own Sewing.
	Single.	Married.	Widow.		At Home.	Boarding.					On Week Days.	On Saturdays.		Vacation With Pay.	Vacation Without Pay.	Idle from Sickness—Weeks.	Idle from Lack of Work.	
100	1				1		22	16	6	1	9.3	12.3	1	10		3		1
99						1	24	16	8	1	9.3	12.3				8		
98							19	15	1	1	9.8	12.3				13	1	
97							43	20	1	1	11	11				26	1	1
96							22	16	4	1	11	11				8	1	
95							29	10	2	1	11	11				1	1	
94							28	17	3	1	9.3	14.3		2.5			1	
93							22	17	3	1	9.3	14.3					1	
92							26	15	10	1	9.3	14.3					1	
91							13	12	1	1	9.3	14.3				13		
90							13	12	1	1	9.3	14.3						
89							18	12	1	1	9.3	14.3						
88							16	13	1	1	9.3	14.3						
87							25	16	9	1	9.3	14.3						
86						1	19	14	8	1	9.3	14.3						
85							24	19	5	1	9.3	14.3						
84							28	18	10	1	9.3	14.3						
83							24	15	9	1	9.3	14.3				1		
82							28	18	10	1	9.3	14.3						
81							24	19	5	1	9.3	14.3						
80							26	14	8	1	9.3	14.3						
79							19	18	1	1	9.3	14.3						
78							28	19	9	1	9.3	13.3				2		
77							21	16	4	1	9.3	14.3						
76							24	22	2	1	9.3	13.3						
75							31	11	7	1	9.3	14.3						
74							20	15	3	1	9.3	14.3						
73							19	17	2	1	9.3	14.3						
72							27	16	1	1	9.3	12.3						
71							23	18	5	2	9.3	12.3						
70							18	18	4	1	9.3	12.3						
69							35	18	4	1	9.3	12.3						
68		1					27	17	10	1	9.3	12.3						
67							31	18	13	1	9.3	9.3						
66							19	20	2	1	9.3	14.3						
65							25	17	5	1	9.3	14.3						
64							26	17	3	1	9.3	14.3						
63							20	17	3	1	9.3	14.3						
62							24	17	3	1	9.3	14.3						
61							16	16	3	1	9.3	13.3						
60							18	16	3	1	9.3	14.3						
59							24	17	3	1	9.3	14.3						
58							24	17	3	1	9.3	14.3						
57							41	16	10	1	9.3	13.3						
56							24	16	3	1	9.3	12.3						
55							24	16	3	1	9.3	12.3						
54							24	16	3	1	9.3	12.3						
53							24	16	3	1	9.3	12.3						
52							24	16	3	1	9.3	12.3						
51							24	16	3	1	9.3	12.3						
50							24	16	3	1	9.3	12.3						
49							24	16	3	1	9.3	12.3						
48							24	16	3	1	9.3	12.3						
47							24	16	3	1	9.3	12.3						
46							24	16	3	1	9.3	12.3						
45							24	16	3	1	9.3	12.3						
44							24	16	3	1	9.3	12.3						
43							24	16	3	1	9.3	12.3						
42							24	16	3	1	9.3	12.3						
41							24	16	3	1	9.3	12.3						
40							24	16	3	1	9.3	12.3						
39							24	16	3	1	9.3	12.3						
38							24	16	3	1	9.3	12.3						
37							24	16	3	1	9.3	12.3						
36							24	16	3	1	9.3	12.3						
35							24	16	3	1	9.3	12.3						
34							24	16	3	1	9.3	12.3						
33							24	16	3	1	9.3	12.3						
32							24	16	3	1	9.3	12.3						
31							24	16	3	1	9.3	12.3						
30							24	16	3	1	9.3	12.3						
29							24	16	3	1	9.3	12.3						
28							24	16	3	1	9.3	12.3						
27							24	16	3	1	9.3	12.3						
26							24	16	3	1	9.3	12.3						
25							24	16	3	1	9.3	12.3						
24							24	16	3	1	9.3	12.3						
23							24	16	3	1	9.3	12.3						
22							24	16	3	1	9.3	12.3						
21							24	16	3	1	9.3	12.3						
20							24	16	3	1	9.3	12.3						
19							24	16	3	1	9.3	12.3						
18							24	16	3	1	9.3	12.3						
17							24	16	3	1	9.3	12.3						
16							24	16	3	1	9.3	12.3						
15							24	16	3	1	9.3	12.3						
14							24	16	3	1	9.3	12.3						
13							24	16	3	1	9.3	12.3						
12							24	16	3	1	9.3	12.3						
11							24	16	3	1	9.3	12.3						
10							24	16	3	1	9.3	12.3						
9							24	16	3	1	9.3	12.3						
8							24	16	3	1	9.3	12.3						
7							24	16	3	1	9.3	12.3						
6							24	16	3	1	9.3	12.3						
5							24	16	3	1	9.3	12.3						
4							24	16	3	1	9.3	12.3						
3							24	16	3	1	9.3	12.3						
2							24	16	3	1	9.3	12.3						
1							24	16	3	1	9.3	12.3						
0							24	16	3	1	9.3	12.3						
100	96	2	3	3	91	9	23.2	16.6	5.12	1.3	9.3	13	1	4	1.3	8	2.4	

AVERAGE.

WOMEN WAGE-EARNERS OF INDIANAPOLIS.

(In Mercantile Pursuits.)

TABLE III.

Wages, Expenses and Savings.

No. of Blank.	Wages Per Week.	No. Weeks Received Wages Past Year.	Annual Income Outside Wages.	Amount Paid Per Week for Board.	Amount Paid for Rent Per Month.	HELP SUPPORT OTHERS.		Regular Cost of Car Fare Per Week.	EFFECTS OF WORK ON HEALTH.		Am't Paid in Doctors' Bills Past Year.	Cost of Laundry Per Week.	Amount Saved Past Year.	Total Earnings Past Year.
						Yes.	No.		Injurious.	Not Injurious.				
1	25	49		\$2 50		1				1				\$245
2	25	49		4 00		1								392
3	13 40	51		3 00		1		80						280
4	13 40	44		3 00										176
5	13 40	52		3 00		1								676
6	7 00	48	27	3 00				30				40	25 00	326
7	9 00	51		3 00				20						306
8	7 00	48		3 00				20						432
9	7 00	46		3 00				60			176 00	1 00	50 00	280
10	8 00	50		4 00		1		60	1		5 00		25 00	400
11	7 00	50									5 00			350
12	5 00	50		4 00										250
13	8 00	47						60						376
14	8 00	51						60			5 00			408
15	15 00	52		6 50					1			75	150 00	780
16	10 00	51				1		30						510
17	8 00	51				1		30					50 00	408
18	10 00	51				1		35			3 50		275 00	510
19	9 00	47					1	30						141
20	8 00	44		2 50			1	60			10 00			352
21	4 00	46				1								164
22	3 00	49				1		30						147
23	5 00	52				1		60						280
24	3 00	44				1		30			3 00			132
25	3 00	44				1		30						132
26	4 00	48		3 00		1		30	1					192
27	3 00	44				1		30						183
28	9 00	48					1		1					432
29	3 50	50				1		35						175
30	3 00	49				1								147
31	7 00	52		4 00		1					60 00		50 00	364
32	4 50	50												225
33	3 00	52		1 50				60						156
34	3 00	40												120
35	3 00	47				1			1		12 00			164
36	1 50	52		1 50			1							76
37	2 50	51		2 50			1							127
38	3 00	48				1		35					20 00	144
39	3 50	50		1 00				30			3 00			175
40	2 50	51		2 50										127
41	3 00	28		3 00				70						208
42	5 00	46		2 50				60					30 00	340
43	2 50	18						20	1					32
44	4 00	44		2 00				30	1				50 00	264
45	10 00	49				1		30		1		50		490
46	10 00	52		4 00		1		60	1			25		520
47	3 50	47				1		30		1				165
48	6 00	42				1		30		1				252
49	4 00	38				1		30	1					144
50	7 00	51		4 00				60						357
51	5 00	51					1	60					60 00	256
52	4 00	50		2 00		1		60						200
53	2 50	44							1		6 00	10		110
54	5 00	50												125
55	2 00	46						30				16 00		92

TABLE III—Continued.

No. of Blank.	Wages Per Week.	No. Weeks Received Wages Past Year.	Annual Income Outside Wages.	Amount Paid Per Week for Board.	Amount Paid for Rent Per Month.	HELP SUPPORT OTHERS.	Regular Cost of Car Fare Per Week.	EFFECTS OF WORK ON HEALTH.	Am't Paid in Doctors' Bills Past Year.	Cost of Laundry Per Week.	Amount Saved Past Year.	Total Earnings Past Year.
						Yes.	No.	Injurious.	Not Injurious.			
100	35 00	35		3 50	5 00	1				50 00	50	586
99	33 00	39		2 00		1						137
98	33 00	44		2 00		1				15 00		182
97	33 00	44		2 00		1						104
96	33 00	39		3 50		1						198
95	35 00	44		3 50		1				15 00		137
94	35 00	44		3 50		1				15 00		182
93	35 00	44		3 50		1				15 00		137
92	35 00	44		3 50		1				15 00		182
91	35 00	44		3 50		1				15 00		137
90	35 00	44		3 50		1				15 00		182
89	35 00	44		3 50		1				15 00		137
88	35 00	44		3 50		1				15 00		182
87	35 00	44		3 50		1				15 00		137
86	35 00	44		3 50		1				15 00		182
85	35 00	44		3 50		1				15 00		137
84	35 00	44		3 50		1				15 00		182
83	35 00	44		3 50		1				15 00		137
82	35 00	44		3 50		1				15 00		182
81	35 00	44		3 50		1				15 00		137
80	35 00	44		3 50		1				15 00		182
79	35 00	44		3 50		1				15 00		137
78	35 00	44		3 50		1				15 00		182
77	35 00	44		3 50		1				15 00		137
76	35 00	44		3 50		1				15 00		182
75	35 00	44		3 50		1				15 00		137
74	35 00	44		3 50		1				15 00		182
73	35 00	44		3 50		1				15 00		137
72	35 00	44		3 50		1				15 00		182
71	35 00	44		3 50		1				15 00		137
70	35 00	44		3 50		1				15 00		182
69	35 00	44		3 50		1				15 00		137
68	35 00	44		3 50		1				15 00		182
67	35 00	44		3 50		1				15 00		137
66	35 00	44		3 50		1				15 00		182
65	35 00	44		3 50		1				15 00		137
64	35 00	44		3 50		1				15 00		182
63	35 00	44		3 50		1				15 00		137
62												

WOMEN WAGE EARNERS OF INDIANAPOLIS.

(In Pork-Packing Establishments.)

TABLE II.

Personal and Industrial Surroundings.

No. of Blank.	CONJUGAL CONDIT'N.		No. of Children.	WHERE LIVING.		Age.	Age When Began Working.	No. of Years in Pres- ent Occupation.	No. of Occupations Followed.	WORKING HOURS.		Time Allowed at Noon in Hours.	WEEKS IDLE PAST YEAR.		Does Housework at Home.	Does Own Sewing.
	Single.	Married.		At Home.	Boarding.					On Week Days.	On Satur- days.		Vacation.	From Sick- ness.			From Lack of Work.
10	1	1	1	1	1	19	16	3	1	9	9	1	2	16	1	4
9	1	1	1	1	1	16	16	13	1	9	9	1	2	108	7	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	16	16	13	1	9	9	1	2	108	7	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	16	16	13	1	9	9	1	2	108	7	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	16	16	13	1	9	9	1	2	108	7	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	16	16	13	1	9	9	1	2	108	7	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	16	16	13	1	9	9	1	2	108	7	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	16	16	13	1	9	9	1	2	108	7	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	16	16	13	1	9	9	1	2	108	7	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	16	16	13	1	9	9	1	2	108	7	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	16	16	13	1	9	9	1	2	108	7	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	16	16	13	1	9	9	1	2	108	7	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	16	16	13	1	9	9	1	2	108	7	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	16	16	13	1	9	9	1	2	108	7	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	16	16	13	1	9	9	1	2	108	7	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	16	16	13	1	9	9	1	2	108	7	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	16	16	13	1	9	9	1	2	108	7	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	16	16	13	1	9	9	1	2	108	7	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	16	16	13	1	9	9	1	2	108	7	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	16	16	13	1	9	9	1	2	108	7	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	16	16	13	1	9	9	1	2	108	7	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	16	16	13	1	9	9	1	2	108	7	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	16	16	13	1	9	9	1	2	108	7	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	16	16	13	1	9	9	1	2	108	7	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	16	16	13	1	9	9	1	2	108	7	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	16	16	13	1	9	9	1	2	108	7	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	16	16	13	1	9	9	1	2	108	7	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	16	16	13	1	9	9	1	2	108	7	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	16	16	13	1	9	9	1	2	108	7	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	16	16	13	1	9	9	1	2	108	7	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	16	16	13	1	9	9	1	2	108	7	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	16	16	13	1	9	9	1	2	108	7	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	16	16	13	1	9	9	1	2	108	7	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	16	16	13	1	9	9	1	2	108	7	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	16	16	13	1	9	9	1	2	108	7	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	16	16	13	1	9	9	1	2	108	7	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	16	16	13	1	9	9	1	2	108	7	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	16	16	13	1	9	9	1	2	108	7	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	16	16	13	1	9	9	1	2	108	7	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	16	16	13	1	9	9	1	2	108	7	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	16	16	13	1	9	9	1	2	108	7	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	16	16	13	1	9	9	1	2	108	7	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	16	16	13	1	9	9	1	2	108	7	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	16	16	13	1	9	9	1	2	108	7	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	16	16	13	1	9	9	1	2	108	7	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	16	16	13	1	9	9	1	2	108	7	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	16	16	13	1	9	9	1	2	108	7	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	16	16	13	1	9	9	1	2	108	7	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	16	16	13	1	9	9	1	2	108	7	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	16	16	13	1	9	9	1	2	108	7	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	16	16	13	1	9	9	1	2	108	7	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	16	16	13	1	9	9	1	2	108	7	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	16	16	13	1	9	9	1	2	108	7	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	16	16	13	1	9	9	1	2	108	7	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	16	16	13	1	9	9	1	2	108	7	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	16	16	13	1	9	9	1	2	108	7	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	16	16	13	1	9	9	1	2	108	7	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	16	16	13	1	9	9	1	2	108	7	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	16	16	13	1	9	9	1	2	108	7	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	16	16	13	1	9	9	1	2	108	7	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	16	16	13	1	9	9	1	2	108	7	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	16	16	13	1	9	9	1	2	108	7	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	16	16	13	1	9	9	1	2	108	7	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	16	16	13	1	9	9	1	2	108	7	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	16	16	13	1	9	9	1	2	108	7	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	16	16	13	1	9	9	1	2	108	7	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	16										

WOMEN WAGE-EARNERS OF INDIANAPOLIS.

(In Pork-Packing Establishments.)

TABLE III.

Wages, Expenses and Savings.

No. of Blank.	Wages Per Week.	No. Weeks Received Wages Past Year.	Annual Income Outside Wages.	Amount Paid Per Week for Board.	Amount Paid Per Month for Rent.	YES. HELP SUPPORT OTHERS.	No.	Regular Cost of Car Fare Per Week.	INJURIOUS. EFFECTS OF WORK ON HEALTH.	Not Injurious.	Amount Paid in Doctors' Bills Past Year.	Cost of Laundry Per Week.	Amount Saved Past Year.	Total Earnings Past Year.
10	3 60	30	50	2 00	4 00	1	1	50	1	1	4 00		25 00	\$180
10	3 60	30	50	2 00	4 00	1	1	50	1	1	4 00		25 00	96
10	3 60	30	50	2 00	4 00	1	1	50	1	1	4 00		25 00	78
10	3 60	30	50	2 00	4 00	1	1	50	1	1	4 00		25 00	91
10	3 60	30	50	2 00	4 00	1	1	50	1	1	4 00		25 00	312
10	3 60	30	50	2 00	4 00	1	1	50	1	1	4 00		25 00	260
10	3 60	30	50	2 00	4 00	1	1	50	1	1	4 00		25 00	312
10	3 60	30	50	2 00	4 00	1	1	50	1	1	4 00		25 00	156
10	3 60	30	50	2 00	4 00	1	1	50	1	1	4 00		25 00	108
AVERAGE.														
10	\$1 45	41	\$2 83	\$7 25				\$9 06			\$1 30		\$5 00	\$180

WOMEN WAGE-EARNERS OF INDIANAPOLIS.
(Stenographers and Typewriters.)

TABLE II.

Personal and Industrial Surroundings.

No. of Blank.	CONJUGAL CONDITION.		Number of Children.	WHERE LIVING.		Age.	Age When Began Working.	No. of Years in Present Occupation.	No. of Occupations Followed.	WORKING HOURS.		WEEKS IDLE PAST YEAR.			Does Housework at Home.	Does Own Sewing.
	Single.	Married.		At Home.	Boarding.					On Week Days.	On Saturday.	Vacation.	From Sickness.	From Lack of Work.		
1						20	18									
2						18	24									
3						20	20									
4						20	25									
5						20	16									
6						21	21									
7						22	22									
8						22	17									
9						22	17									
10						22	22									
11						22	22									
12						22	17									
13						22	17									
14						22	17									
15						22	17									
16						22	17									
17						22	17									
18						22	17									
19						22	17									
20						22	17									
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27						22	17									
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37						22	17									
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39						22	17									
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42						22	17									
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46						22	17									
47						22	17									
48						22	17									
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73						22	17									
74						22	17									
75						22	17									
76						22	17									
77						22	17									
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129						22	17									
130						22	17									
131						22	17									
132						22	17									
133						22	17									
134						22	17									
135						22	17									
136						22	17									
137						22	17									
138						22	17									
139						22	17									
140						22	17									
141						22	17									
142						22	17									
143					</											

WOMEN WAGE-EARNERS OF INDIANAPOLIS.

(Stenographers and Typewriters.)

TABLE III.

Wages, Expenses and Savings.

No. of Blank.	Wages per Week.	No. Weeks Received Wages Past Year	Annual Income Outside Wages.	Amount Paid per Week for Board.	Amount Paid per Month for Rent.	HELP SUPPORT OTHERS.		Regular Cost of Car Fare per Week.	EFFECTS OF WORK ON HEALTH.		Amount Paid in Doctors' Bills Past Year.	Cost of Laundry per Week.	Amount Saved Past Year.	Total Earnings Past Year.
						Yes.	No.		Injurious.	Not Injurious.				
1	\$5.00	16	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	\$10.00	.	.	\$80
2	6.00	26	.	\$2.50	.	.	.	\$0.60	.	1	.	.	.	130
3	9.00	50	.	4.00	.	.	1	60	.	1	.	.	\$50.00	450
4	4.00	22	.	.	.	1	.	30	.	1	.	.	.	196
5	9.00	22	.	3.50	.	.	1	60	1	.	100.00	\$0.50	.	441
6	5.00	22	.	.	.	1	.	30	.	1	.	.	.	256
7	5.00	22	.	.	.	.	1	30	.	1	.	.	.	260
8	7.00	49	.	.	.	.	1	60	.	1	.	.	.	343
9	8.00	50	.	3.50	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	400
10	10.00	50	.	5.00	.	.	1	.	.	1	15.00	1.00	.	500
11	15.00	49	.	7.00	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	735
12	10.00	51	.	5.00	.	1	.	60	.	1	.	.	102.00	510
13	9.00	54	.	4.00	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	35	104.00	405
14	8.00	44	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	34.00	353
15	8.00	52	.	3.00	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	25	25.00	312
16	2.00	36	.	.	.	.	1	30	.	1	.	.	.	72
17	6.00	52	.	2.50	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	312
18	15.00	52	\$250.00	6.00	.	1	.	30	.	1	.	30	125.00	740
19	6.00	39	.	.	.	1	.	60	.	1	.	.	.	195
20	5.00	39	.	3.00	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	195
20	.	.	\$250.00	.	.	9	11	.	1	19	.	.	.	.
AVERAGE.														
	\$7.40	*46.1	.	\$4.08	.	.	.	\$0.24	.	.	\$6.25	\$0.12	\$26.10	\$346

*1.1 weeks of this average vacation with pay.

WOMEN WAGE-EARNERS OF INDIANAPOLIS.

(Cashiers and Book-Keepers.)

TABLE III.

Wages, Expenses and Savings.

No. of Blank.	Wages per Week.	No. Weeks Received Wages Past Year.	Amount Paid per Week for Board.	Amount Paid per Month for Rent.	HELP SUPPORT OTHERS.		Regular Cost of Car Fare per Week.	EXPENSES OF WORK OR HEALTH.		Amount Paid in Doctors' Bills Past Year.	Cost of Laundry per Week.	Amount Saved Past Year.	Total Earnings Past Year.
					Yes.	No.		Injurious.	Not Injurious.				
1	31 00	50	22 00	.	1	.	30 00	.	.	.	.	75 00	500
2	15 00	50	4 00	.	.	.	1 00	.	.	.	.	.	510
3	17 00	50	30	.	.	.	30 00	.	.	.	.	.	510
4	15 00	50	30	.	.	.	30 00	.	.	.	.	.	510
5	10 00	50	30	.	1	.	30 00	.	.	30 00	30 00	200 00	510
6	10 00	50	30	.	.	.	30 00	.	.	30 00	.	104 00	510
7	10 00	50	30	.	.	.	30 00	.	.	30 00	.	.	510
8	10 00	50	30	.	.	.	30 00	.	.	30 00	.	.	510
9	10 00	50	30	.	.	.	30 00	.	.	30 00	.	.	510
10	17 00	49	30 00	.	.	.	30 00	.	.	.	.	75 00	510
10	.	.	.	.	3	7	.	.	10	.	.	.	510
AVERAGE.													
.	\$10 10	49	\$3 66	.	.	.	\$0 38	.	.	\$7 30	\$0 03	\$45 40	\$494

WOMEN WAGE-EARNERS OF INDIANAPOLIS.

(In Telephone Exchanges.)

TABLE I.

Origin and Occupation.

No. of Blank.	NATIVITY.		PARENTS LIVING OR DEAD.			NATIVITY OF PARENTS.				WHERE REARED		OCCUPATION OF FATHER.					
	United States.	Other Countries.	Mother Living.	Father Living.	One or Both Dead.	United States.	Germany.	Ireland.	England.	Other Countries.	City.	Country.	Laborer.	Mechanic.	Tradesman.	Professional Man.	Miscellaneous.
10	10	.	9	7	4	10	7	2	.	1	10	.	1	7	1	1	.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

IN TELEPHONE EXCHANGES

TABLE II

WAGE-EARNERS IN TELEPHONE EXCHANGES.

No. of Month	Single	Married	No. of Children	At Home		Age	Age When Entered Work	No. of Days in Year not Employed	No. of Days Employed	In Work	In Industries	Time Allowed Sick	Vacation	From Business	From Job of Work	Does Housework at Home	Does Own Sewing
1																	
2																	
3																	
4																	
5																	
6																	
7																	
8																	
9																	
10																	
11																	
12																	
13																	
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91																	
92																	
93																	
94																	
95																	
96																	
97																	
98																	
99																	
100																	

WAGE-EARNERS IN WASHINGTON

In Telephone Exchanges

TABLE III

Wages, Expenses and Savings.

No. of Month	Single	Married	No. of Children	Annual Income (at Side Wages)	Amount Paid for Board per Week	Amt. Paid for House Rent per Month	Help Sec. Expenses		Regular (that of Car Fare per Week)	Expenses of Week of Health		Amt. Paid in Doctors' Bills Past Year	Cost of Laundry per Week	Amount Saved Past Year	Total Earnings Past Year
							Yes.	No.		Injurious.	Not Injurious.				
1					\$2 75			1			1				\$300
2					2 75				\$1 20	1					264
3						\$14 00			8 30						462
4								1	30						157
5						3 00				1		\$3 00		\$30 00	208
6					1 75			1		1		100 00			228
7								1						30 00	271
8												5 00			135
9														60 00	134
10					2 00			1	30					30 00	254
11				\$132			6	4		2	8				
AVERAGE.															
12	45			\$2 31	\$11 00				\$0 24			\$10 80		\$18 00	\$241

*Made by working overtime.

WOMEN WAGE-EARNERS OF INDIANAPOLIS.

(In Laundries.)

TABLE II.

Personal and Industrial Surroundings.

No. of Blank.	CONJUGAL CONDITION.		No. Children.	WHERE LIVING.		Age.	Age When Began Working.	No. Years in Present Employment.	No. of Occupations Followed.	No. Working Hours.		Time Allowed at Noon.	WEEKS IDLE PART YEAR.			Does Housework at Home.	Does Own Sewing.
	Single.	Married.		At Home.	Boarding.					On Week Days.	On Saturday.		Vacation.	Idle from Sickness.	From Lack of Work.		
1	1					19	14	1	2	10							1
2	1					24	11	10	2	10							1
3	1					24	16	8	1	10							1
4	1					18	15	8	1	10							1
5	1					23	15	8	1	10							1
6	1					22	19	1	1	10							1
7	1					16	15	1	1	10							1
8	1	1				20	19	1	1	10							1
9	1					20	19	1	1	10							1
10	1					27	14	10	1	10							1
11	1					24	16	5	1	10							1
12	1					26	14	8	1	10							1
13	1					26	12	6	1	10							1
14	1					20	16	14	1	10							1
15	1			1		20	14	2	1	10							1
16	1				1	27	14	3	1	10							1
17	1					25	18	9	1	10							1
18	1	1	5			45	36	9	1	10							1
19	1					24	23	2	1	10							1
20	1					22	13	2	1	10							1
21	1					22	14	4	1	10							1
22	1					25	14	1	1	10							1
23	1					31	10	1	1	10							1
24	1				1	27	15	2	1	10							1
25	1					55	15	10	1	10							1
26	1			1		26	11	8	2	10							1
27	1				1	19	15	4	1	10							1
28	1					21	16	2	1	10							1
29	1					34	20	10	1	10							1
30	1					17	15	2	1	10							1
31	1	1	2			33	20	12	1	10							1
32	1					18	16	2	1	10							1
33	1					23	16	5	1	10							1
34	1					24	17	6	2	10							1
35	1					25	15	3	2	10							1
36	1					33	14	13	2	10							1
37	1					30	24	6	1	10							1
38	1					29	17	12	1	10							1
39	1					35	15	7	2	10							1
40	1					26	16	7	1	10							1
40	36	4	8	36	4				50				41	59	117	15	12
AVERAGE.																	
..	..	..	..	..	..	26.3	16.1	6.2	1.3	10	8	1	1	15	2.9	..	..

WOMEN WAGE-EARNERS OF INDIANAPOLIS.

(In Laundries.)

TABLE III.

Wages, Expenses and Savings.

No. of Blank.	Wages Per Week.	No Weeks Received Wages Past Year.	Annual Income Outside Wages.	Amount Paid Per Week for Board.	Amount Paid Per Month for Rent.	HELP SUPPORT OTHERS.		Regular Cost of Car Fare Per Week.	EFFECT OF WORK ON HEALTH.		Am't Paid in Doctors' Bills Past Year.	Cost of Laundry Per Week.	Amount Saved Past Year.	Total Earnings Past Year.
						Yes.	No.		Injurious.	Not Injurious.				
1	7 00	52		3 00				30		1	\$23 00			\$144
2	7 00	52		3 00				30			32 00			364
3	6 00	52		3 00				30			9 00			286
4	4 00	52		2 00				30			1 00			240
5	5 00	46		2 00				30					\$78 00	416
6	5 00	46		2 00				30					25 00	230
7	5 00	28		2 00							7 00			200
8	7 00	52	\$8 75	4 00									57 20	98
9	5 00	52			7 00									384
10	5 00	48			10 50				1					280
11	7 00	52			8 50						6 00			336
12	6 00	52		2 00				60			1 60			364
13	9 00	31		2 50				30						395
14	7 00	52				1		38						450
15	7 00	51		3 50				60					50 00	364
16	7 00	39		5 00										357
17	6 00	46			8 00						15 00			273
18	6 00	28		3 00										278
19	5 00	51												188
20	6 00	52		5 00										280
21	6 00	47									5 00		143 00	312
22	7 00	43			15 00								25 00	282
23	4 00	51		3 00					1		3 00		26 00	301
24	7 00	52		3 00									150 00	306
25	6 00	51									15 00			364
26	4 00	41									15 00			306
27	4 00	28							1					306
28	4 00	50		3 00				60						104
29	4 00	28		2 00										400
30	7 00	52												104
31	4 00	52		3 00										364
32	4 00	52		4 00										260
33	8 00	52												312
34	7 00	50	10 00					30					75 00	350
35	6 50	51			5 00			60						331
36	7 00	52	100 00	3 00									50 00	364
37	8 50	44		3 25										286
38	7 50	51	8 50											382
39	7 00	52												364
40	7 00	52	5 00											364
40			\$132 00			27	13		5	35				
AVERAGE.														
	\$6 33	46.6		\$2 94	\$5 57			\$0 15			\$3 31		\$16 98	\$300

WOMEN WAGE-EARNERS OF INDIANAPOLIS.

(Recapitulation.)

TABLE I.

Origin and Occupation.

CAPACITY IN WHICH EMPLOYED.	No. Reported.	NATIVITY.		PARENTS LIVING OR DEAD.		NATIVITY OF PARENTS.				WHERE REAR'D.		OCCUPATION OF FATHER.						
		United States.	Other Countries.	Mother Living.	Father Living.	One or both Dead.	United States.	Germany.	Ireland.	England.	Other Countries.	City.	Country.	Laborer.	Mechanic.	Tradesman.	Professional man.	Miscellaneous.
In printing houses . . .	60	58	2	52	33	35	67	21	24	4	4	59	1	13	28	9	7	3
In pants, etc., factories . .	60	55	5	44	25	51	64	26	23	4	2	39	21	30	21	6	4	1
As dress-makers . . .	30	30		23	13	24	38	4	14	4		22	8	11	12	4	3	1
As milliners . . .	30	29	1	25	20	15	49	4	6	1		26	4	6	10	6	4	1
In cotton mills . . .	20	17	3	13	15	10	21	8	7	4		15	5	10	9	1		1
In card factories . . .	20	20		18	14	8	23	9	2	1		15	5	11	7	1		1
In tile works . . .	20	20		18	11	11	29	4	5		2	15	5	6	12	1		1
In candy factories . . .	10	9	1	10	6	4	15		2	3		10	5	3	5			2
As hair dressers . . .	10	10		10	6	4	13	1	5		1	8	2	3	6		1	
In chain, etc., works . .	10	10		8	4	8	16		4			6	4	4	3	1		2
In woolen mills . . .	10	6	2	8	5	7	12	4		4		10		3	6			
In tobacco factories . .	10	10		9	7	4	7	10	2		1	10		1	7	2		
In pork factories . . .	10	7	3	10	3	7	10	6	14			9	1	7	2	1		
In paper-box factories . .	10	10		9	6	5	10	6	2	1	1	9	1	4	6			
In mercantile houses . .	100	96	5	81	64	62	102	42	37	17	2	96	5	17	36	23	7	12
As carpet-sewers . . .	10	9	1	8	4	8	8	6	2	4		10		1	4	2		3
As stenog. and type-writers . .	20	20		15	12	13	28	6	2		4	17	3	2	4	6	3	6
As book-keepers . . .	10	10		9	5	6	8	4	5		3	9	1		5	2		3
As telephone girls . . .	10	10		9	7	4	10	7	2		1	10		1	7	1		
As laundry girls . . .	40	34	6	28	23	29	23	15	39	1	2	27	13	24	10	4	1	1
Total . . .	600	471	29	412	283	305	548	183	197	49	23	421	79	157	200	75	28	40

WOMEN WAGE-EARNERS OF INDIANAPOLIS.

(Recapitulation.)

TABLE II.

Personal and Industrial Surroundings.

CAPACITY IN WHICH EMPLOYED.	No. Reported.		CONJUGAL CONDITIONS.		No. Children.		Where Living.		Average Age.	Average Age When Began Working.	Average No. Years in Present Employment.	Average No. of Occupations Followed.	Average on Week Days.	Average on Saturdays.	Average Time Allowed at Noon—Hours.	Vacation.	AVERAGE No. WEEKS Idle From Sickness.		From Lack of Work.	No. Girls Doing Housework at Home.	No. Girls Doing Own Sewing.
	Single.	Married.	Single.	Married.	No. Children.	At Home.	Boarding.	Where Living.									From Sickness.	From Lack of Work.			
In printing houses.	60	53	7	11	52	8			24.4	17.4	5.0	1.3	10.0	9.0	1	1.0	2.3	2.0		14	
In pants, etc., factories.	60	50	10	14	54	6			27.2	17.6	5.7	1.3	10.2	7.6	1	.2	1.5	5.2	33	42	
As dress makers.	30	26	4	8	21	9			28.3	18.7	9.0	1.1	9.4	10.1	1	1.6	.7	7.8	5	20	
As milliners.	30	26	4	3	23	7			25.2	17.0	6.6	1.3	9.4	13.0	1	1.7	.3	12.9	11	16	
In cotton mills.	20	18	2	7	14	2			20.3	14.5	4.6	1.1	10.0	9.5	2	1.8	2.1	4.7	9	5	
In card factories.	20	20			18	2			19.7	14.8	3.4	1.5	10.0	9.5	2	.2	1.2	10.9	11	4	
In tile works.	20	12	8	8	18	2			22.4	17.2	3.3	1.3	8.0	5.0	1	.2	.3	4.6	8	6	
In candy factories.	10	9	1		10				22.8	15.7	4.6	1.3	1.0	8.5	1	.8	3.2	3.0	7	3	
As hair dressers.	10	10			10				21.9	15.4	4.4	1.3	9.7	13.3	1	1.8	.7	2.0	5	1	
In chain, etc., wks.	10	10			8	2			19.8	17.2	1.4	1.4	10.3	8.0	1	.1	.6	15.6	7	2	
In woolen mills.	10	10			9	1			23.7	13.8	6.8	1.3	10.6	10.0	1	.1		20.0	6	2	
In tobacco factories.	10	9	1	1	10				22.5	14.9	4.4	1.7	8.2	7.6	1	.8	.4	3.8	4	3	
In pork-packing factories.	9	9	1		9	1			26.1	17.5	7.5	1.3	8.9		1		.2	10.8	7	4	
In paper box factories.	10	10							19.9	17.3	2.6	1.3	9.5	8.3	1			7.1	8	1	
In mercantile houses.	100	95	5	3	91	9			23.3	16.6	5.1	1.3	9.3	13.0	1	1.6	.8	2.4	48	30	
As carpet-sewers.	10	8	2	4	8	2			32.5	18.5	7.0	1.4	9.5	9.2	1	.7	.8	5.8	5	4	
As stenographers and typewriters.	20	18	2		10	10			22.7	18.3	3.2	1.2	8.3	7.9	1	1.6	.1	5.4	1		
As book-keepers.	10	10			8	4			24.7	19.7	3.8	1.4	8.7	8.3	1	1.6	.2	2.2		1	
As telephone girls.	10	10			10				21.3	15.8	4.3	1.5	9.0	9.9	1	1.8	.3	2.7	2		
As laundry girls.	40	36	4	8	36	4			25.3	16.1	6.2	1.3	10.0	9.0	1	1.6	1.5	2.9	15	12	
Total.	500	449	51	67	431	69													209	134	
Average.									23.7	16.7	4.9	1.3	9.4	9.1	.9	.9	.9				

WOMEN WAGE-EARNERS OF INDIANAPOLIS.

(Recapitulation.)

TABLE III.

Wages, Expenses and Savings.

CAPACITY IN WHICH EMPLOYED.	No. Reported.	Average Wages Per Week During Time Worked.	Average No. Weeks Re- ceived Wages Past Year.	Average Earnings Past Year.	Average Income Past Year Outside of Wages.	Average Price Paid Per Week for Board.	Average Rent Paid Monthly.	No. EMPLOY- ING SUP- PORT OTHERS.		Average Cost of Car Fare Per Week.	EFFECTS OF WORK ON HEALTH.		Average Cost of Medical Attendance Past Year.	Average Cost of Laundry per Week.	Average Amount Saved Past Year.
								Helps.	Does Not.		Injurious.	Not Injuri- ous.			
In printing houses	60	\$5 61	46.7	\$280	\$3 60	\$3 03	\$9 96	20	30	\$0 16	4	56	\$3 15	\$0 04	\$6 72
In pants, etc., fac- tories	60	5 48	45.7	250	2 10	2 68	7 22	29	31	12	7	53	5 97	13	19 10
As dress-makers	30	5 85	42.9	255	6 66	3 00	6 63	12	18	18	8	22	9 70	07	23 22
As milliners	30	10 68	37.1	427	16 66	4 55	4 25	15	15	33	1	29	6 07	05	34 13
In cotton mills	20	4 56	43.9	201		2 55	6 37	12	8	10	4	16	1 65		
In card factories	20	4 18	39.7	169	60	1 79		5	15	08	3	17	2 00	03	2 50
In tile works	20	3 35	46.9	158	3 00	1 77		8	14		2	18	1 10		2 50
In candy factories	10	4 90	45.0	220		2 25	10 00	4		06	1	9	7 00		5 00
As hair-dressers	10	5 10	47.7	248		2 63		3		36		10	4 20		2 40
In chain, etc., works	10	4 35	35.8	156	10 00	2 25		7	3	12	3	7	2 50		10 00
In woolen mills	10	7 10	32.0	227		2 00	4 88	6	5	12	2	8	50		7 50
In tobacco fac- tories	10	4 35	47.2	209		2 00	8 00	4	6	06	1	9		06	4 50
In pork packing factories	16	4 45	41.0	190		2 83	7 25	7	3	06	1	9	1 30		5 00
In paper box fac- tories	16	2 78	44.1	124		2 96		4	6	03		10	1 80		
In mercantile houses	100	5 61	47.2	265	27	3 00	12 00	54	46	30	15	85	6 50	07	18 90
As carpet-sewers	10	5 85	41.7	269		2 66	3 50	4	6	21	2	8	4 00	08	2 50
As stenographer and typewriter.	20	7 40	44.9	346	12 50	4 08		9	11	24	1	19	6 25	12	26 10
As book-keepers	10	10 10	48.0	494		3 66		3	7	38		10	7 30	03	45 40
As telephone girls	10	5 12	46.7	241	13 34	2 31	11 00	6	4	24	2	8	10 80		18 00
As laundry girls	40	6 34	46.6	300	3 31	2 94	8 57	27	13	15	5	35	3 31		16 98
Total	500							246	254		62	438			
Average		\$5 66	43.7	\$250	\$1 80	\$2 68	\$7 70			\$0 17			\$4 35	\$0 04	\$12 52

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

REVIEW OF THE TABLES RELATING TO 217 LABOR ORGANIZATIONS OF THE STATE.

In pursuance of the letter of the statute, requiring the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics to "collect, compile and systematize statistics with reference to the subject of labor in its social, educational, industrial and general conditions, wages and treatment of all classes of our working people," it was deemed prudent and practical to obtain statistical information relating to the various labor organizations of the State, and the following recapitulation tables are submitted as showing results of the Bureau's efforts to comply with the law.

TABLE I.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

RECAPITULATION.

Secretaries' Statements.

LOCATION.	No. of Organiza- tions Reporting.	Total Members Reported.	Average Daily Wages.	Av. No. Working Hours a Day.	Av. No. Months Employed.
Indianapolis	69	9,988	\$2 53	9.6	9.1
Ft. Wayne	23	1,575	2 41	10.3	10.0
Terre Haute	13	739	2 36	9.1	8.7
Muncie	12	843	2 88	9.4	7.8
Richmond	12	457	1 96	10.3	10.3
Evansville	12	1,043	2 09	10.0	9.2
Logansport	10	502	2 30	10.2	10.0
South Bend	10	1,013	2 21	10.3	9.5
Anderson	7	318	2 48	10.2	9.1
Marion	5	136	1 96	10.6	10.5
New Albany	4	76	2 21	9.2	9.0
Kokomo	3	79	1 66	11.6	12.0
Pera	2	49	1 92	9.0	12.0
Huntington	4	82	1 87	11.5	11.6
Elwood	1	207	3 00	8.0	
Wabash	5	600	1 75	10.6	10.0
Pendleton	1	75	2 75	7.0	12.0
Frankfort	2	25	2 08	11.5	10.0
Hammond	2	66	1 75	9.0	12.0
Alexandria	1	300	4 50	8.0	8.0
Jeffersonville	4	176	2 38	10.2	11.0
Lafayette	15	754	2 50	9.4	8.3
Total	217	19,081			
Averages			\$2 34	9.7	10.0

TABLE II.
LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.
RECAPITULATION.

Secretaries' Statements.

LOCATION.	No. of Organizations Reporting.	Average Wages Paid Apprentices.	Av. Weekly Dues.	No. of Organizations Paying Sick Benefits.	No. of Organizations Paying Death Benefits.	Amount Sick Benefits Paid the Past Year.	Amount Death Benefits Paid the Past Year.	No. of Strikes Reported.	Organizations Reporting Increase of Wages.	Organizations Reporting Decrease in Wages.
Indianapolis	22	\$0 93	\$0 12	24	42	\$2,687	\$5,300	9	7	32
Fort Wayne	23	85	12.4	14	16	1,219	5,673	1	3	1
Terre Haute	13	85	7.7	7	6	590	183	1	3	1
Muncie	12	1 12	10.9	4	5	563	75	3	4	3
Richmond	12	98	14.6	3	5	500	75	2	4	3
Evansville	12	1 30	13	9	7	1,215	800	4	2	4
Logansport	10	96	11.2	4	4	509	600	1	2	1
South Bend	10	1 27	11.4	7	7	249	600	1	2	1
Anderson	7	75	16.3	4	4	70	90	1	2	1
Marion	5	69	11.2	3	3	67	1	1	1	3
New Albany	4	1 28	11	1	2	16	1	1	1	1
Kokomo	4	69	8.1	1	1	16	1	1	1	1
Peru	4	75	17	1	1	85	60	1	1	1
Huntington	4	50	10.4	1	2	83	1	2	1	1
Elwood	1	1	6.1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wabash	5	75	9.3	2	2	6	47	2	1	2
Pendleton	1	1 00	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Frankfort	2	1 00	19.5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hammond	2	1 00	8.1	1	1	79	200	1	1	1
Alexandria	1	1 25	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Jeffersonville	4	1 67	20.7	1	3	1	50	1	1	1
Lafayette	15	91	9.4	3	9	326	336	2	2	2
Totals	217			96	125	\$5,254	\$16,409	35	28	54
Averages		\$1 98	\$0 11.3							

TABLE I.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

RECAPITULATION.

Members' Statements.

LOCATION.	No. of Organiza- tions Report- ing.	No. of Members Reporting.	Average Age.	Native Born.	Foreign Born.	No. Married.	No. Single.	No. in Family.	Average Daily Wages.	Average No. Days Employed.	No. Who Own a Home.	Average Monthly Rent.	Annual Earn- ings.
Indianapolis	29	235	35	244	51	198	97	4	\$2.39	229	71	\$10.29	\$347.31
Fort Wayne	23	170	32	124	48	118	52	4.2	2.04	255	43	9.66	520.20
Terre Haute	13	63	35	54	9	44	19	4.4	2.30	275	14	8.83	540.50
Muncie	12	69	38	56	13	51	18	5	2.79	193	20	10.68	562.42
Richmond	12	99	33	77	22	52	47	4.4	2.61	247	13	8.92	496.47
Evansville	12	49	35	32	17	31	18	3.8	2.02	243	3	8.76	490.86
Logansport	10	46	38	29	16	23	22	3.6	2.40	262	4	8.48	628.80
South Bend	10	45	35	37	8	28	17	4	2.44	229	7	8.18	570.21
Anderson	7	57	32	48	9	32	25	3.5	2.31	228	12	10.66	526.68
Marion	5	45	30	34	7	23	22	3.8	2.07	265	10	7.31	548.55
New Albany	4	28	30	25	3	16	12	4	2.10	217	8	6.05	455.70
Kokomo	3	20	32	20		13	7	3.3	1.99	306	6	7.58	606.96
Pera	2	11	31	10	1	16	5	5.5	2.08	256	2	8.50	532.48
Huntington	4	12	29	9	3	4	4	3	1.95	251	2	8.16	469.45
Elwood	1	7	30	4	3	4	5	5	3.93	138		9.25	512.34
Wabash	5	15	35	11	4	12	3	4.5	1.91	247	4	8.79	471.77
Pendleton	1	9	35	6	3	6	3	5	3.08	195		9.00	599.76
Frankfort	2	11	34	4	2	6	5	5.5	2.06	256	1	7.50	527.39
Hammond	2	11	28	4	7	6	5	3.5	1.94	270	1	7.25	523.80
Alexandria	1	11	34	7	4	7	4	6	3.82	128	1	9.83	481.82
Jeffersonville	4	24	34	24		21	3	4	2.65	279	9	8.96	739.35
Lafayette	15	52	35	32	20	30	22	4.2	2.42	244	13	8.15	590.48
Totals	217	1,142		895	247	727	415				244		
Averages			33					4.3	\$2.40	235		\$8.76	...

TABLE II.
LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

RECAPITULATION.

Members' Statements.

LOCATION.	No. of Organizations Reporting.	No. of Members Reporting.	No. Who Own Build'g and Loan Shares.	No. Build'g & Loan Shares Owned.	Value of Building and Loan Shares Owned.	No. Who Carry Life Insurance.	No. Who Carry Accident Insurance.	No. Who Say the Influence of Organization is Good.	No. Who Say the Influence of Organization is Bad.
Indianapolis	69	295	83	384	\$15,000	96	19	251	
Fort Wayne	23	170	33	211	24,850	88	44	155	1
Terre Haute	13	63	14	39	6,700	27	1	53	
Muncie	12	■	18	128	15,050	21	1	57	
Richmond	12	■	21	89	850	26	3	82	
Evansville	12	49	3	3	300	18	1	37	
Logansport	10	45	6	47	3,900	13	3	31	
South Bend	10	45	7	52	4,750	14	3	35	
Anderson	7	57	10	57	700	12	1	48	1
Marion	5	45	7	34	2,500	4		39	1
New Albany	4	28	9	104	7,425	7	1	31	
Kokomo	3	20	7	31	2,350	4		11	2
Peru	2	11	3	14	1,400	2		10	
Huntington	4	12	2	15	1,300		1	9	
Elwood	■	7	1	2	100	1	2	7	
Wabash	5	15	1	5	500	3	2	10	1
Pendleton	1	9	2	4	400	6	2	9	
Frankfort	2	5	1			2		2	
Hammond	2	11	3	22		5		11	
Alexandria	1	11	3	8	60	6	1	11	
Jeffersonville	4	24	6	19	1,850	9	4	18	
Lafayette	15	52	9	49	6,100	19	1	40	
Totals	217	1,142	249	1,318	\$126,621	382	80	949	6
Averages									

RESULTS.

The Bureau, as will be seen by consulting the foregoing recapitulation tables, obtained reports from 217 labor organizations, representing sixty-six trades and callings, showing an enrolled membership of 19,081, and it is assumed that the Bureau has succeeded in obtaining fully 90 per cent. of all the labor organizations of the State.

DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED.

It is needless to say that the year 1893-'94 were specially inauspicious for the welfare of labor in all of its departments, and organized labor, subjected to abnormal conditions, found it to be practically impossible to stem the tide of adverse circumstances, which, in defiance of all unified action, reduced wages, enforced idleness and brought about general demoralization.

Under the pressure of such conditions, labor organizations, if they did not collapse entirely, found it difficult to maintain a *status quo*, and a lack of vitality was almost universally observable. It is not, therefore, surprising that the Bureau found it difficult to obtain information, nor is it less a matter of astonishment that the information obtained, relating to wages and days of employment, partake largely of conjecture.

The meetings of the organizations became irregular, with small attendance, frequently the time for meetings was entirely disregarded, and while a few of the more hopeful and tenacious held on, numerous organizations became practically defunct.

PERSONAL STATISTICS.

The Bureau prepared two forms of blanks, as the tables show, one containing interrogatories to be submitted to the secretaries of the organizations, and the other containing interrogatories to which the members were requested to furnish replies; and while it was not specially difficult to obtain the information required of the secretaries, it became a task of no ordinary dimensions to interview the membership, because the members, being widely scattered, could not be found, and in numerous instances, when found, declined to answer questions. As a consequence, of the 19,081 members certified to by secretaries, only 1,142 responded to questions propounded by the Bureau, but enough to enable the Bureau to present valuable conclusions based upon the data secured.

WAGES, WORKING HOURS, DAYS EMPLOYED, AND ANNUAL INCOMES.

By reference to Table I, Secretaries' Statements, it is seen that the average daily wages paid members is \$2.34, and by reference to Table I, Members' Statements, daily wages is given at \$2.40, a difference of six cents a day, and so nearly equal as to demonstrate the reliability of the statements.

Table I, Secretaries' Statements, gives the number of months the members are employed during the year at 10, and calculating 26 days to the month would give 260 days employment, while Table I, Members' Statements, gives the average at 235—a difference of 25 days. The latter statement evidently is the closest approximation to accuracy, though evidently largely in excess of the actual number of days worked during the year. But, accepting the statement of members relating to wages and number of days employed, we have an average annual income, of the 1,142 members reporting, of \$564.

Taking into consideration the general demoralization of industrial affairs since May, 1893, the average income of \$564 will doubtless be regarded as excessive, and in view of the fact, it should be said that the

number of days of employment given by secretaries and members is manifestly erroneous. As a general proposition, the secretaries of the organizations reporting were without definite knowledge of the number of days the members were employed, and few of the members themselves were positive in stating the number of days they had been employed during the year, and the Bureau is fully advised that erroneous statements were made, but as the statements of members could not be revised such errors had to be incorporated, and as a result the average annual income as given may be regarded as excessive, though it may be stated that the income relates only to skilled labor and under normal conditions would be accepted as reasonable.

APPRENTICES.

Organized labor in many of its departments pays special attention to the subject of apprenticeship, and the ratio of apprentices runs all the way from 1 to 4 to 1 to 100, the argument being, if the ratio is not kept within certain restricted limits, skilled workmen will become so numerous as to seriously interfere with wages, eventually reducing skilled labor to the level of unskilled labor, thereby working a serious evil. The wages paid apprentices, it is seen, is 98 cents a day, or about 43 per cent. of the wages paid journeymen.

DUES AND BENEFITS.

It is shown in Table II, Secretaries' Statements, that the average of weekly dues paid is 11.3 cents, and that of the 217 organizations 96 paid sick benefits, and 125 of the 217 organizations paid death benefits. The amount of sick benefits paid during the year amounted to \$8,254, and the death benefits to \$16,409, a total of \$24,663. In this connection the remark should be made that the figures given as representing the death benefits are misleading, because in numerous instances only the national organizations pay death benefits, the members of subordinate organizations paying assessments into a general fund, which is disbursed by the national organization, in which case subordinate organizations are not advised of sum totals disbursed for death benefits. This is specially true of organizations of railroad employes which pay death and total disability benefits, ranging from \$1,000 to \$3,000, and which annually aggregate a vast sum. It is to be doubted if this aspect of labor organizations has received the public attention which it deserves. The members of a vast majority of labor organizations tax themselves, that their families may not be a public charge in case of their death or disability, and in this regard expand to the full stature of good citizens, they make their orders life and accident insurance institutions of vast value to the

State, because they relieve the State of burdens, which in numerous instances would be imposed upon it for the care of widows and orphans.

STRIKES AND INCREASE AND DECREASE IN WAGES.

Notwithstanding the demoralized condition of labor throughout the State, 217 labor organizations, representing 19,081 members, report only 36 strikes during the year under review, and not one of these strikes assumed special importance; they were local in their character, and awakened little interest beyond the industry in which they originated. In the matter of wages, 28 organizations of the 217, as seen by Table II, Secretary's Statements, report an advance in wages, and 54 organizations report a decline in wages, leaving 135 organizations with wages intact. It may be proper to state in this connection that the reported reduction in wages relates to direct cuts in the per diem of employes, but indirectly wages were reduced by reducing the number of hours per day, and by reducing the number of days of employment, which, though prices per hour or day may have remained unchanged, operated to reduce wages as certainly as if a direct cut had been ordered by employers, and taking such facts into consideration, it may be said that a reduction of wages has fallen upon all the members of the labor organizations of the State.

AGE AND NATIVITY.

The great majority of the 19,081 who are members of labor organizations in Indiana, are in the very prime of their manhood; their average age, as shown by Table I, Members' Statements, being 33 years. Of the nativity of the members, it is shown by Table I, Members' Statements, that of 1,142 members reporting, 895 are native and 247 foreign born. This would give, of the 19,081 members reported by Secretaries, 15,856 native and 3,225 foreign born members, indicative of the fact that the foreign born element is not numerically potential in the labor organizations of the State.

MARRIED, SINGLE, AND NUMBER IN A FAMILY.

By consulting Table I, Members' Statements, it is seen, of the 1,142 members reporting, that 727 were married, and 415 single, and that the average number to a family was 4.3; as a result, it may be assumed that of the 19,081 members of labor organizations in the State, 11,254 are married, and 7,827 are single. The 11,254 members married, upon the basis of 4.3 to a family would give, of married men and their families, a population of 48,392, and including those who are single, the

217 labor organizations reporting to this Bureau would give a population of 56,229.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION SHARES AND LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

By reference to Table II, Members' Statements, it is found that of the 1,142 members reporting, 249 own 1,318 shares of building and loan association stock, valued at \$126,621; that 382 members carry life insurance, and that 90 members carry accident insurance. From this data it is assumed that the 19,081 members reported by Secretaries' Statements carry 22,019 shares of building and loan stock, valued at \$2,115,367; that of the 19,081 members, 6,382 carry life insurance, and that 1,503 carry accident insurance.

NUMBER WHO OWN THEIR HOMES.

It is shown in Table I, Members' Statements, that of the 1,142 members reporting, 244 own their own homes, indicating that of the 19,081 enrolled members, of whom it is shown that 11,254 are married, 4,076 own their own homes and 7,178 pay rent at the average rate of \$8.76 a month, or \$105.12 a year, giving a grand annual aggregate for rent of \$756,551.

THE GOOD OR BAD INFLUENCES OF ORGANIZATION UPON LABOR INTERESTS.

Of the 1,142 members reporting, as shown by Table I, Members' Statements, 942, as shown by Table II, Members' Statements, testify that the influence of labor organizations upon the welfare of labor is highly beneficial, resulting generally in the maintenance of fair wages. The conclusion is therefore well founded that of the 19,081 members belonging to the 217 labor organizations reporting, 15,887 have confidence in organization as a means of promoting the welfare of workingmen. This would leave 3,191, a few of whom are of the opinion that organization is of little consequence, or of not sufficient consequence for them to state their views.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Of the 66 trades and callings represented in the foregoing recapitulation tables, 57 have national organizations, which meet at stated periods in convention, direct the general affairs of the various orders and keep their machinery in motion.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—FORT WAYNE

Secretaries' Statements.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION	When Organized	REPRESENTED IN NATIONAL ORGANIZA- TION.	NAME OF NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.	No. of Members	Daily Wages	Working Hours a day	No. Months Em- ployed Last Year	Ratio of Appren- tices to Journey men.
Division No. 12, Brotherhood								
Locomotive Engineers	1864	1	B. L. E . . .	160	\$1 00	12	11	. . .
Order of Railway Conductors	1884	1	O. R. C . . .	85	3 25	12	10	. . .
Switchmen's Mutual Aid As- sociation	1886	1	S. M. A. A. of N. A	44	2 50	10	8	. . .
Brotherhood Railway Train- men No. 146	1885	1	B. of R. T . .	100	3 10	12	12	. . .
Brotherhood Railway Train- men No. 312	1892	1	B. of R. T . .	139	2 65	12	10	. . .
John R. Goff Lodge Railway Carmen	1891	1	B. R. C . . .	51	2 50	10	12	1 to 10.
Car Inspectors' Protective As- sociation, Lodge No. 1	1890	1	C. I. P. A. . .	40	1 60	10	12	. . .
Fort Wayne Typographical Union	1864	1	T. T. U . . .	75	2 75	10	8	1 to 6.
Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners	1881	1	I. B. C. and J . .	47	2 25	9		. . .
Wagon-makers' Union	1890	1	A. F. L	81	1 40	10	6	1 to 1.
Journeyman Barbers' Union	1889	1	I. J. B. U . . .	53	1 85	12	12	. . .
Journeyman Tailors' Union	1893	1	J. T. U. of A . .	15	2 00	10	9	. . .
Shoe-makers' Union	1865	1	I. C. M. U . . .	130	2 00	8	11	. . .
Press Feeders' Union	1892	1	I. P. P. U . . .	16	1 50	10	12	. . .
Brotherhood of Boiler-makers	1891	1	I. B. B. M . . .	50	2 50	10	10	1 to 4.
Brewers' Union	1891	1	I. B. U	24	2 25	10	12	. . .
Stone masons' Union	1889	1	B. & S. M. U . .	28	3 15	9	6	. . .
Friendship Lodge of I. A. M. (machinists)	1883	1	I. A. of M . . .	90	2 25	16	12	. . .
Working Girls' Federal Labor Union	1893	1	A. F. L	32	66	10	9	. . .
Street Car Employees' Associa- tion	1893	1	A. A. St. C. B. A	76	1 80	12	12	. . .
Brotherhood Locomotive Fire men	1852	1	B. L. F	165	2 25	12	10	. . .
Bricklayers and Masons' Union	1886	1	I. A. B. & M . .	41	3 60	9	7	. . .
Branch Journeymen Stone Cutters' Union of America	1898	1	I. S. C. of N. A	33	3 60	8	10	2 to 100.
Totals		24		1,575				
Averages					\$2 41	10 3	10	. . .

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—FORT WAYNE.

Secretaries' Statements.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	Daily Wages of Apprentices.	Weekly Dues of Members.	Does Organization Pay Sick Benefits?		Does Organization Pay Death Benefits?		Sick Benefits Paid During Past Year.	Death Benefits Paid During Past Year.	Has a Strike Occurred in Your Trade Past Year?		Has Wages Increased or Decreased Past Year?	
			Yes	No	Yes	No			Yes	No	Yes	No
Division No. 12, Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers.	...	12.3	1			1	\$235			1		
Order Railway Conductors.	...	10.0		1	1			\$3,000		1		
Switchmen Mutual Aid Ass'n.	...	17.2	1		1			1,000		1		
Brotherhood Railway Trainmen, No. 136		15.2	1		1		200	2,000		1		
Brotherhood Railway Trainmen, No. 312.	...	16.0		1	1			2,000		1		
John A. Goff Lodge Railway Carmen	\$1 00	12.0	1		1		50			1		
Car Inspectors' Protective Association, Lodge No. 1		8.0	1		1		120	60		1		
Ft. Wayne Typographical Union	75	15.0	1		1			125		1		
Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners		12.2	1		1		176	82		1		1
Wheel-makers' Union	75	9.0	1		1		53			1		
Journeyman Barbers' Union	38	12.2	1		1		80			1		
Journeyman Tailors' Union.		15.0		1	1					1		
Cigar makers' Union	60	\$11.1	1		1		240	550		1		
Press Feeders' Union		12.0		1		1				1	1	
Brotherhood of Boiler-makers	80	15.0		1		1				1		
Brewers' Union		12.2		1		1				1		
Stone masons' Union	87	6.1		1		1			1			
Friendship Lodge, I. A. M. (Machinists)	50	12.2	1		1		25			1		
Working Girls' Federal Labor Union		15.0	1			1				1		
Street Car Employees' Association		10.0	1		1		50	62	1		1	
Brotherhood Locomotive Firemen		20.0	1		1					1		
Bricklayers' and Masons' Union	1 50	10.0		1		1				1		
Branch Journeyman Stone Cutters' Union of America	1 35	12.3		1	1					1	1	
Totals			14	9	16	7	\$1,219	\$8,679	2	21	3	1
Averages	\$0 65	12.4										

* For 8 hours—failed.

† Increase of pay.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—FORT WAYNE.

Members' Statements.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	No Reporting.	Average Age.	NATIVE OR FOREIGN BORN.		MARRIED OR SINGLE.		No. in Family.	Average Daily Wages.	No. Days Employed Last Year.	Do You Own a Home?	If Not, What Monthly Rent Do You Pay?
			Nat.	For.	M.	S.					
Division No. 12 Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers	22	36	2		2		5	\$1.90	331	1	\$13.50
Order of Railway Conductors	22	40	4	2	2		5	\$2.25	235		13.00
Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association	22	33	8		2		4	\$2.44	231		10.50
Brotherhood R'y Trainmen, No. 136	10	31	9	1	10		3	\$3.18	257		11.97
Brotherhood R'y Trainmen No. 312	9	30	9		4		3	\$4.44	236		8.00
John R. Goff Lodge R'y Carmen	10	32	9	4	3		3	\$1.90	290		8.57
Car Inspectors' Protective Association, Lodge No. 1	5	31	1	4	5		3	\$1.61	310		8.75
Fort Wayne Typographical Union	22	34	7		7	1	3	\$2.56	219		12.75
Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners	22	40	7	1	8		5	\$2.28	255		10.00
Wheel Makers' Union	7	27	8	1	4		4	\$1.53	150		7.00
Journeyman Barbers' Union	10	27	10		4		4	\$1.79	291		7.50
Journeyman Tailors' Union	4	30	4		1		2	\$2.25	232		9.00
Cigar makers' Union	4	33	7	2	4		2	\$2.21	236		8.56
Press Feeders' Union	6	19	6		6		3	\$2.30	272		
Brotherhood of Boilermakers	11	26	9	2	5		4	\$2.45	279	1	9.23
Brewers' Union	6	36	3	3	5	1	5	\$2.37	279	1	8.32
Stone-masons' Union	9	32		9	6	1	3	\$2.23	168	5	8.00
Friendship Lodge of I. A. M. (Machinists)	4	31	4		4		4	\$2.62	306		10.33
Working Girls' Federal Labor Union	22	21	7	2	5	9	5	\$1.87	211		
Street Car Employees' Association	22	40	6		5	1	5	\$2.05	300	1	10.00
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen	8	33	6		4	2	3	\$2.25	270		9.50
Bricklayers' and Masons' Union	8	35	1	7	8		5	\$3.60	219	5	9.56
Branch Journeymen Stone Cutters' Union of America	10	40	3	7	10		6	\$3.60	166	9	9.00
Totals	170		124	45	118	52	4.2				
Averages		32						\$2.04	255		\$9.56

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—FORT WAYNE.

Secretaries' Statements.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	Number Reporting.	Do You Own B. and L. Stock?	Number of Shares	Value of Shares.	Do You Carry Insurance?		Has the Effect of Organization Been Good or Bad?	
					Life.	Ac'dt	Good	Bad.
Division No. 12, Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers	2	1	20	2,000	2	2	2	
Order of Railway Conductors	6	1	12	1,200	6	5	6	
Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association	8				8	7	8	
Brotherhood Railway Trainmen, No. 136	10	2	13	1,300	9	6	8	
Brotherhood Railway Trainmen, No. 312	9				9	9	9	
John R. Goff Lodge Railway Carmen	4	4	28	3,000	7	7	10	
Car Inspectors' Protective Association, Lodge No. 1	5	1	4	800		1	5	
Fort Wayne Typographical Union.	8	3	19	3,800	6		8	
Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners	9	5	18	1,800	4		8	
Wheel makers' Union	7	1	3	300	2		7	
Journeyman Barbers' Union.	10				1		10	
Journeyman Tailors' Union.	4	1	5	500	1	1	3	
Cigar-maker's Union	7				7		7	
Press Feeders' Union	6	1	5	500	1		6	
Brotherhood of Boiler-makers.	11	2	8	1,150	4		11	
Brewers' Union.	6	2	15	1,500	1	1	6	
Stone-masons' Union.	9	2	11	1,000			8	
Friendship Lodge of I. A. M. (machinists)	4	1			4		3	
Working Girls' Federal Labor Union	9							
Street Car Employes' Association	6	1	12	1,200	3		6	
Brotherhood Locomotive Firemen.	8	1	15	1,500	6	5	6	
Bricklayers' and Masons' Union	8	2	12	1,700	6		8	
Branch Journeyman Stone Cutters' Union of America.	10	2	13	1,300	1		10	
Totals.	170	33	211	\$24,350	53	44	155	
Averages								

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—INDIANAPOLIS.

Secretaries' Statements.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	When Organized.	REPRESENTED IN NATIONAL — ORGANIZA- TION.		Name of National Organization.	No. of Members.	Daily Wages.	Working Hours a Day.	No. Months Em- ployed Last Yr	Ratio of Appren- tices to Jour- ney-men.
		Yes	No						
Railroad Telegraphers	1886	1		O. R. R. T. of N. A.		\$2 50	11	12	
Division No. 12, B. of Locomo- tive Engineers	1883	1		Int. B. of L. E.	211	3 00	11	12	
Teamsters and Shovelers Union	1891		1		3,000	1 55	16	8	
Furniture Workers' Union No. 26	1890	1		Int. F. W.	40	1 50	10	10	
Local Union Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters	1891	1		P. G. & S. U. S. & C.	88	2 80	8	9	1 to 4
Journeyman Stone Cutters' As- sociation	1875	1		I. S. C. A. of N. A.	50	3 60	8	7	
Wood Turners' Union No. 40	1890	1		Int. F. W.	130	2 20	9	7	
American Lodge, No. 395, I. A. of M. also No. 54.	1893	1		I. A. of M.	228	2 19	10	7	1 to 5
United Brotherhood of Car- penters and Joiners	1888	1		U. B. of C. & J.	245	2 40	8	9	1 to 7
Local Union No. 448, U. B. of Carpenters and Joiners	1889	1		U. B. of C. & J.	400	2 40	8	9	5 to 100
Coopers' International Union	1889	1		C. I. U.	132	1 20	10	7	
International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths	1891		1		51	1 21	10	8	1 to 5
Laundry Workers' Union, No. 24 of A. F. of L.	1890	1		L. E. A.	75	1 00	10	12	
Brotherhood of Car Drivers, Motormen and Conductors	1890	1		A. A. of St. R. R. E.	400	1 80	12		
Paper Hangers' Union, No. 107	1890	1		B. P. D. & P. H.	50	4 00	8	7	1 to 6
Electrical Workers.	1892	1		N. B. of E. W.	42	2 25	10	12	
Hod Carriers' Union No. 1.	1888		1		285	2 32	8	8	
Marble Cutters.	1891	1		N. A. M. C. of A.	21	2 47	9	12	
Bakers' Union No. 18	1885	1		J. B. & C. I. U. of A.	125	2 25	10	11	
Pattern Makers' Association	1890	1		P. M. I. L. of A.	27	2 75	10	12	1 to 4
Indianapolis Association Sta- tionary Engineers	1884	1		N. A. S. E.	65	2 87	12		
Hardwood Furniture and Pi- ano Varnishers' Union	1888	1		H. W. F. & P. V. U.	95	1 90	10	10	
Fin. Sheet Iron and Cornice Workers	1890	1		T. S. I. W.	70	2 60	8		
Carriage and Wagon Makers' Local Union No. 13.	1891	1		C. W. I. U. of A.	180	2 33	10	8	1 to 20
Operative Plasterers' Interna- tional Association No. 46	1889	1		O. P. I. A. of N. & C.	85	3 60	8	8	
Cigar makers' Union.	1880	1		C. M. I. U.	270	2 00	8	12	1 to 5
Retail Clerks' National Pro- tective Association.	1890	1		R. C. Int. P. A.	150	3 25	11	12	
Binder-makers' Helpers' Union	1891		1		40	1 50	10	6	
Carpenters' Union No. 60	1888	1		U. B. C. & J. of A.	143	2 40	8	9	1 to 5
Journeyman Horse Shoers.	1885	1		I. U. J. H. S.	25	2 50	10	11	
Stone Cutters' International Union	1881	1		S. C. I. U.	44	3 60	8	5	
Primum Lodge, No. 18, S. A. of I. & S. W.	1891	1		A. A. of I. & S. W.	70			6	
Federal Labor Union No. 3,662.	1	1		A. F. of L.	30	2 12	10	10	
Musicians' Protective Ass'n.	1890	1		N. L. M. of U. S. A.	100			4	
Architectural Iron Workers' Union No. 5,043	1890		1		36	2 00	10	12	1 to 8
Saw-makers' Union, No. 1.	1890	1		I. S. M. U.	60	3 12	10	9	1 to 5
Printing Pressmen's Union No. 17	1883	1		I. T. U. of N. A.	53	3 35	10	12	1 to 9
Carpenters and Joiners of America	1891	1		B. C. & J. of A.	35	2 00	9	6	1 to 9
Indianapolis Typographical Union, No. 1	1858	1		I. T. U.	300	2 87	10	8	1 to 4

*See note referring to the order.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—INDIANAPOLIS—Continued.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	When Organized.	REPRESENTED IN NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.		NAME OF NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.	No. of Members.	Daily Wages.	Working Hours a Day.	No. Months Employed Last Yr.	Ratio of Apprentices to Journeymen.
		Yes	No						
Local Brotherhood of Brass Workers	1892	1		I. B. B. W . . .	18	\$1 50	10	4	1 to 5
German Typographical Union, No. 14.	1884	1		G. A. T. U . . .		\$ 62	8	11	1 to 10
Freight Handlers Union.	1890		1		100	1 32	10	12	
Painters' and Decorators' Union, No. 47	1887	1		P. & D. U . . .	180	2 25	8		
*Beer Drivers' Union, No. 92	1892	1		B. D. of U. M. . .	72	2 50	10	12	
*Beer Brewers' Union, No. 77.	1892		1		78	2 25	12	12	
*Order Railway Conductors' Lodge No. —	1884	1		O. R. C. of A . .	250	3 25	10	12	
*Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association, Lodge No. 21	1886	1		S. M. A. A. of N. A	200	2 62	11	8	
*Eureka Lodge B. of Locomotive Firemen, No. —	1872	1		B. of L. F. of N. A	212	2 25	10	12	
*Book Binders' Union, No. 6	1889	1		I. T. U	50	2 75	10	10	1 to 5
*L. A. Thomas Lodge, No. 492, B. L. E.	1892	1		Int. B. L. E. . . .	90	3 50	10	12	
*Hoosier Lodge, No. 261, B. R. R. Trainmen	1888	1		B. R. R. T . . .	180	2 00		10	
Bricklayers' Union No. 3	1861	1		B. I. U	180	4 00	8	6	2 to 4
Brotherhood Machinery Moulders, No. 11	1886	1		I. U. M. M	75	2 25	10	12	1 to 5
Local Union No. 167, American Railway Union.	1894	1		Grand A. R. U . .	40	2 25	9	8	
Moulders' Union, No. 56.	1862	1		I. M. U	100	2 25	9 1/4	8	1 to 3
Local Union No. 133, American Railway Union.	1894	1		G. Am. Ry. U. . .	80	2 40	10	12	
Pork Packers' Union, No. 5, 816	1892	1		Am. F. L	150	1 87	10	8	
Upholsterer's Union, No. 25	1892	1		U. I. U	55	2 00	10	8	1 to 5
Hair Spinners' Union, No. 2.	1887	1		I. H. S. U	10	3 00	10	8	1 to 80
Local Union No. 126, A. R. U	1893	1		Grand Union. . .	45	2 50	10	8	
Local Union No. 8, Brotherhood Blacksmiths' Helpers	1891	1		Grand L. B. B. H.	30	1 35	10	8	
*Lodge No. 17, Iron Moulders' Int. Nat. Union	1885	1		Int. N. U	40	2 50	10	6	1 to 8
Local Union American Railway Union, No. 114	1893	1		G. Am. Ry. U. . .	60	2 50	12	12	
Local Union No. 3, 512, Wheelmen Makers	1892	1		A. F. L	50	1 35	10	9	
Wood Carvers' Union	1891	1		I. A. W. C	45	1 50	10	8	1 to 5
Machine Wood Workers' Local Union, No. 46.	1892	1		I. U. M. W. W . .	45	1 75	10	6	
Lathers' Union.	1892		1		40	2 00	8	8	
Local Lodge, No. 247, American Railway Union.	1894	1		Grand Union. . .	60	2 50	10	10	
General Brass Workers' Union, No. 24.	1892	1		Int. Union	25	2 25	10	8	1 to 5
Totals.		61	8		9,986				
Averages						\$1 53	9 6	9.1	

*See note referring to the order.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—INDIANAPOLIS.

Secretaries' Statements.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	Daily Wages of Apprentices.	Weekly Dues of Members.	Does ORGANIZATION PAY SICK BENEFIT?		Does ORGANIZATION PAY DEATH BENEFIT?		Sick Benefits Paid During Past Year.	Death Benefits Paid During Past Year.	HAS A STRIKE IN YOUR TRADE PAST YEAR?		HAVE WAGES INCREASED OR DECREASED PAST YEAR?	
			Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.			Y.	N.	Inc.	Dec.
Railway Telegraphers . .	..	\$0 12.3	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1
Division No. 12, B. of L. Engineers	..	12.3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Teamsters' and Shovelers' Union	..	6%	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Furniture Workers' Union, No. 36	..	■	■	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Local Union, Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters	\$1 62	18%	1	..	1	..	\$83	\$24.0	..	1	..	..
Journeyman Stone Cutters' Association	66	10	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Wood Turners' Union, No. 40	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
American Lodge, 396, I. A. of M., also No. 54	62	12.2	..	1	..	1	..	..	*1	..	..	1
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners	1 17	12.2	..	1	1	..	..	300	..	1	..	..
Local Union, No. 446, of I. B. of C. and Joiners	1 50	12%	..	1	1	..	..	1,000	..	1	..	..
Coopers' Intern'l Union	..	6	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths	..	12%	1	..	1	..	122	..	..	1	1	..
Laundry Workers' Un'n, No. 231, of A. F. of L.	..	6.1	1	..	..	1	60	..	..	1	..	..
Brotherhood Car Drivers, Motormen and Cond'rs	..	8	..	1	■	..	150	150	..	1	1	..
Paper Hangers' Union, No. 107	75	9	..	1	1	..	..	..	*1	..	..	1
Electric Workers	..	12%	1	..	1	..	123	50	..	1	..	..
Hod Carriers' Un'n, No. 1	..	6.1	..	1	1	..	..	450	†1	..	1	..
Marble Cutters	..	6.1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Bakers' Union, No. 18	..	12.2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
Pattern Makers' Ass'n	50	12.2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Indianapolis Association Stationary Engineers	..	6.1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Hardwood, Furn. and Piano Varnishers' Union	..	10	1	..	..	1	50	..	..	1	..	..
Tin, Sheet Iron and Cor. use Workers	..	10	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Carriage and W'n Workers' Local Union, No. 19	50	8	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
Operative Plasterers' Int. Association, No. 46	..	6.1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..
Cigar makers' Union	..	6.1	1	..	1	..	640	800	..	1	..	..
Retail Clerks' National Protective Association	..	7	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Boiler makers' Helpers' Union	..	6.1	1	..	1	..	70	..	1	..	..	..
Carpenters' Union, No. 60	1 00	12%	..	1	1	..	..	450	..	1	..	..
Jourymen Horse Shoers	..	12.2	1	..	1	..	60	..	..	1	..	..
Stone Cutters' Int. Union	..	6.1	1	..	1	..	55	..	..	1	..	..
Premier Lodge, No. 18, N. A. of I. and S. W.	..	12.2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Federal Labor Union, No. 1688	..	6	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Musicians' Protect. Ass.	..	8	1	..	..	1	65	..	..	1	..	..
Architects' Iron Workers' Union, No. 5043	50	6.1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1

* Reduction of wages, strike compromised

† For an increase of wages, gained.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—INDIANAPOLIS—Continued

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LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—INDIANAPOLIS.

Members' Statements.

F ORGANIZATION.	Members Reporting.	Average Age.	NATIVE OR FOREIGN BORN.		MAR-RIED OR SINGLE.		No. in Family.	Av. Daily Wages.	No. Days Employed Last Year.	Do You Own a Home?	If Not, What Monthly Rent Do You Pay?
			Nat.	For.	M.	S.					
graphers	6	27	6		5	1	3	42	330		30 00
2. B. of Locomotive Eng. and Shovelers' Union . . .	14	40	13	1	5	7	3	38	287		12 00
kers' Union No. 36 . . .	7	30	3	4	2	0	3	75	241		7 00
s. Gas and Steam Fitters and Cutters' Assn. . .	12	29	10	2	6	7	3	18	197		13 00
' Union No. 4	5	30	5	3	2	5	3	60	149		11 00
95. I. A. of M., also No. 51 . . .	5	30	4	1	5	5	4	35	190		8 00
Carpenters and Joiners . . .	7	41	6	1	6	1	4	47	280		10 00
. Carpenters and Joiners' International Union . . .	5	40	7	1	5	1	5	40	185		9 00
ational Union	5	40	4	1	2	2	4	44	174		7 00
Bro. of Blacksmiths	7	36	4	3	6	1	4	41	227		9 00
ers' U. 254 of A. F. of L. . .	13	32	12	1	9	4	4	97	343		10 41
ers, Motormen, and Con. . .	6	40	6	1	4	2	5	44	168		12 00
Union No. 107	3	28	7	1	4	4	5	40	324		9 00
kers	15	43	15	1	12	3	4	34	203		7 00
Union No. 1	4	43	3	1	3	1	3	50	279		10 00
No. 18	7	35	1	6	5	2	4	16	300		11 00
's Association	4	36	4	1	4	4	4	76	272		10 00
ated Stationary Eng'rs . . .	5	37	4	1	3	2	3	69	297		10 00
reiture and Piano Var- . . .	3	39	2	1	1	2	5	38	258		8 00
n and Cornice Workers . . .	5	33	5	1	3	2	3	13	280		8 00
'agon Makers' L. U. No. 12 . .	5	32	5		3	2	3	00	294		14 00
terers' International Ass. . .	4	39	3	1	3	1	3	96	213		8 00
Un on	6	26	5	1	2	4	3	41	292		10 00
Nat'l Protective Assn. . . .	2	46	1	1	2	2	4	25	339		13 00
Helpers' Union	2	30	2	1	2	3	3	46	206		8 00
ion No. 60	1	48	1	1	1	6	6	40	250		8 00
orre Shoers	10	29	9	1	5	5	3	36	300		8 00
International Union	4	41	1	3	4	3	3	60	146		9 00
No. 18. S. A. of I. and S. W. .	2	36	2	2	2	3	3		160		7 75
Union No. 3668	3	35	3	1	3	3	3	52	253		7 50
ective Association	1	52		1	1		3	00	160		8 00
Iron Workers' U. No. 5043 . .	2	30	1	1	2	3	3	92	250		8 00
nion No. 1	2	32	2	1	2	4	4	37	257		9 50
mens' Union No. 17	4	31	3	1	4	4	4	35	283		7 00
l Joiners of America	4	42	3	1	3	1	4	98	121		
raphical Union No. 1	2	28	2	1	1	1	4	50	275		
ood of Brass Workers	1	26	1			1		50	300		
raphical Union No. 14 . . .	2	36	1	1	2		4	43	300		10 00
ers' Union											
Decorators' Union No. 47 . .											
Union No. 92	1	33		1	1		4	50	300		
Union No. 77	1			1	1		3	00	300		
Conductors Lodge No. . . .											
ntual Aid Assn. No. 4 . . .	14	34	14		11	3	4	39			11 21
B. Locomotive Firemen . . .	1	34	1		1	3	4	25	300		9 00
Union No. 5	11	39	9	2	7	4	4	91	287		9 00
Lodge No. 492 B. L. Eng. . .	5	36	5		4	1	4	90	220		10 00
o. 261, B. R. R. Trainmen . .	3	30	3		5	3	4	15	253		11 00
nion No. 3	1	65	1		1	4	4	00	50		15 00
achine Moulders No. 11 . . .	2	44		2	1	1	3	27	300		
o. 167, Am. Ry. Union . . .	4	34	4		2	2	7	00	146		12 50
o. No. 66	1	51	1		2	3	3	25	100		14 00
o. 133, Am. Ry. Union . . .	2	27	2		2		3	41	300		10 00
Union No. 5816	1	30		1		1		25	150		
olon No. 25	3	32	3		2	1	4	23	206		10 75
Union No. 2	1	39	1		1		3	00	200		

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—INDIANAPOLIS—Continued.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	Members Reporting.	Average Age.	NATIVE OR FOR- SIGN BORN.		MAR- RIED OR SINGLE.		No. in Family.	Av. Daily Wages.	No. Days Employed Last Year.	Do You Own a Home?	If Not, What Monthly Rent Do You Pay?
			Nat.	For.	M.	S.					
Local Union No. 126, Am. Ry. Union	4	30	4	.	3	1	3	\$3 43	233	.	\$11 14
L. U. No. 8, Bro. Blacksmith Helpers	1	40	.	1	1	.	3	1 25	150	1	.
Lodge No. 17, Iron Moulders' Interna- tional Union	1	47	1	.	1	.	3	2 56	150	.	15 00
Local Union No. 114, Am. Ry. Union	2	30	2	.	1	.	3	1 25	230	.	15 00
L. U. No. 3512 Wheelmen Makers	1	40	1	.	1	.	1	1 33	230	.	10 00
Wood Carvers' Union	1	36	1	.	1	.	1	1 56	200	.	10 00
Machine Wood Workers' L. U. No. 48	1	42	1	.	1	.	1	1 03	150	.	8 00
Lathers' Union	1	21	1	.	.	1	.	2 25	230	.	.
Local Lodge No. 247, Am. Ry. Union	1	25	1	.	.	1	.	2 55	230	.	.
General Brass Workers' Union No. 24	1	28	1	.	.	1	.	2 50	230	.	.
Totals	295		244	51	198	97	4			71	
Averages		36						\$3 36	229		\$10 29

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—INDIANAPOLIS.

Members' Statements.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	No. Reporting.	Do You Own B. and L. Stock?	No. of Shares.	Value of Shares.	Do You Carry In- surance?		Has the Ef- fect of Or- ganization Been Good or Bad?	
					Life.	Ac'dt.	Good.	Bad.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS--INDIANAPOLIS--Continued.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	No Reporting.	Do You Own B. and L. Stock?	No. of Shares.	Value of Shares.	Do You Carry Insurance?		Has the Effect of Organization Been Good or Bad?	
					Life.	Ac'dt.	Good.	Bad.
and Cornice Workers	5				1		1	
Vagon Makers' Local Union.	5	3	9	\$300	1		5	
Workers' Internat'l Ass'n, No. 46	4						2	
Union	1	1	6	300	1		6	
National Protective Ass'n	1	10	1,000		1	1	2	
Helpers' Union	1				1		1	
Union, No. 60	1						1	
Shoemakers	10	2	8	900	1		10	
International Union	4						2	
No. 18, S. A. of I. and S. W.	2						2	
Union, No. 3668	3						3	
Protective Association	1				1		1	
Union Workers' Union, No. 5043	2	1	6	200	1		1	
Union, No. 1	2	1	5	500	1		2	
Men's Union, No. 17	4				1		4	
Joiners' Union of America	4	1	5	500			4	
Geographical Union, No. 1	2	1	5	1,000	1		1	
Band of Brass Workers	1	1	5	1,000			1	
Geographical Union, No. 14	2	1	8	1,000	1	1	1	
Refrigerators' Union								
Decorators' Union, No. 47								
Union, No. 92	1	1	4	400		1	1	
Union, No. 77	1	1	1	100		1	1	
Conductors, Lodge No. —								
Mutual Aid Association, No. 21	14				14		14	
B. Locomotive Firemen, No. 14	1	2	2	200	1		1	
Union, No. 5	11	33	18	2,100	3		10	
Lodge, No. 492, B. L. Engineers	5	30	30	3,200	4		5	
No. 261, B. R. R. Trainmen	6	1	5	1,000	8		8	
Union, No. 3	1						1	
Machine Moulders, No. 11	2	1	8	1,800	2		2	
No. 167, Am. Ry. Union	4				1		4	
Union, No. 56	1	1	4	800	1		1	
No. 133, Am. Ry. Union	2				1		2	
Union, No. 5816	1						1	
Union, No. 25	3					1	3	
Union, No. 2	1	1	2	1,000			1	
No. 126, Am. Ry. Union	4	1	3	300	1		2	
No. 8, Brotherhood Blacksmiths								
Union Moulders' Int. Union	1	1	2	400	1		1	
No. 114, Am. Ry. Union	1	1	2	400		1	1	
No. 3512, Wheelmen Makers	2	2	11	1,200			1	
Union	1	1	3	600		1	1	
Workers' Local Union, No. 46	1				1		1	
Union	1						1	
No. 247, Am. Ry. Union	1					1	1	
Workers' Union, No. 24	1	1	4	800		1	1	
	295	63	384	\$45,000	96	19	251	

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—TERRE HAUTE.

Secretaries' Statements.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	When Organized.	REPRESENTATION IN NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.		NAME OF NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.	Number of Members.	Daily Wages.	No. Hours a Day.	No. Months Employed Last Year.	Ratio of Apprentices to Journey-men.
		Yes.	No.						
Stons Cutters' Association	1892	1		C. S. A. of N. A . .	15	\$3 60	9	10	1 to 1.5
Coopers' Union, D. I. 23.	1891	1		C. I. U. of N. A . .	70		10	5	
Typographical Union, No 76	1873	1		I. T. U. of N. A . .	35	2 58	8		1 to 5
Freight Handlers' Union	1892	1		A. F. of L	52	1 40	10	12	
Tin and Sheet Iron Cornice-workers	1891	1		W. A. T. S. I. W . .	22	2 00	9	10	
Brick makers' Union .	1891	1		A. F. of L	200	2 75	7		
Cigar-makers' Union, No. 50	1879	1		C. M. I. U	54	2 00	8		1 to 5
Brewers' Union, No. 85	1891	1		I. B. U	32	1 75	10	12	
Retail Clerks' Union, No 44	1892	1		R. C. N. P. A . . .	35	2 00	10	12	
Painters and Decorators' Union	1890	1		I. P. and D. of A .	25	2 50	10	5	1 to 4
Vigo Lodge Machinists, No 131	1891	1		I. A. of M	30	2 30	10	10	1 to 5
Box Carriers' Union, No 4	1892	1		I. B. and P. W. of A	64	2 12	9	4	
Operative Plasterers' Union, No. 75	1892	1		O. P. I. A	20	3 15	9	8	
Carpenters' Union, No 48	1887	1		I. B. of C. and J. of A	85	2 47	9	8	12 to 140
Totals		13			739				
Averages						\$2 36	9.1	8.7	

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—TERRE HAUTE

Members' Statements

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.	No. Reporting.	Do You Own H. and L. Stock?	No. of Shares,	Value of Shares	Do You Carry Insurance		What Effect Has Organisation Had on Your Trade?	
					Life.	Accident.	Good	Bad
Stone Cutters' Association	10						1	
Coopers' Union D. U. 23	1			\$300			1	
Typographical Union No. 76	1			200			6	
Freight Handlers' Union	1			900			5	
Tin and Sheet Iron Cornice Workers	1						4	
Brick-makers' Union	1			500			6	
Cigar makers' Union No. 50	1			1,500			9	
Brewers' Union No. 85	1			1,000		1	4	
Retail Clerks' Union No. 44	1						1	
Painters' and Decorators' Union	1							
Vigo Lodge Machinists No. 181	2		6	900	2		5	
Hod Carriers Union No. 4	1						2	
Operative Plasters Union	1							
Carpenters' Union No. 48	1	1	5	500	1		1	
Totals	63	14	39	\$6,700	27	1	53	
Averages								

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—MUNCIE.

Secretaries' Statements.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	When Organized.	REPRESENTED IN NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.		NAME OF NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.	No. of Members.	Daily Wages.	Working Hours a Day.	No. Months Employed Last Year.	Ratio of Apprentices to Journeymen.
		Yes	No						
Cigar-makers' Union, No. 308	1891	1	..	C. M. I. U.	18	\$2 50	11	10	1 to 5
L. U. No. 592 U. B. Carpenters and Joiners of America	1891	1	..	N. B. C. J. of A. .	210	2 25	9	..	..
Bakers' and Confectioners Union, No. 130	1891	1	..	I. B. & C. I. U. A.	15	2 00	10	12	1 to 2
Hoeffer Lodge of Iron and Steel Workers	1872	1	..	A. A. I. & S. W. .	150	3 00	11	8	..
Branch 12, Green Glass Blowers' Association	1884	1	..	N. G. G. W. N. of M. S. & C	128	4 00	9	11	1 to 10
Building Laborers' Union	1890	1	..	I. P. U. of A. . . .	65	1 95	11	6	..
Operative Plasterers' Industrial Association, No. 83	1890	1	..	O. P. I. A.	19	3 60	11	4	1 to 1
Bakers' Union, No. 29	1891	1	..	I. B. I. U. of A. .	48	..	11	12	1 to 12
Journeyman Tailors' Union, No. 90	1891	1	..	I. P. U. of A. . .	22	..	10	8	..
International Association of Machinists, No. 308	1892	1	..	I. P. of M.	15	2 50	10	6	1 to 3
Bricklayers' and Masons' Union, No. 9	1890	1	..	B. & M. I. U. of A.	70	4 05	9	..	..
Iron and Steel Workers, Midland Lodge, No. 27	1892	1	..	A. A. I. & S. U. .	70	3 00	8	11	..
Totals . . . . .	..	12	..	.. . . . .	843	..	..	..	..
Averages . . . . .	..	..	..	.. . . . .	..	\$2 88	9.4	7.8	..

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—MUNCIE.

Members' Statements.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	No. Reporting.	Average Age.	Native or Foreign Born.		Married or Single.		No. in Family.	Average Daily Wages.	No. Days Employed Last Year.	Do You Own a Home?	If Not, What Monthly Rent Do You Pay?
			N.	F.	M.	S.					
Cigar-makers' Union No. 308	8	31	3	..	7	1	4	\$2.34	197	..	\$10.58
L. U. No. 592 United Brotherhood Carpenters and Joiners of America	11	43	9	2	10	1	4	2.27	152	4	10.00
Bakers and Confectioners' Union No. 130	7	28	3	4	3	4	5	2.07	283	4	10.00
Hoosier Lodge of Iron and Steel Workers	6	32	6	..	5	1	5	3.25	200	3	10.00
Branch 12 Green Glass Blowers' Association	6	40	5	1	3	1	5	4.00	170	2	16.66
Building Laborers' Union	5	46	4	1	3	2	4	1.58	185	..	6.70
Operative Plasterers' Industrial Association No. 83	6	45	6	..	6	..	4	3.60	108	4	3.00
Bakers' Union No. 28	9	32	7	2	4	5	4	1.78	223	..	9.33
Journeyman Tailors' Union No. 90	6	36	4	2	5	1	6	2.37	191	2	11.00
International Association of Machinists No. 306	2	40	2	..	1	1	3	2.75	272	1	..
Bricklayers and Masons' Union No. 9	1	41	1	..	1	..	7	3.15	..	..	10.00
Iron and Steel Workers, Midland Lodge No. 27	2	42	1	1	1	1	6	4.28	150	..	10.00
Totals	69	38	56	13	51	18	5	\$2.79	198	20	\$10.66
Averages . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—MUNCIE.

Members' Statements.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	No. Reporting.	Do You Own R. L. Stock?	No. Shares.	What Is the Value per Share?	Do You Carry Insurance?		What Effect Has Organization Had on Your Trade?	
					Life.	Accident.	Good.	Bad.
Cigar-makers' Union No. 308	8	2	11½	\$1.150	4	..	7	..
L. U. 592 United Brotherhood Carpenters and Joiners of America	11	4	18	1,900	4	1	7	..
Bakers and Confectioners' Union No. 130	7	3	30	3,300	1	..	7	..
Hoosier Lodge Iron and Steel Workers	6	23	20	1,900	3	..	6	..
Branch 12 Green Bottle Blowers Association	6	2	30	3,000	6	..	6	..
Building Laborers' Union	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Operative Plasterers' Industrial Association No. 83	6	3	11	2,700	1	..	6	..
Bakers' Union No. 28	9	1	4	200	2	..	6	..
Journeyman Tailors' Union No. 90	6	1	5	1,000	..	..	4	..
International Association of Machinists No. 306	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Bricklayers and Masons' Union No. 9	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Iron and Steel Workers, Midland Lodge No. 27	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Totals	69	18	129½	\$15,050	21	1	57	..
Averages . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—RICHMOND.

Secretaries' Statements.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	When Organized.	REPRESENTED IN NATIONAL ORGANIZATION		Name of National Organization.	No. of Members.	Daily Wages.	Working Hours a Day.	No. Months Em- ployed Past Year.	Ratio of Appren- tices to Journey- men in Order.
		Yes	No						
Cigar-makers' International Union.	1883	1		C. M. I. U. . . .	50	\$2 00	8	11	1 to 8
Journeyman Barbers' Union, No. 8	1892	1		J. B. I. U. A. . .	28	1 75	11	12	1 to 3
Federal Labor Union.	1892	1		A. F. of L. . . .	85	1 25	10	8	1 to 5
Bakers' and Confectioners' Union, No. 55	1893	1		Int. C. B. U. of A.	11	75	11	12	. . . .
Brotherhood Painters and Decorators of America.	1891	1		B. of P. & D. of A	45	2 00	8	10	1 to 4
Retail Clerks' National Protective Association	1892	1		R. C. N. P. A. . .	42	2 00			. . . .
Journeyman Plasterers' Association, No. 132.	1893	1		A. F. of L. . . .	■	3 00	9	9	. . . .
Street Railway Employees' Union.	1893	1		A. F. of L. . . .	18	1 50	15	12	. . . .
Hod Carriers' Union, No. 336	1893	1		A. F. of L. . . .	43	2 00	9	6	. . . .
Tailors' Union, No. 166.	1891	1		J. T. U. of A. . .	12	2 50	12	12	. . . .
Richm'd Typographical Union, No. 301	1891	1		I. T. U.	34	2 50	10	12	1 to 6
Iron Molders', No. 272	1891	1		I. M. U. of N. A.	75	2 50	10	10	1 to 8
Totals.		12		. . . . .	457				
Averages. . . . .				. . . . .		\$1 98	10.3	10.3	. . . .

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—RICHMOND.

Members' Statements.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	No. of Members Reporting.	Do You Own B. and L. Stock?	How Many Shares do You Carry?	What is the Value per Share?	Do You Carry Insurance?		Has the Effect of Organization in your Trade Been Good or Bad?	
					Life.	Accident.	Good	Bad
Cigar-makers' International Union	8	.	16	\$100	.	.	8	.
Journeymen Barbers' Union No. 8	7	.	5	15	.	.	7	.
Federal Labor Union	1	.	1	100	.	.	1	.
Bakers' and Confectioners' Union No. 54	9	.	6	100	.	.	9	.
Brotherhood Painters and Decorators of Am.	11	.	10	100	.	10	11	.
Retail Clerks' Protective Association	11	.	5	200	.	.	11	.
Journemen Plasterers' Association No. 132	4	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
Street Railway Employees' Union	4	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
Hod Carriers' Union No. 338	6	.	.	.	.	.	6	.
Tailors' Union No. 165	6	.	.	.	.	.	6	.
Richmond Typographical Union No. 301	13	4	23	100	1	.	11	.
Iron Molders' Union No. 372	8	5	17	100	1	.	6	.
Totals	90	21	30	\$850	26	3	82	.
Averages								

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—EVANSVILLE.

Secretaries' Statements.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	When Organized.	REPRESENTED IN NATIONAL ORGANIZATION		NAME OF NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.	No. of Members	Daily Wages.	No. Hours a Day.	No. Months Employed Past Year.	Ratio of Apprentices to Journeymen.
		Yes.	No.						
Cigar-makers' Union, No. 54	1879	1		I. C. M. U . . .	150	225	8	7	1 to 7
Brotherhood of Electric Workers	1893	1		N. B. E. W	24	225	10	10	1 to 1
Brotherhood of Blacksmith Helpers	1893	1		N. B. B. H	21	135	10	10	. . . . .
Carpenters' Union, No. 90	1885	1		O. and J. of A . .	176	200	9	9	1 to 5
Builders' Carpenters' and Joiners' Union, No. 742	1891	1		B. C. of A	160	200	9	8	1 to 5
Local Assembly 3088, K. of L.	1891	1		K. of L	140	150	9	7	. . . . .
Bricklayers' Union, No. 1		1		B. and M. I. U . .	65	405	9	4	1 to 8
Brewery Workmen's Union, No. 84	1891	1		N. U. B. W	135	256	10	11	. . . . .
Bakers' and Confectioners' Union, No. 157	1892	1		I. B. and C. U . . .	30	162	12	12	. . . . .
Journeymen Barbers' Union, No. 51	1890	1		I. J. B. U	67	1-6	15	12	1 to 30
D. A. Typographers, No. 16	1883	1		D. A. T	22	250	9	12	. . . . .
Coopers' Union, No. 12	1890	1		I. O. U	53	130	10	9	. . . . .
Totals		12			1,043				
Averages						\$2.09	10	9.2	

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—EVANSVILLE.

Secretaries' Statements.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	Daily Wage Apprentices.	Weekly Dues of Members.	DOES ORGANIZATION PAY SICK BENEFITS?		DOES ORGANIZATION PAY DEATH BENEFITS?		Sick Benefits Paid Past Year.	Death Benefits Paid Past Year.	HAS A STRIKE OCCURRED IN YOUR TRADE PAST YEAR?		HAVE WAGES INCREASED OR DECREASED PAST YEAR?	
			Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.			Yes.	No.	Inc.	Dec.
Cigar-makers' Union, No. 54	\$1 00	6.1	1	.	1	...	\$300	\$300	...	1	...	...
Brotherhood of Electric Workers	1 50	6.1	1	.	1	...	120	..	...	1	.	...
Brotherhood of Blacksmith Helpers	.	12.2	1	.	..	1	...	...	*1	...	..	110
Carpenters' Union, No. 90	1 50	12.2	1	.	1	...	...	650	1	...	..	...
Builders', Carpenters' and Joiners' Union, No. 742	1 00	12.2	1	.	1	...	75	...	*1	..	...	110
Local Assembly, 3088, K. of L.	.	12.2	1	.	..	1	20	...	...	1	..	...
Bricklayers' Union, No. 1	2 12	12.2	1	..	1	...	375	50	†1	..	..	..
Brewery Workers' Union, No. 84	.	12.2	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Bakers' and Confectioners' Union, No. 157	66	12.2	..	.	..	...	...	...	...	1	.	...
Journeyman Barbers' Union, No. 51	..	6.1	1	.	1	.	25	..	...	1	...	10
D. A. Typographers, No. 15	.	45	1	.	1	.	...	...	...	1	...	...
Coopers' Union, No. 12	.	5	.	1	.	1	..	..	...	1	.	15
Totals	...	...	9	1	7	3	\$1,215	\$300	4	7	..	4
Averages	\$1 30	13	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Reduction of wages—failure. † To support Carpenters' Union—failure. ‡ Wages lost. | For 9 hours.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—EVANSVILLE.

Members' Statements.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	No. Reporting.	Average Age.	Native or Foreign Born.		Married or Single.		No. in Family.	Average Daily Wages.	No. Days Employed Past Year.	Do You Own a Home?	If Not, What Monthly Rent Do You Pay?
			N.	F.	M.	S.					
Cigar-makers' Union, No. 54	5	33	4	1	2	3	5	\$1.90	185	1	\$8.80
Brotherhood Electric Workers	4	33	4	1	1	3	5	2.25	280	1	8.00
Brotherhood Blacksmith Helpers	4	24	4	1	1	3	5	1.41	250	1	7.50
Carpenters' Union, No. 90	6	43	5	1	3	1	5	2.33	188	1	8.80
Brotherhood Carpenters' and Joiners' Union, No. 742	5	40	5	1	4	1	4	2.05	198	1	8.33
Local Assembly, No. 2083, K. of L.	5	37	1	5	2	4	3	1.63	231	1	6.50
Bricklayers' Union, No. 1	4	34	3	1	3	1	3	4.00	240	1	10.00
Brewery Workmens' Union, No. 64	2	36	2	1	1	1	4	1.40	300	1	8.00
Bakers' and Confectioners' Union, No. 157	1	32	1	1	1	1	3	1.85	265	1	7.00
Journeyman Barbers' Union, No. 51	1	40	1	1	1	1	3	1.66	300	1	15.00
D. A. Typographers, No. 15	5	32	3	2	4	1	4	2.53	364	1	10.00
Coopers' Union, No. 12	6	34	5	1	4	2	3	1.24	208	1	7.70
Totals	49		33	17	31	18	3.8	\$2.03	243	9	
Averages		35									\$8.76

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—EVANSVILLE.

Members' Statements.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	No. Reporting.	Do You Own B. & L. Stock.	No. of Shares.	Value of Shares.	Do You Carry Insurance.		What Effect Has Organisation on Your Trade?	
					Life	Acc.	Good	Bad
Cigar-makers Union, No. 54	5				3		4	
Brotherhood Electric Workers	4				1		1	
Brotherhood Blacksmith Helpers	4					1	6	
Carpenters' Union, No. 90	6				5			
Brotherhood Carpenters' and Joiners' Union, No. 742	5	1	3	\$300	2			
Local Assembly, No. 2083, K. of L.	5	1			2		5	
Bricklayers' Union, No. 1	4				2		4	
Brewery Workers' Union, No. 64	2	1					1	
Bakers' and Confectioners' Union, No. 157	1				1		1	
Journeyman Barbers' Union, No. 51	1				2	\$2,000	5	
D. A. Typographers, No. 15	5				2		6	
Coopers' Union, No. 12	6				2			
Totals	49	3	3	\$300	18	1	37	
Averages								

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—LOGANSPOUT.

Secretaries' Statements.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	When Organized.	REPRESENTED IN NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.		NAME OF NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.	Number of Members.	Daily Wages.	Working Hours a Day.	No. Months Employed Last Year.	Ratio of Apprentices to Journeymen in Order.
		Yes	No						
Bartenders' Mutual Aid and Protective Association.	1890		1	.....	30	\$3 00	10	12	...
Painters and Decorators of America.	1890	1		B. P. and D. of A.	20	2 00	10	10	1 to 1
Tailors' Protective Society.	1893	1		I. T. U. of A.	15	1 50	14	6	...
Journeyman Butchers' Union, No. 5316.	1891		1	.....	31	1 66	12		1 to 7
Tin, Sheet iron and Cornice Makers' International Association.	1891	1		T. S. I. & C. W. I. U.	75	1 75	■	12	1 to 3
Bricklayers' and Masons' Union, No. 15.	1891	1		I. B. and M. of A.	42	4 00	9	6	"
M. W. W. International Union of America.	1893	1		M. W. W. I. U. of A.	150	1 75	9	11	1 to 3
Barbers' International Union of America.	1892	1		I. B. I. U. of A.	34	1 66	12	11	...
Logansport Typographical Union.	1882	1		I. T. U.	32	2 50	10	12	1 to 6
Cigar-makers' Union, No. 215.	1886	1		C. M. I. U. of A.	47	2 25	8	12	...
Brewery Workmen.	1892	1		N. U. U. B. W.	15	2 00	10	12	...
Branch J. S. A. of N. A. (Stone Cutters)	1893	1		J. S. C. of N. A.	11	3 60	9	6	2 to 10
Totals.		10	2	.....	502				
Averages.				.....		\$2 30	10.3	10	

*Two to a boss.

One to each shop employing a member.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—LOGANSPORT.

Secretaries' Statements

[illegible]

* Increase 20 per cent.

† Decrease 25 per cent.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—LOGANSPOUT.

Members' Statements.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	No. Reporting.	Average Age.	Native or Foreign Born		Married or Single.		No. in Family.	Average Daily Wages.	No Days Employed Last Year.	Do You Own a Home?	If Not, What Monthly Rent do You Pay?
			N.	F.	M.	S.					
Waiters' Mutual Aid Association . . .	1	33	1			1	\$1 00	300	1		
Painters and Decorators of America . .	5	23	2	3	3	2	1 90	180			\$5 00
Coopers' Protective Society . . .	3	34	2	1	1	2	1 91	300			8 00
Courtyemen Butchers' Union No. 5316 .	3	34	2	1	1	2	1 91	300			8 00
Sheet-iron and Cornice Makers' International Association . . .	4	34	3	1	3	1	2 12	300	2		
Bricklayers' and Masons' Union No. 15 .	2	41	1	1	2		4 00	250			8 00
W. W. International Union of America .	4	35	3	1	1	3	1 74	278	1		
Barbers' International Union of Am . .	5	29	4	1	4	1	1 94	296			7 00
Transport Typographical Union . . .	3	31	7	1	1	7	2 30	183			12 00
Shoe-makers' Union No. 215 . . .	7	36	4	3	6	1	3 07	298			8 07
Brewery Workmen . . .	2	31		2	1	1	1 83	365			8 00
French J. S. A. of N. A. (Stone Cutters.)	4	30	2	2	1	3	3 60	181			8 00
Totals	45		29	16	23	22				4	
Averages		36					3.6	\$2 40	262		\$5 46

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—LOGANSPORT.

Members' Statements.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	No. Reporting.	Do You Own B. and L. Stock?	No. Shares Owned	What is the Value per Share?	Do You Carry Insurance?		Has the Effect of Organization Been Good or Bad?	
					Life.	Accident.	Good	Bad.
Bartenders' Mutual Aid Association . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Painters and Decorators of America . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailors' Protective Society.	5	1	10	\$1,000	1	1	4	..
Journeyman Butchers' Union No. 5316	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Tin, Sheet-iron and Cornice Makers' International Association	4	3	27	2,200	3	..	..	..
Bricklayers' and Masons' Union No. 15	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
M. W. W. International Union of America	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Barbers' International Union of America	2	1	5	200	..	..	5	..
Logansport Typographical Union	7	..	..	..	3	..	6	..
Cigar-makers' Union No. 215.	1	5	500	..	4	2	7	..
Brewery Workmen	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Branch J. S. A. of N. A. (Stone Cutters).	4	..	..	..	1	..	4	..
Totals	45	6	47	\$3,900	13	3	31	..
Averages . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—SOUTH BEND.

Secretaries' Statements.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	When Organized.	REPRESENTED IN NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.		NAME OF NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.	Number of Members.	Daily Wages.	Working Hours a Day.	No. Months Employed Last Year.	Ratio of Apprentices to Journey men.
		Yes	No						
South Bend Carpenters' Union No. 629	1891	1	..	U. B. of C	154	\$2 50	10	6	..
Clerks' and Salesmen's Union No. 37	1891	1	..	R. C. U. P. A	80	1 50	14	12	..
South Bend Typo. Union	1884	1	..	I. T. U	34	2 50	10	12	1 to 5.
Federal Labor Union No. 5799	1892	1	..	A. F. L	300	1 10	10	11	..
Machine Wood workers' Union No. 24	1889	1	..	M. W. W. I	110	1 25	10	11	1 to 2.
Barbers' Union No. 65	1891	1	..	I. B. I. U. of A	20	2 00	13	12	..
Painters and Decorators of So. Bend No. 165	1892	1	..	C. B. P. & D. of A	120	2 00	10	8	1 to 5.
Cigar-makers' Union No. 221	1884	1	..	C. M. I. U. of A	60	2 00	8	10	1 to 3.
Bricklayers' and Masons' Union	1891	1	..	B. & M. of N. A	60	3 75	9	8	..
Bricklayers' and Masons' Union No. 18	1881	1	..	B. & M. of A	75	3 60	9	5	1 to 7.
Totals . . . . .	..	10	..	.. . . . .	1,013	..	..	..	..
Averages . . . . .	..	..	..	.. . . . .	..	\$2 21	10.3	9.5	..

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—SOUTH BEND

Secretaries' Statements.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	Daily Wages of Apprentices.	Weekly Dues of Members.	Does ORGANIZATION PAY SICK BENEFITS?		Does ORGANIZATION PAY DEATH BENEFITS?		Sick Benefits Paid During the Year.	Death Benefits Paid During the Year.	Has STRIKE OCCURRED IN YOUR TRADE PAST YEAR?		Have WAGES ADVANCED OR DECREASED PAST YEAR?	
			Yes	No	Yes	No			Yes	No	Yes	No
South Bend Carpenters' Union No. 629	\$1 50	12.2	1	..	1	..	\$20 00	..	*1	..	1	..
Clerks' and Salesmen's Union No. 57	..	6.4	1	..	1	..	\$ 00	..	..	..	1	..
South Bend Typo. Union	..	12.2	1	..	1	..	15 00	..	..	1	..	..
Federal Labor Union No. 5799	..	8.1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Machine Wood-workers' Union No. 24	60	6.1	1	..	1	..	33 50	..	..	1	..	†1
Barbers' Union No. 65	..	12.2	1	..	1	..	20 00	..	..	1	..	..
Painters and Decorators of So. Bend No. 165	1 50	12.2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Cigar-makers' Union No. 221	65	25.0	1	..	1	..	152 65	\$500	..	1	..	..
Bricklayers' and Masons' Union	..	12.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bricklayers' and Masons' Union No. 18	2 12	6.1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Totals			7	2	7	2	\$249 35	\$500	1	7	2	1
Aver. ges.	\$1 27	11.4										

* For shorter hours—Lost.

† Decrease 1) per cent.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—SOUTH BEND.

Members' Statements.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	Number of Members Reporting	Average Age.	NATIVE OR FOREIGN BORN.		MARRIED OR SINGLE.		No. in Family.	Average Daily Wages.	No. of Days Employed Last Year.	Do You Own a Home?	If Not, What Monthly Rent Do You Pay?
			Nat.	For.	Mar.	Sin.					
South Bend Carpenters' Union, No. 629.	5	35	3	1	3	3	4	\$1 50	241		\$6 18
Clerks' and Salesmen's Union, No. 69	1	47	1	..	1	1	6	2 50	100	1	..
South Bend Typographical Union	7	37	7	..	5	2	3	2 37	261	2	4 50
Federal Labor Union, No. 5797	5	37	3	2	2	3	4	1 50	200	..	8 50
Machine Wood-workers' Union, No. 24	4	36	4	..	2	2	3	1 35	200	..	7 00
Barbers' Union, No. 65	5	41	4	1	4	1	4	2 00	320	..	8 00
Painters' and Decorators' Union, of South Bend, No. 165	5	33	3	..	3	2	4	2 12	260	..	8 18
Cigar-makers' Union, No. 221	6	35	4	2	3	3	4	2 18	200	..	..
Bricklayers' and Masons' Union	2	33	2	..	1	1	3	4 25	100	1	8 00
Bricklayers' and Masons' Union, No. 18	4	29	2	2	3	1	3	4 00	160	..	..
Totals	45		37	8	28	17					
Average		37					4	\$2 40	230		

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—SOUTH BEND.

Members' Statements.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	No. Reporting.	Do You Own B. and L. Stock.	No. of Shares.	What is the Value of the Shares?	Do You Carry Insurance?		HAS THE EFFECT OF ORGANIZATION BEEN GOOD OR BAD?	
					Life.	Accident.	Good.	Bad.
South Bend Carpenters' Union, No. 829	4	..	..	..	1	..	5	..
Clerks' and Salesmen's Union, No. 37	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
South Bend Typographical Union	3	27	\$3,700	3	..	..	7	..
Federal Labor Union, No. 5799	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Machine Wood-workers' Union, No. 24	1	5	50	..	..	..	4	..
Barbers' Union, No. 65	1	..	..	..	2	..	4	..
Painters' and Decorators' Union, of South Bend, No. 166	3	1	..	..	..	..	4	..
Cigar-makers' Union, No. 221	1	..	..	..	4	..	4	..
Bricklayers' and Masons' Union	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
Bricklayers' and Masons' Union, No. 18	2	20	2,000	2	3	..	4	..
Totals	45	7	52	\$4,750	14	3	28	..

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—ANDERSON.

Secretaries' Statements.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	When Organized.	REPRESENTED IN NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.		NAME OF NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.	Number of Members.	Daily Wages.	Working Hours a Day.	Number Months Employed Last Year.	Ratio of Apprentices to Journeymen in the Order.
		Yes.	No.						
Cigar makers' International Union of America	1886	1	..	C. I. U. of A. . .	12	\$1 75	8	6	1 to 5
Tin Sheet-Iron and Cornice Makers' Union	1892	1	..	I. U. S. and C. W.	7	2 25	9	10	..
Retail Clerks' National Protective Association	1892	1	..	R. C. N. P. A. of U. S.	147	+	13	12	1
Anderson Typographical Union No. 234	1891	1	..	I. T. U.	23	2 50	10	12	1 to 5
A. A. of I. S. and T. W.	1890	1	..	A. F. L.	70	2 17	8	8	..
I. B. I. U. of A. No. 55	1891	1	..	I. B. I. U. of A. . .	34	+	13 1/2	12	..
Journeyman Tailors' Union	1891	1	..	J. T. U. of A. . .	25	2 75	10	6	11 to -
Totals		7	..	..	318				
Averages . . . . .				..		\$2 48	10.2	9.1	..

*Wages fair on average.

†65 per cent.

‡One to two apprentices in each store.

§One apprentice in each shop.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—ANDERSON.

Secretaries' Statements.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	Daily Wages of Apprentices.	Weekly Dues of Members.	DOES ORGANIZATION PAY SICK BENEFITS?		DOES ORGANIZATION PAY DEATH BENEFITS?		Sick Benefits Paid During Past Year.	Death Benefits Paid During Past Year.	HAS A STRIKE OCCURRED IN YOUR TRADE PAST YEAR?		HAVE WAGES ADVANCED OR DECLINED DURING PAST YEAR?	
			Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.			Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
Cigar-makers' International Union of America	.	25	1	.	1	.	\$30	\$90	.	1	.	.
Tin. Sheet Iron and Cornice Makers' Union	.	25	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	†1	.
Retail Clerks' National Protective Union	\$0 75	8	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	11
Anderson Typographical Union No. 284	.	19½	.	1	.	1	.	.	†1	.	11	.
A. A. of I. S. and T. W.	.	12½	1	.	1	.	40	.	.	1	.	†1
I. B. I. U. of A. No. 55	.	12½	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	†1
Journeyman Tailors' Union	.	14	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Totals.			4	3	4	3	\$70	\$90	1	5	2	3
Averages.	\$0 75	16.3										

*Struck for higher wages and gained.

†An increase of 15 per cent.

‡Advanced 10 per cent.

§In some cases wages have declined.

‡Declined 2½ per cent.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—ANDERSON.

Members' Statements.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	No. Members Reporting.	Average Age.	NATIVE OR FOREIGN BORN.		MARRIED OR SINGLE.		No. in Family.	Average Daily Wages.	No. Days Employed Last Yr.	Do you live at Home?	If not, What Monthly Rent Do You Pay?
			N.	F.	M.	S.					
Cigar-makers' International Union of America	7	25	7	.	2	5	3	\$1 43	214	2	.
Tin. Sheet Iron and Cornice Makers' Union	5	23	5	.	4	1	5	2 25	278	2	\$10 00
Retail Clerks' N. Protective Union	11	30	11	.	7	4	4	2 16	302	3	11 00
Anderson Typographical Union, No. 284	7	24	7	.	3	4	4	2 34	273	1	8 25
A. A. of I. S. and T. W.	3	33	3	2	0	3	3	3 51	169	2	12 33
I. B. I. U. of N., No. 55.	3	30	3	.	0	3	3	1 97	197	2	10 40
Journeyman Tailors' Union	11	42	4	7	4	7	3	2 21	181	2	12 00
Totals.	57		48	9	32	25				12	
Averages.		32					3.5	\$2 31	228		\$10 66

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—ANDERSON.

Members' Statements.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	No. Members Re- porting.	Do You Own B. and L. Stock?	No. Shares Owned	What is the Value per Share?	Do You CARRY INSUR'ON?		HAS THE Ef- fect of OR- GANIZAT'N ON YOUR TRADE BEEN GOOD OR BAD?	
					Life.	Accident.	Good.	Bad.
Cigar-makers' International Union of America	7	1	4	\$100	1		4	
Tin, Sheet Iron and Cornice Makers' Union. . .	5	1	7	100	1		5	
Retail Clerks' N. Protective Association. . . .	11	2	25	100	8		6	1
Anderson Typographical Union, No. 234.	7	1	6	100	1	1	7	
A. A. of I. S. and T. W.	8	4	11	100	3		8	
I. B. I. U. of A., No. 55	8						8	
Journeyman Tailors' Union	11	1	1	100			11	
Totals.	57	10	57	700	12	1	48	2
Averages								

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—MARION.

Secretaries' Statements.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	When Organized.	REPRESENTED IN NA- TIONAL ORGANI- ZATION?		NAME OF NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.	No. of Members.	Daily Wages.	No. Hours a Day.	No. Months Em- ployed Last Year.	Ratio of Appren- tices to Journey- men.
		Yes.	No.						
Journeyman Tailors' Union of America	1890	1		J. T. U. of N.	30	\$2 00	12	10	
Marion Typographical Union, No. 286	1891	1		I. T. U.	18	2 00	10	12	1 to 5
Journeyman Barbers' Union	1892	1		J. B. U. of A.	24	2 00	13	12	
Retail Clerks' National Union . . .	1892	1		R. C. N. U.	65	1 80	11	12	
C. M. U. of A. (Cigars)	1892	1		C. M. U. of A.	9	2 00	8	8	1 to 2
Totals		5			136				
Averages						\$1 96	10 6	10.5	

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—MARION.

Secretaries' Statements.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	Daily Wages of Apprentices.	Weekly Dues of Members.	DOES ORGANIZATION PAY SICK BENEFITS?		DOES ORGANIZATION PAY DEATH BENEFITS?		Sick Benefits Paid Last Year.	Death Benefits Paid Last Year.	HAS A STRIKE OCCURRED IN YOUR TRADE PAST YEAR?		HAVE WAGES INCREASED OR DECREASED PAST YEAR?	
			Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.			Yes.	No.	Inc.	Dec.
Journeyman Tailors' Union of America	..	12.2	...	1	1	...	..	..	1	...	..	1
Marion Typographical Union, No. 286	133	12.2	...	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Journeyman Barbers' Union	..	12.2	1	..	..	1	\$10	..	..	1	..	..
Retail Clerks' National Union	..	12.2	1	..	..	1	12	..	..	1	..	..
C. M. U. of A.	75	6.1	1	..	1	..	45	..	..	1	1	..
Totals	69	11.2	3	2	3	2	667	..	1	4	1	1
Averages												

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—MARION.

Members' Statements.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	No. Reporting.	Average Age.	NATIVE OR FOREIGN BORN.		MARRIED OR SINGLE.		No. in Family.	Average Daily Waged.	No. Days Employed.	Do You Own a Home?	If Not, What Monthly Rent do You Pay?
			N.	F.	M.	S.					
Journeyman Tailors' Union of America	9	29	5	4	4	5	4	\$1.30	195	2	\$7.00
Marion Typographical Union No. 286	12	27	12	..	5	7	5	1.25	258	1	9.65
Journeyman Barbers' Union	10	27	8	1	7	3	4	1.84	284	2	11.50
Retail Clerks' National Union	10	23	9	..	3	..	..	1.95	309	4	..
C. M. U. of A. (Cigars)	8	36	4	2	4	2	5	2.30	239	1	8.10
Totals	45		38	7	23	22				10	
Averages		29					3.8	\$2.07	263		\$7.31

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—MARION.

Members' Statements.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	No. Reporting.	Do You Own B. and L. Stock?	No. Shares Owned	What Is the Value per Share?	Do You Carry Insurance?		WHAT EFFECT OF ORGANIZATION ON YOUR TRADE, GOOD OR BAD?	
					Life.	Accident.	Good.	Bad.
Journeyman Tailors' Union of America	0	1	4	\$300	.	.	5	1
Marion Typographical Union No. 286	12	13	10	300	.	.	11	.
Journeyman Barbers' Union	1	13	13	1,400	.	.	9	.
Retail Clerks' National Union	1	1	200	200	.	.	8	.
C. M. U. of A. (Cigars)	1	1	500	500	1	.	8	.
Totals	45	7	34	\$2,500	4	.	39	1
Averages . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—NEW ALBANY.

Secretaries' Statements.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	When Organized.	REPRESENTED IN A NATIONAL ORGANIZATION?		NAME OF NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.	No. of Members.	Daily Wages.	Working Hrs. a Day.	No. Months Employ'd.	Ratio of Apprentices to Journeymen.
		Yes.	No.						
Journeyman Stone Cutters' Association	1890	1	.	J. S. A. of N. A.	15	\$3 25	9	6	2 to 100
Cigar makers' Union	1888	1	.	I. U.	28	1 60	8	10	1 to 5
Iron Moulders' Union, No. 187	1892	1	.	I. M. U. of N. A.	21	2 00	10	3	.
N. A. Typographical Union, No. 169	1886	1	.	I. T. U.	12	2 00	10	12	1 to 5
Totals . . . . .	.	4	.	.	76	.	9.2	9	.
Averages . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	\$3 21	9.2	9	.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—NEW ALBANY.

Members' Statements.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	No. Reporting.	Do You Own B. & L. Shares?	No. Shares.	Value of Shares.	Do You Carry Insurance?		HAS THE EFFECT OF ORGANIZATION BEEN GOOD OR BAD?	
					Life.	Accident.	Good.	Bad.
Journeyman Stone Cutters' Union.	3	4	79	\$3,500	3	..	5	..
Cigar-makers' Union.	1	1	4	200	1	..	3	..
Iron Moulders' Union, No. 137.	7	3	11	525	1	..	5	..
N. A. Typographical Union, No. 189.	7	1	10	200	2	1	5	..
Totals.	28	9	104	\$7,425	7	1	21	..
Averages. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—KOKOMO.

Secretaries' Statements.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	When Organized.	REPRESENTED IN NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.		NAME OF NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.	No. Members.	Daily Wages.	Working Hours a Day.	No. Members Employed.	Ratio of Apprentices to Journeymen.
		Yes.	No.						
Typographical Union, No. 281.	1891	1	..	I. T. U.	9	\$1.66	10	12	1 to 6
Clerks' Local Union, No. 16.	1890	1	..	R. C. N. P. A.	50	1.66	12	12	1 to 4
Barbers' Union, No. 73.	1891	1	..	I. B. U. of A.	20	1.66	13	12	1 to 3
Totals. . . . .	..	3	..	..	79	..	..	..	..
Averages. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	\$1.66	11.6	12	..

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—KOKOMO.

Secretaries' Statements.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	Daily Wages of Apprentices.	Weekly Dues of Members.	DOES ORGANIZATION PAY SICK BENEFITS?		DOES ORGANIZATION PAY DEATH BENEFITS?		Sick Benefits Paid During Past Year.	Death Benefits Paid During Past Year.	HAS A STRIKE OCCURRED IN YOUR TRADE PART YEAR?		HAVE WAGES INCREASED OR DECREASED PART YEAR?	
			Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.			Yes.	No.	Inc.	Dec.
Typographical Union, No. 281	90 75	10	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Clerks' Local Union, No. 16	50	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Barbers' Union, No. 73	88	12.3	1	..	1	..	\$10	..	..	1	..	..
Totals			1	2	1	2	\$10	..	..	3	..	1
Averages	69.3	8.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—KOKOMO.

Members' Statements.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	No. Reporting.	Average Age.	NATIVE OR FOREIGN BORN.		MAR-RIED OR SINGLE.		No. in Family.	Av. Daily Wages.	No. Days Employed Last Year.	Do You Own a Home?	If Not, What Monthly Rent Do You Pay?
			Native.	Foreign.	Married.	Single.					
Typographical Union, No. 281	5	39	5	..	4	1	3	\$1 70	308	3	\$3 00
Clerks' Union, No. 16	8	39	8	..	4	4	3	2 20	322	3	8 75
Barbers' Union, No. 73	7	29	7	..	5	2	4	1 60	286	1	8 00
Totals	20	32	20	..	13	7	3.3	\$1 90	306	6	\$7 58
Averages											

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—KOKOMO.

Members' Statements.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	No. Reporting.	Do You Own B. and L. Stock?	No. of Shares.	Value of Shares.	Do You CARRY INSURANCE?		HAS THE EFFECT OF ORGANIZATION BEEN GOOD OR BAD?	
					Life.	Acci- dent.	Good.	Bad.
Typographical Union, No. 281	5	1	2	\$400	1	..	4	..
Clerks' Union, No. 16	8	4	10	1,550	3	..	5	..
Barbers' Union, No. 73	7	2	10	400	..	..	2	2
Totals	20	7	31	\$2,350	4	..	11	2

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—LAFAYETTE.

Secretaries' Statements.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	When Organized.	REPRESENTED IN NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.		NAME OF NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.	No. of Members.	Daily Wages.	Number Hours a Day.	Number Members Employed.	Ratio of Apprentices to Journey- men.
		Yes	No						
Tin, Sheet Iron and Cornice Workers Ass'n L. U. No. 44 . . .	1890	1		T. S. & C. W. I. A.	26	\$1 37	9	12	1 to 4.
Blacksmiths' Union No. 99 . . .	1892	1		G. U. I. B. of B.	28	1 25	10	10	1 to 7.
Brotherhood of Painters and Dec- orators . . .	1888	1		B. P. & D. of A.	49	1 25	9	9	1 to 8.
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters' Union No. 95 . . .	1890	1		U. A. P. G. & S. F.	30	3 00	9	11	1 to 1.
Cigar-makers' Union No. 188 . . .	1890	1		C. M. I. U. of A.	47	1 60	3	6	1 to 5.
Journeyman Bricklayers and Ma- sons' Union . . .	1891	1		B. I. U.	46	4 00	9	9	
Retail Clerks' Union No. 25 . . .	1891	1		R. C. N. A.	149	2 50	10	12	
Plasterers' Union No. 121 . . .	1892	1		I U	31	3 60	9	7	
Journeyman Tailors' Union No. 148 . . .	1891	1		J. T. of A.	75	2 00	10	7	
Journeyman Butchers' Union No. 8888 . . .	1892	1		A. F. L.	35	1 75	10		
Branch Journeymen Stone Cut- ters' Ass'n of North America . . .	1893	1		G. U. J. S. C. of N. A.	16	3 60	9	4	
Typographical Union . . .	1893	1		I. T. U.	47	2 83	10	8	1 to 4.
Barbers' Local Union No. 86 . . .	1892	1		J. B. I. U.	30	1 91	10	12	
Local Union Carpenters and Join- ers of America . . .	1889	1		U. B. C. & J. of A.	140	2 37	9	9	1 to 8.
Machinists' Lodge No. 396 . . .	1893	1		I. A. of M.	16	2 40	10	8	1½ to 5.
Totals . . .		15			754				
Averages . . .						\$2 50	9.4	8.8	

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—LAFAYETTE.

Secretaries' Statements.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	Daily Wages of Apprentices.	Weekly Dues of Members.	DOES ORGANIZATION PAY SICK BENEFIT?		DOES ORGANIZATION PAY DEATH BENEFIT?		Sick Benefits Paid Past Year.	Death Benefits Paid Past Year.	HAS STRIKE OCCURRED IN YOUR TRADE PAST YEAR?		HAVE WAGES INCREASED OR DECREASED PAST YEAR?	
			Yes	No	Yes	No			Yes	No	In.	De.
Tin, Sheet Iron and Cornice Workers' Ass'n L. U. No. 44 . . .	80 75	12.2	1	.	.	1	\$20	.	1	1	.	.
Blacksmiths' Union No. 39 . . .	70	12.2	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.
Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators . . .	1 50	10.0	1	.	1	.	75	\$100	.	1	.	.
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters' Union No. 95 . . .	50	6.1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.
Cigar-makers' Union No. 138 . . .	40	6.1	1	.	1	.	125	25	.	1	.	.
Journeymen Bricklayers and Masons' Union . . .	.	8.0	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Retail Clerks' Union No. 25 . . .	.	6.1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Plasterers' Union No. 121 . . .	.	6.1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 145 . . .	.	12.2	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Journeymen Butchers' Union No. 5088 . . .	60	6.1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.
Branch Journeymen Stone Cutters Ass'n of North America . . .	.	12.2	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
Typographical Union . . .	42	14.0	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Barbers' Local Union No. 86 . . .	1 75	12.2	1	.	1	.	5	10	.	1	.	.
Local Union Carpenters and Joiners of America . . .	1 62	12.2	1	.	1	.	100	200	.	1	1	.
Mechanics' Lodge No. 385 . . .	75	12.2	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.
Totals . . .	80 91	9.4	8	6	9	5	\$125	\$335	8	13	1	.
Averages . . .	80 91	9.4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

* Reduction.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—LAFAYETTE.

Members' Statements.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	No. Reporting.	Average Age.	NATIVE OR FOREIGN BORN.		MAR-RIED OR SINGLE.		No. in Family.	Daily Wages.	No. Days Worked Past Year	Do You Own a Home?	If Not, What
			N.	F.	M.	S.					
Tin, Sheet Iron and Cornice Workers' Association, L. U. No. 49	4	41	2	2	3	1	6	\$2 08	288		
Blacksmiths' Union No. 39	4	34	2	2	3	1	5	1 92	289	1	
Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators	2	34	2		1	1	2	2 37	223	1	
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters Union No. 95	3	28	2	1	2	1	4	3 00	253		
Cigar-makers' Union No. 188	5	31	3	2	3	2	4	1 89	278	2	
Jour. Bricklayers' and Masons' Union	3	46	1	2	2	1	5	4 00	158		1
Retail Clerks' Union No. 25											
Plasterers' Union No. 121	4	35	3	1	3	1	4	3 60	204	2	
Journeyman Tailors' Union No. 48	4	35	3	1	3	1	5	1 90	219	3	
Journeyman Butchers' Union No. 5888	4	28		4	1	3	3	1 73	297		
Branch Jour. Stone Cutters of N. A.	6	44	2	4	5	5	5	3 60	137	2	
Typographical Union	7	32	4		3	3	3	2 75	265	2	
Barbers' Union No. 86	2	39	2		2		3	1 83	300		
Local Union C. and J. of A.	3	34	2	1	1	2	4	2 48	225		
Machinists' Local Lodge No. 386	1	31	1		1		6	2 60	300		1
Totals	52		32	20	30	22	4.8	\$2 42	244	13	
Averages		35									

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—LAFAYETTE.

Members' Statements.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	No. Reporting.	Do You Own H. and L. Stock?	No. Shares.	Value of Shares.	Do You CARRY INSUR'N?		WHA EFFEC HAS ORG. IZATION } OUR Trade
					Life.	Accident.	Good B
Tin, Sheet Iron and Cornice Workers' Association, L. U. No. 44	4	2	2	\$200	2		3
Blacksmiths' Union No. 37	4						2
Brotherhood Painters and Decorators	2						2
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters' Union No. 95	3	1	5	500	1		2
Cigar-makers' Union No. 188	5		5	500	1		4
Journeyman Bricklayers' and Masons' Union	3	1	5	1,000			1
Retail Clerks' Union No. 25							
Plasterers' Union No. 121	4	1	10	1,000	1		4
Journeyman Tailors' Union No. 48	4	2	14	2,400	2		4
Journeyman Butchers' Union No. 5888	4						2
Branch Journeyman Stone Cutters of N. A.	6				4		6
Typographical Union	7	1	8	500	5		7
Barbers' Union No. 86	2				1		2
Local Union C. and J. of N. A.	3						
Machinists' Local Lodge No. 386	1					1	1
Totals	52	9	49	\$6,100	19	1	40
Averages							

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—GENERAL.

Secretaries' Statements.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION	LOCATION.	When Organized.	REPRESENTED IN NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.		NAME OF NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.	No. of Members.	Daily Wages.	Working Hours a Day.	No. Members Employed.	Ratio of Apprentices to Journey-men.
			Yes	No						
Typo. Union C. M. I. U. of A. No. 26	Peru	1889	1		I. T. U.	12	\$1.00	10		1 to 5.
	"	1885	1		C. M. I. U. of A.	37	1.83	8	12	1 to 5.
Totals			2			49				
Averages							\$1.92	9	12	
Blacksmiths' Union J. T. U. of A.	Huntington	1887		1	J. T. U. of A.	22	\$1.75	10		
Retail Clerks' N. P. Assn. No. 15	"	1892	1		B. C. N. P. A.	11	1.50	10	11	
Barbers' Union No. 48	"	1891	1		I. U. of A.	19	2.25	15	12	
	"	1893				10	2.00	11	11	
Totals			3	1		62				
Averages							\$1.57	11.5	11.6	
A. F. G. W. U. No. 114	Elwood	1891	1		A. F. G. W. U.	207	\$3.00	8		
Teamsters' & Draymen's Union No. 391	Wabash	1891		1		151	\$1.75	10		
Barbers' Union No. 72	"	1891	1		I. B. U. of A.	11	1.75	14	12	
Machine Woodworkers' Union	"	1892	1		I. M. W. W. U.	150	1.40	10	8	1 to 5.
Hardwood Finishers' and Piano Varnishers' Int. Union.	"	1891	1		H. F. & P. V. I. U.	125	1.87	10	12	2 to 10.
Carpenters' Union No. 431	"	1891	1		C. & J. of A.	163	2.00	9	8	1 to 4.
Totals			4	1		600				
Averages							\$1.75	10.6	10	
L. A. 300, K. of L.	Pendleton	1888	1		K. of L.	75	\$2.75	7	12	1 to 10.
Barbers' Union Painters' and Decorators' Union No. 112	Frankfort	1892	1		I. B. U. of A.	12	\$1.91	13	12	
	"	1891	1		B. P. & D. of A.	13	2.25	10	8	
Totals			2			25				
Averages							\$2.08	11.5	10	
F. L. U. No. 466	Hammond	1893	1		A. F. of L.	35	\$1.50	10	12	
C. M. U. No. 335	"	1892	1		I. C. M. U. of A.	31	2.00	8	12	
Totals			2			66				
Averages							\$1.75	9	12	
L. A. 300, K. of L.	Alexander	1878	1		K. of L.	300	\$4.50	8	8	1 to 2.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—GENERAL—Continued.

Secretaries' Statements.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION	LOCATION.	When Organized.	REPRESENTED IN NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.		NAME OF NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.	No. of Members.	Daily Wages.	Working Hours a Day.	No. Members Employed.	Ratio of Apprentices to Journey-men.
			Yes	No						
Brotherhood of Boiler-makers & Ship Carpenters	Jeffersonville	1893	1	..	B. of B. & S. C. . .	11	\$2.50	10	12	1 to 3.
Clark Lodge B. L. F.	"	1886	1	..	B. of L. F.	68	2.00	10	12	.. .
Carpenters' and Builders' Union	"	1891	1	..	B. of C. & J. . . .	75	2.25	10	8	.
Switchmen's Mutual Aid Ass'n	"	1893	1	..	S. M. A. A.	22	2.75	11	12	2 to 5.
Totals			4			176				
Averages							\$1.38	10.2	11	.. .

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—GENERAL.

Secretaries' Statements.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	LOCATION.	Daily Wages Paid Apprentices.	Weekly Dues of Members.	DOES ORGANIZATION PAY SICK BENEFITS?		DOES ORGANIZATION PAY DEATH BENEFITS?		Sick Benefits Paid During the Year.	Death Benefits Paid During the Year.	HAS STRIKE OCCURRED IN YOUR TRADE PAST YEAR?		HAVE WAGES INCREASED OR DECREASED PAST YEAR?	
				Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.			Yes.	No.	Inc.	Dec.
Typog'l Union.	Peru . . . . .	..	06		1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
C. M. I. U. of A., No. 235.	Peru	\$1.75	25	1	..	1	..	\$35	\$50.00	..	..	..	..
Totals				1	1	2	..	\$35	\$50.00				
Averages		\$0.75	17										
B'hamths' U'n	Huntington .	..	12.2	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
J. T. U. of A.	Huntington	..	6.1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
R. Clark's N. P. Asso'n, No. 15	Huntington .	..	12.2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barbers' Union, No. 48 . . .	Huntington .	\$0.50	12.2	..	1	..	1	\$33	..	1	..	..	..
Totals				1	2	2	1	\$33	..	3	..	..	..
Averages		\$0.50	10.4										
A. F. G. W. U.	Elwood . . .	..	06.1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..

*Strike caused by reduction of wages.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—GENERAL—Continued.

Secretaries' Statements.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	LOCATION.	Daily Wages Paid Apprentices.	Weekly Dues of Members.	Does ORGANIZATION PAY SICK BENEFITS?		Does ORGANIZATION PAY DEATH BENEFITS?		Sick Benefits Paid During the Year.	Death Benefits P'd During the Year.	Has STRIKE Occurred in YOUR TRADE PAST YEAR?		Have WAGES INCREASED or DECREASED PAST YEAR?	
				Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.			Yes.	No.	Inc.	Dec.
Teamsters' and D's U., No. 391	Wabash . . .	...	06.1	..	1	■	..	..	\$17 50	..	1	..	..
Barbers' Union, No. 72	Wabash . . .	\$0 50	10	1	..	..	1	\$5	..	..	1	..	..
Machine Wood Workers' U'n	Wabash . . .	75	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	■
Hardw'd P. and P. V's in U.	Wabash . . .	75	9	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1
Carp's U., No. 63	Wabash . . .	1 00	12.2	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Totals	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	\$6	\$17 50	2	3	..	2
Averages.	..	\$0 75	09.3	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
L. of A. No. 300, K. of L. . . .	Pendleton . .	\$1 00	09	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Barber's Union	Frankfort . .	..	12.2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paint and Dec. Union, No. 312	Frankfort . .	..	8.2	..	1	..	■	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Averages.	..	..	10.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fed. L. Union, No. 6005	Hammond . .	..	10	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cigar-makers' U'n's, No. 335	Hammond . .	\$1 00	6.1	1	..	1	..	\$70	\$200 00	..	..	..	..
Totals	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	\$70	\$200 00	..	..	..	..
Averages.	..	\$1 00	08.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
L. of A. L. A. No. 300, K. of L. .	Alexandria . .	\$1 25	09	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Br. of B. M. and Ship Carp.	Jeffersonville	\$1 00	12.2	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Clark Lodge, B. Loc. Firemen	Jeffersonville	..	38	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Carp. and B. U.	Jeffersonville	..	12.2	..	1	1	..	..	\$50 00	..	..	..	1
Sw. Nat. Aid A.	Jeffersonville	2 75	20	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Totals	..	..	..	1	3	3	1	..	\$50 00	1	3	..	1
Averages.	..	\$1 87	20 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

† For loss hour on Saturday.

‡ Strike lost.

* Decrease 10 per cent.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—GENERAL

Members' Statements.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	LOCATION.	Number Members Reporting.	Average Age.	NATIVE OR FOREIGN BORN.		MARRIED OR SINGLE.		Number in Family.	Average Daily Wages.	Number Days Employed Last Year.	Do You Own a Home?	RENT DO YOU PAY?	
				Native.	Foreign.	Married.	Single.					At Not More Than Monthly	Rent Do You Pay?
Typographical Union	Pera	4	31	4		1	3	5	\$2 12	258	1		
C. M. I. U. of A. No. 235	"	7	31	6	1	5	2	5	2 04	254	1	28-	50
Totals.		11		10	1	6	5				2		
Averages			31					5.5	\$1 08	256		28-	50
Blacksmiths' Union	Huntington.	2	28	2		1	1	4	\$1 87	300	1		
J. T. U. of A.	"	4	33	3	1	1	3	2	2 12	235		28-	00
Retail Clerks' National Protective Association No. 15	"	2	28	2		1	1	3	1 58	300	1		
Barbers' Union No. 45	"	4	26	2	2	1	3	3	1 81	271		6-	25
Totals.		12		9	3	4	8				2		
Averages			29					3	\$1 95	251		28-	10
A. F. G. W. U. No. 114	Elwood	7	30	4	3	4	3	5	\$1 93	138		20	15
Teamsters' and Draymen's Union No. 391	Wabash.												
Barbers' Union No. 72	"	2	27	2		2		3	\$2 25	300		25	05
Machine Wood Workers' Union.	"	4	35	4		2	2	5	1 60	229	1	7	50
Hardwood F. and P. Var. I. Union	"	4	38	2	2	4		4	1 80	231	1	8	50
Carpenters' Union No. 631	"	5	41	3	2	4	1	6	2 00	230	2	11	00
Totals.		15		11	4	12	3				4		
Averages			35					4.5	\$1 91	247		28	79
Local Assembly No. 8 K. of L.	Pendleton	9	35	6	3	6	3	5	\$3 06	196		20-	00
Barbers' Union.	Frankfort	2	35	2		1	1	2	\$1 87	300	1		
Painters' and Decorators' Union No. 312.	"	3	33	2	1	1	2	4	2 25	212		27	50
Totals.		5		4	1	2	3				1		
Averages			34					5.5	\$2 06	258		27	50
Federal Labor Union No. 6006	Hammond	5	31	1	4	3	2	4	\$1 43	250		25	50
Cigar makers' Union No. 335	"	6	28	3	3	3	3	3	2 43	280	1	6	00
Totals.		11		4	7	6	5				1		
Averages			29					3.5	\$1 94	270		27	25
Local Assembly L. A. 300 K. of L.	Alexandria	11	34	7	4	7	4	8	\$1 82	126	1		25
Brotherhood Boiler Makers and Ship Carpenters	Jeffersonville	10	29	10		8	2	4	\$2 40	306	3		50
Clark Lodge Brotherhood Locomotive Firemen.	"	2	28	2		1	1	2	2 00	300			
Carpenters' and Builders' Union.	"	8	42	8		6		5	2 97	186	4		30
Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association.	"	4	37	4		4		5	3 25	326	2		00
Totals.		24		24		21	3				9		
Averages			34					4	\$1 85	279			25

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—GENERAL.

Members' Statements.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	LOCATION.	Number Reporting.		No. of Shares.	What is the Value of the Shares?	Do You Carry Insurance?		Has the Effect of Organization Been Good or Bad?	
		Do You Own B. & L. Stock?				Life.	Acc't.	Good.	Bad.
Typographical Union	Peru	4	1	5	\$500			4	
C. M. L. U. of A. No. 235	"	7	2	9	900	2		6	
Totals		11	3	14	\$1,400	2		10	
Averages									
Blacksmiths' Union	Huntington	2		15	\$1,300			2	
J. T. U. of A.	"	4	2					4	
Retail Clerks' N. P. Assn. No. 15	"	2				1		3	
Barbers' Union, No. 48	"	4							
Totals		12	2	15	\$1,300		1	9	
Averages									
A. F. G. W. U.	Elwood	7	1	2	\$100	1	2	7	
Teamsters and Draymen No. 391	Wabash	2						2	
Barbers' Union No. 72	"	4				1	1	3	
Machine Wood Workers' Union	"	4				1	1	1	
Hardwood Furniture and Piano Varnishers' Int. U.	"	5	1	5	\$500	1		4	1
Carpenters' Union No. 631	"	5							
Totals		15	1	5	\$500	3	2	10	1
Averages									
Local Assembly No. 300, K. of L.	Pendleton	9	2	4	\$400	6	2	9	
Barbers' Union	Frankfort	2				1		1	
Painters' and Decorators' U. No. 312	"	3	1			1		1	
Totals		5	1			2		2	
Averages									
Federal Labor Union, No. 8006	Hammond	5	1	4				4	
Car-makers' Union No. 335	"	6	2	18		5		6	
Totals		11	3	22		5		10	
Averages									
Local Assembly No. 300, K. of L.	Alexandria	11	3	8	\$600	5	1	11	
Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Ship Carpenters	Jeffersonville	10				4		8	
Ark L'go Brotherhood Locomotive Firemen	"	2				1	1	2	
Carpenters' and Builders' Union	"	8	3	10	\$700	3	2	4	
Watchmen's Mutual Aid Assn.	"	4	3	9	1,150	1	1	4	
Totals		24	6	19	\$1,850	9	4	16	
Averages									

WHAT WORKINGMEN SAY

ANDERSON.

CIGAR-MAKERS.—When a Union man buys a cigar he should see that the Union label is on the box, and then you will be sure that you are buying a Union cigar.

RETAIL CLERKS. My estimate of Unions is very unfavorable in my business. I can not see that they benefit me in the least, and I think they are composed of people who think they can take advantage of others through the Union.

Labor organizations, as run at present, are a detriment rather than a benefit, to workmen. In my opinion, we would be better off without them.

I think Unions good if properly managed, but detrimental to all business.

PRINTERS. Organization in Anderson has been very beneficial, as wages have been increased from 10 to 20 per cent. over what they were before we were organized.

When we had no Union, we received from \$10 down to \$4. Now we make all the way from \$12 to \$18.

BARBERS.—Labor organizations, if properly officered, and the members do their duty, are a good thing. Every organization of this kind should pay sick benefits and death benefits, and avoid strikes, if they can possibly do so, by arbitration.

TAILORS. Seek for the best, seek it through organization, in unity, in harmony, in brotherhood, seek it with pluck, persistency, energy and judgment, for your own sake, for the sake of mankind and for the right's sake. If the present generation of workingmen will do their duty, we shall see the dawn of a brighter day than the world has ever seen.

HAMMOND.

CIGAR MAKERS.—I believe it to be important that the Government should own and control railroads, water transportation, telegraphs, mines, etc., for the benefit of the people.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

BOILER MAKERS.—I think we ought to have a boiler inspector in this State to see that all boilers carry the required steam pressure with safety. Give us a boiler inspector.

LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN.—The order is, I think, a great advantage to its members for the protection of their families in case of death or total disability also, it helps to maintain wages.

I think the firemen's order is one of the best labor organizations in the country. It requires men of sobriety and good morals to become members.

CARPENTERS.—I believe we need good legislation. Eight hours should constitute a day's work. I believe skilled labor is unappreciated.

NEW ALBANY.

STONE CUTTERS. Organized labor is the only friend of the mechanic and laboring man, and without it the laborer can never accomplish anything.

PRINTERS.—I think that labor could be improved in the printing business by the Government ownership of the telegraph lines.

KOKOMO.

I think more printing offices should be owned by printers forming companies. Many other kinds of business could be successfully carried on the same way by not having too many bosses.

BARBERS. If foreign labor is not absolutely excluded this country will gradually become a monarchy, as it causes capitalists to oppress the poor, thereby gaining ascendancy over labor and gradually putting labor under bonds.

LAFAYETTE.

MR. HENRY. I think that organization is the only true method for the laboring class to get what is justly due them.

MR. MARRAS.—Organized labor in Lafayette does not uphold Union-made goods, therefore it has not helped the trade very much here.

MR. HENRY. does not help the cigar trade in Lafayette.

MR. HENRY.—If Congress and the Legislatures would enact laws prohibiting the so called "cheap labor" in our larger cities, it would benefit our trade.

MR. HENRY.—I believe that we can not have too much tariff on all that is shipped into this country, as we can not compete with the pauper labor of the old country, and we must be ground down any more than we are. I think every union ought to demand that every foreigner should pay \$100 for the privilege of working in this country.

MR. HENRY.—I believe in closer action in the different branches of trade. The apprenticeship question has become one requiring prompt attention, not only in regard to the number of apprentices, but what educational qualifications shall be required of applicants.

MR. HENRY.—I believe in the temporary abolition of the apprenticeship system—also that all organizations of working men should exercise every power possible to have their own members elected to law making bodies, to be assured of needed reforms by the enactment of laws beneficial to labor.

MUNCIE.

MR. MARRAS. Thirteen years in the C. M. I. U. convinces me that the final emancipation of the wage-earners can be achieved through organization. Before I joined the organization I had to work 60 hours a week to make \$5. I can now, without much exertion, make \$10 a week, yet the manufacturer pays 40 per cent more for his tobacco, and sells his goods at low and, in many instances, for less than he did thirteen years ago.

MR. HENRY.—In the organization of the Cigar makers' Union, I find the condition of the members bettered, morally and mentally.

MR. HENRY.—In my opinion the labor question is paramount to all others, social, political, or economic, of the day.

MR. HENRY.—I am a strong believer in organized labor. I think there is no other way for the laboring man to get his just reward.

MR. HENRY.—Plenty of money makes work plenty, and plenty of work makes good times—therefore, plenty of money and plenty of work, and a solid organization, labor will surely win.

MR. HENRY.—The prosperity of our country depends upon the prosperity of the wage earner, therefore good wages to the laborer will result in good to all.

MR. HENRY.—The wage earners of to-day realize something more than brawn and muscle to meet his foe, and I think he wants a liberal education, and a more thorough knowledge of himself and his competitor, in order to cope with the capitalist.

MR. HENRY.—The worst enemy of organized labor is the Interstate Commerce Law and the such law and we are all slaves.

MR. HENRY.—The only way to keep down strife and strikes, etc., is for employers to employ only Union men, and treat with them as a body.

MR. HENRY.—No man of principle will refuse to belong to a Trade Union.

MR. HENRY.—My view of the situation is that organized laboring people do not patronize Union work, but buy ready-made cheap work.

MR. HENRY.—Organized labor is calculated to elevate the mechanic socially and financially but in order to be successful, it should not allow transient men nor anarchists to have a voice in the government of local organizations.

FORT WAYNE.

STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.—Unorganized labor could not cope with organized capital, and, consequently, it was necessary for labor to organize, as in union there is strength.

MR. HENRY.—Labor organizations, when properly conducted, are beneficial, as we know that capital derives a great benefit from organization and when laborers are organized, they can be taught and instructed to make their labor worth more money.

MR. HENRY.—Labor organizations, when properly conducted, are of great benefit to laboring men, financially and educationally.

MR. HENRY.—Through labor organizations we gain labor with little trouble, as we are looked upon as sober and industrious men.

CIGAR-MAKERS—Organizations profit greatly by the use of the Union label, and is their protection against the pauper and tenement-house cigars.

STONE MASONS—My opinion is that our authorities of county and city ought to give the men who pay taxes the first chance to do the work.

So far as the labor question is concerned, I must say that organization is a great advantage to our trade, but our authorities do not regard it in that way, otherwise they would not permit outsiders to come here and take thousands of dollars away from workmen here in town.

SWITCHMEN—I think labor organizations should be encouraged and kept up, and that all railroad men should federate together.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS—I believe in organized labor, and know that only organized labor will protect and improve the condition of workmen.

RAILWAY TRAINMEN—I think the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen has increased wages 25 per cent., and has made its members more sober and industrious, whereby they hold their positions longer and are more successful.

CAR INSPECTORS—The organization of car inspectors protects the traveling public, and railway corporations, by employing them, secure competent men.

BARBERS—Unions are supposed to elevate wages, shorten the hours of labor and elevate their trade or calling.

INDIANAPOLIS.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS—This organization is purely a protective association, which also pays sick and death benefits (which are determined by each division in accordance with their means), bury the dead, and look after widows and orphans.

In our occupation organization has maintained wages.

If there were no labor organizations engineers would be working for \$1.50 a day.

I think the labor question is all important to all laboring men.

I believe organization and legislation maintains wages.

Labor organization is the life of labor.

My experience is that labor organizations are a benefit to labor, as also to employers. I know that the moral condition of labor has improved by virtue of the influence exerted by organization, and that corporations have been benefited thereby.

TEAMSTERS AND SHOVELERS—Trade and labor organizations should be more friendly, with a firmer connection, to obtain favorable results.

Labor unions conducted in the right direction are the foundation of the laboring man's success.

My business would be a hard task if it were not for the Teamsters' and Shovelers' Union. I will not soon let it die.

The laboring class, as a rule, are too much for self and do not respect the rights of others to an extent necessary to secure the benefits expected.

I have been hunting a home for the common shoveler, and I have found it in the Teamsters', Shovelers' and Street Pavers' Union.

Labor organizations are the only means by which a laborer can command his just dues.

Labor and trade organizations should be closely united.

I came here from the South when the people were working for \$.60 a day. I joined this Union and am receiving \$2.00 a day for nine hours' work under an organization, and I shall never work under a scab organization.

I do not think I could make my living if I were a non-Union man. The Union finds work for me when others are on the street looking for employment.

FURNITURE WORKERS—I think it would better the condition of our trade, and give work to the unemployed, if we all worked eight hours.

Our union has not been thoroughly enough organized to effect our wages as yet, otherwise organized labor has been the means of making men fair a little better in every way.

PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS—Stay by each other through thick and thin.

JOURNYMEN STONE CUTTERS—If every union man was as good a man as myself, there would be better days, and more pay and less hours.

Eight hours for a day's work would be right to check immigration would be a good measure to prevent labor from coming in competition with free labor.

WOOD TURNERS—I believe, and I know, that organization brings men together, makes them feel more friendly and brotherly, and teaches them morality and sobriety.

MACHINISTS—Eight hours should be a day's work in all shops, piece-work should be abolished in all railroad shops by law, as it is dangerous and not fair to men.

CARPENTERS—My view is that the eight-hour day should be more strictly enforced, and that there should be laws to protect employees as well as employers.

In the past twelve years in this city I have, as a mechanic, been helped to a great extent after going into our Union. I think we would fare better with our bosses if workmen were treated according to their ability and integrity.

I am decidedly in favor of labor organizations. Without them laboring men can do nothing.

I believe the great number of labor-saving machines are injurious unless the number of hours—most of a day's work are reduced, so that all can find employment.

In Indianapolis we have been benefited by organization. We have worked with our employers in more harmony, have worked less hours and received more money.

First—Laboring people unquestionably have a right to organize. Second—In union there is strength. Third—For the success and prosperity of the wage-earners, shorter hours of labor and better wages per hour are absolutely necessary, because of the vast number of them now in existence, and this can only be accomplished by organization.

COOPER'S UNION.—I could say a great deal on the subject of labor, for I think that every workman should look to his interests and belong to some federated labor organization to help him along, for in union there is strength, and without union we can do nothing.

BLACKSMITHS.—Labor will be satisfied when it is employed at fair wages. Employers organize for mutual benefit and protection, and labor, I think, has the same right.

Every man should belong to a labor organization to better his condition, as it is his only salvation in the present social conditions.

My notion is that organization has become a necessity for the purpose of caring for the sick and relieving the sufferings of a family of helpless children.

Every man selling his labor for a livelihood should enlist his services in a labor organization not only for his own benefit, but for the benefit of his fellowmen.

LAUNDRY WORKERS, 5254, A. F. OF L.—This organization has done much that is beneficial for the women engaged in it. Women are employed by the week, and a custom had been in vogue to work the women at night, in many instances till near midnight, with no extra pay. This was broken up by an agreement being signed by the employers to pay extra for all time worked after 5 P. M. This Union was instrumental in the establishment and successful operation of a co-operative laundry, which employs twenty hands and does nearly \$20,000 worth of business a year. The concern paid dividends amounting to 33 per cent. the first seven months of the second year of its operation, after paying over the average weekly wages. The stock is owned jointly by the girls and the managers, the managers not being allowed to own more than one-third of the stock. The plant is out of debt, and is the most successful purely co-operative industry in the State. The laundry industry is quite extensive in this city, there being fourteen steam laundries, besides several hand concerns, mostly Chinamen. The Woman's Reformatory is doing considerable work in the laundry line. The industry outside of the Chinese shops is nearly exclusively conducted by women, and is the largest paid industry employing women exclusively in the State.

CAR DRIVERS, MOTOR MEN AND CONDUCTORS.—Organized labor has benefited every person who has been connected with it.

The principles of organized labor, properly lived up to, are the greatest blessings the laboring man ever had.

Organized labor is the salvation of the toilers of this country, and every laborer should be in a Union.

PARA HANERS.—Abolish contract labor in State prisons and other State and city public work. Enact a law prohibiting child and woman labor when it is intended for men. Establish a legal apprentice system. All workmen should have shares in a savings and loan association. An amendment should be made to the State law that no loan association should charge over 2 per cent. premium.

ELECTRIC WORKERS.—Without the organization of labor, workingmen would be rated very low.

The organization of tradesmen into Unions has a tendency to elevate each Union workman.

HO CARPENTERS.—I believe that capital and labor will never be completely reconciled to each other.

I believe that organization is the only hope of labor against capital.

I believe that the labor questions of to-day are far from being settled, and can only be settled by wise legislation adjusting the relations of capital and labor.

I do not believe that organization will contribute much to the settlement of labor questions.

BAKERS. We are glad that we have a Union, and are thankful to organized labor for its support. We are very much in favor of an International Union. Not one member regrets being a member of the Bakers' Union of Indianapolis.

PATTERNS-MAKERS. If an organization is controlled by a spirit of good, reasonable, leading members who have the welfare of all at heart, it will be a benefit to employe and employer, and much can be accomplished without force. I am not in favor of force. Education is what the laboring class want. When they have that they can be reasoned with, and will be dealt with by employer with much respect.

TIN, SHEET-IRON AND CORNICK MAKER. I am in favor of Union. I believe it to be best for all to unite together, as tinmen's wages have been raised from \$1.50 for ten hours' work to \$2 for eight hours' work.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON MAKERS.—Capital has heretofore and continues to strangle the laboring man's interest. Labor organizations should insist on arbitration and the ballot for redress.

Capital antagonizes labor in various ways. The General Assembly should enact a law authorizing a State, or, better still, a local board of arbitration.

PIASTERS. We have, since we have organized, increased our pay from \$3.00 per day of ten hours to \$3.80 for eight hours, or in other words, from 30 cents per hour to 45 cents per hour.

CIGAR-MAKERS. Laboring people should be independent in politics.

MUSICIANS.—If all trade organizations will, through their national organizations, form under one supreme organization, in so far as labor legislation is concerned, then, and not till then, will labor accomplish the object for which we all organize. This will emphatically become the object and duty of State Labor Legislative Councils. This is an endless subject for argument.

PRIMEY LODGE, IRON WORKERS. I believe in the nine-hour law; the abolition of child, convict and contract labor, also in the federation of all branches of skilled labor, and in the strict prohibition of pauper immigration. A law should be enacted requiring the immigrant to prove his capacity of self support and ability to comprehend the Constitution of the United States.

HOBBS SHOES.—I think that organized labor unions are good things to workingmen. They will work in harmony with one another, and no undermining wages will be accepted, as in times gone by.

STONE MASONS.—One of the great labor questions is the eight-hour movement, and probably none is more important.

RETAIL CLERKS.—I think that labor organization of any trade or calling is for the benefit of employer as well as the employe, and when well understood by both more friendly relations exist, and the interests of trades and callings are better looked after.

Labor unions should keep out of politics as such, and use every means to educate the laboring men and woman and enlighten them on economic questions.

PRINTING PRESSMEN. The labor organizations of the country are doing a vast amount of good in regard to raising wages and reducing working hours.

SOUTH BEND.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.—Labor should organize, be honest, be firm; discuss economic as well as wage questions, avoid strikes if possible, do right in all things.

PRINTERS.—Trades union is a good thing conservatively managed. I believe that all enterprises having for their object the convenience, safety, or any interest of the public, should be under the ownership, or, at least, direct control of the Government.

The scale of prices of the Union is \$12.00 per week, minimum, and 30 cents per 1,000 ems composition, piece work. Some workmen receive up to \$18.00 to \$21.00 per week. At the time of organization the pay by the week was from \$8.50 to \$10.00, and composition from 20 to 25 cents per 1,000 ems. During the time since wages advanced the value of property in printing offices and the number of establishments has doubled.

FEDERAL LABOR UNION.—Never in the history of the country has it been so absolutely necessary for workingmen to organize as at the present time.

CIGAR-MAKERS.—Thorough organization of the various branches of industry into association on the Trades Union plan, with sick, death and out-of-work benefits attached, should be the policy, backed up by high dues, weekly or monthly—the higher the better. Immigration should be restricted; an eight-hour day demanded in all industries. Wages should be in cash, paid weekly.

BRICKLAYERS.—For organized labor, I can say, as far as our trade is concerned, we have not only increased our rate of wages, but it has brought the men in closer relationship and dispelled the petty jealousies that exist usually between most mechanics. They have more sympathy for each other, and assist each other in every possible manner. It also brings up the moral standard of the men, because they know that to be trusted by their union they must have a certain moral standing, and nearly all of them are ambitious and wish to attain a creditable position.

LOGANSPORT.

CLASH-MAKERS. It is my honest opinion that the only way for the masses to work out the social problem that is staring them in the face is thorough organization. Let them affiliate with other callings and thoroughly educate themselves in social, political and economic questions, as a protection to the masses. I believe in the Government ownership of railroads, telegraph and telephone systems.

In my opinion, organization alone will not solve the labor question; we must vote ourselves out of our condition—leave the two old parties and become the disciples of some reform party.

I believe at present the Union movement is defensive and educational, but eventually we will have to combine in independent political action on economic questions, and find a remedy for the ills of government through the ballot box.

We have in our organization an out-of-work benefit of \$3 a week, and from this fund have paid out in the last twelve months \$74. We also have in vogue a loaning system for the benefit of traveling members, the benefit not to exceed \$20. Loans paid out last twelve months, \$36.40. Loans collected last twelve months, \$249.60. These two items are to be credited with the wonderful building up of our organization. The out-of-work benefit, though small and limited, enables a member to pay his dues, thereby retaining his membership in times of depression. The loan system provides a member with means to travel from one locality to another, when business is dull, in search of employment, the loans to be paid back, when employment is obtained, by the payment of 10 per cent weekly.

BRICKERS.—Since we have organized we have succeeded in securing a two hours shorter day, and have gained the Sunday closing system. By hard work we had four trials in court, and in the last we came out victorious, breaking the man up in business and costing him between \$500 and \$1000.

TERRE HAUTE.

RAILROAD CLERKS.—I believe that all men should organize who work for a living, as organization protects both the employer and employee, and is the best method of education in this world.

STONE CUTTERS. We need a compulsory eight hour day all over the State, and with its adoption good results would follow.

CARPENTERS.—Previous to our strike in May, 1891, we worked ten hours at 20 cents an hour, but gaining the strike we have since worked for 27½ cents an hour and nine hours constitutes a day's work.

IRON WORKERS. Labor organization has been quite a benefit to me in supporting myself and family in health and sickness. It would be a great benefit to all organizations to unite and work together.

PAINTERS.—The money should be issued direct to the people by the Government. National banks should be abolished; widows and girls supported by the Government; women and children taken from shops, mills and factories, and so on, that we may have more honor and respect for women and children and benefit ourselves as workingmen.

COopers.—All prison made goods are detrimental to honest labor.

I am in favor of doing away with prison made goods. Such goods are a detriment to labor in general, and especially to my trade.

The convict labor laws of this State are a disadvantage to my trade in Indiana and Illinois. Convict labor comes into competition with honest labor, brings down the price of work and throws coopers out of employment.

PRINTERS. Without organization I would be in the poor house, or cared for by an organization of charity.

CLASH-MAKERS.—All laboring people should be organized and have their rights protected by the laws of the State. Union labels should also be protected, as they are the safeguards of the trades.

I desire to see a more thorough development of the vast resources of our country, thereby giving work to the unemployed, a thorough organization of all branches of labor, with shorter hours for work, and a fraternal feeling in the condition of employees by their employers and by the Government.

ALEXANDRIA.

GLASS MAKERS.—Our organization is conducted on business principles. Strikes, boycotts, etc., are generally wrong. Proper arbitration or compromise is the best for all parties concerned, and gives less cause for prejudice on the part of the public against labor organizations and working people.

PERU.

CIGAR MAKERS. I believe that organization is the best thing for every laboring man, it being a benefit morally, intellectually and financially.

HUNTINGTON.

TAILORS. I believe in the establishment of a national labor bureau, the chief of which should be a Cabinet minister, with power to appoint a board of arbitration of at least three members for each State. The duties of such State board should be to settle, if possible, all disputes between labor and capital, and failing to do so, to report the result of their efforts to the national bureau.

The label has been a great help to our trade. Back shops ought to be furnished by our bosses. Immigration ought to be restricted, and cheap and ignorant labor kept out.

RICHMOND.

CIGAR-MAKERS.—I have found organization to be a good thing all around, particularly the benefits derived from the Cigar makers' International Union.

FEDERAL LABOR UNION. I know that eight hours should be a day's work.

Nine hours are too many

I think that land, railroads, money and all natural monopolies should be owned and operated by the Government.

The labor question suits a few of us, but the majority are left in the cold. Too many hours for a day's work.

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS.—I have found that great benefits have been derived from organized labor, and it is the only way we can better our condition.

HOD CARRIERS. Telegraph, railroads and banks should be managed by the Government.

STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.—I think that eight hours should constitute a day's work, and that the city government should operate the street railways. The company takes every advantage of the employees they can possibly get.

IRON MOLDERS.—Education, temperance, conservatism, and eight hours for a day's work will, I think, improve the laborer.

PRINTERS.—I do not believe that trade unionism alone will settle the labor question. The struggle must be carried to broader economic grounds.

MARION.

RETAIL CLERKS.—I believe in a perfect organization of labor, not to agitate strikes, as our association does not recognize strikes, but to secure just compensation for work performed.

Organized labor is, as I think, all right in its place, but I don't believe in strikes, and will not uphold them.

GLASS-MAKERS.—With free raw material, and high protection on manufactured articles, we Americans can control the American markets.

EVANSVILLE.

ELECTRIC WORKERS.—I am of the opinion that if labor unions were organized in every trade it would be a great benefit to us.

BLACKSMITHS. Organized labor will some day be at the top of the ladder if workmen will stick together at the polls and select their own men. That is the only way that I can see that organized labor will be benefited in the end.

CARPENTERS.—Thorough organization, in my opinion, would bring about harmony between employer and employe, then we would have no difficulty in shortening the hours of labor and advancing our wages.

I must say that the labor organizations of our city pay more sick benefits than all other benevolent societies, and should be better protected by State legislation, as they are a blessing to both employer and employe.

The laboring people are not represented in proportion to their production, and their ballots have less effective force with capital and professional men than they ought to have. They must organize and educate themselves to promote their needs.

My view of the labor question is that we must go to the ballot box shoulder to shoulder and by our votes turn the rascals out, both Republican and Democrat, and have such legislation enacted as will uplift the millions of toilers of this land. It is my firm conviction that until we take such steps all of our labor will be useless.

BRICKLAYERS.—As the supply is greater than the demand for labor, eight hours should be a day's work, and thus more men would be required to perform that work.

We have gained more by arbitration than we have by strikes. The last four years we have gained eight hours' work for nine hours' pay in thirty-two unions in the United States and Canada.

BONNERS. By a union of labor the aims of all as to shorter hours, say eight or ten hours, and a more reasonable remuneration could be accomplished. Too much attention is paid to the individual rights and the rights of the single branch of workmen, and so the damage by mismanagement works towards the downfall of all organized labor. Do not ask anything out of reason, and be willing to stand by our share of hard times. Always consider the cause of labor first, but do not forget that there are two sides to a question, and that so-called *laboring men* should be managed by reason.

CLOTHES.—All toilers should organize for educational purposes. Convict labor is working a great injury to our trade and making tramps of some of our best workmen.

It is my belief that strikes are a failure and will continue to be such until we learn to strike through the ballot box.

PRINTERS.—In our trade the organization has been of great benefit to the employer as well as to the employe. If a member is sick he receives \$5 if out of work, \$6, and while traveling, 2 cents per mile. At this rate of benefits we can support extra help, called "subs," who are employed by the printers and by the firms, if they so choose.

DOMESTIC LABOR.

DOMESTIC LABOR.

Domestic labor, as a department of wage-earning, has been slowest of all classes in taking an accredited rank. In late years various State bureaus of labor have made investigations for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of the "working girl." None of these investigations have construed the term to include the large and important class of women laborers known as domestics. It may be a combination of reasons has so far excluded household service as a class from the consideration accorded to other kinds of industry. Only recently has woman's labor in whatever line been contemplated from an economic standpoint. Also, it would seem, the majority of people inherit more or less of the tradition that personal service of a menial character carries a degree of inferiority in the serving class, the result of which has been hitherto the denial to that class of "rights" with the full meaning of the word as applied to other classes. Were this our professed social doctrine, any problem concerning the status and relations of domestics would probably be as far removed from discussion as it is in those countries where girls are trained to the work done by their mothers, and where maid, no more than mistress, questions caste distinctions and the subordination of the serving class. Another fact contributing to the tardiness of the commercial recognition of domestic labor is that it is performed in the home. Every other industry is carried on outside. Business and home interests ordinarily suggest very contrasted things, while to the domestic they mean the same. Her gainful occupation is tied up with a complexity of interests so absorbing, and so inseparably connected with a paramount object—the comfort and happiness of a family—that the commercial aspect of her position is often practically forgotten.

It is evidently high time that this useful class of laborers should receive the benefits that flow from a knowledge on the part of the public of the peculiar limitations of their station. On the other hand, there is almost universal complaint of the increasing difficulty of securing competent and reliable domestics. A widespread difficulty of this kind in a commonwealth teeming with prosperous cities in which many families employ domestic labor, is a matter well worth statistical inquiry. No social problem is graver than one which involves the welfare of families. The Bureau of Statistics, therefore, holding that the problem of domestic

labor is properly one of economics, also believing that steps toward any general adjustment of the various difficulties now existing in domestic service must rest in a free community upon the recognition of household labor as, in a sense, a profession—with this view has undertaken to ascertain the actual economic condition of domestic labor in the principal cities of the State.

Eight of the largest cities were deemed a sufficient number into which to carry the investigation, since this number was found to vary in population from 117,000 to 18,000, and to present whatever effects may have been wrought upon domestic labor in the State by immigration, the factory, colored labor, and varied geographical conditions.

To ascertain the facts in regard to every domestic in these comparatively small and homogeneous cities was not desirable. Accurate reports from a small proportion would be sufficient to demonstrate the general conditions surrounding the class. Figures showing the exact number of domestics in each of these cities, to be used as a basis, were sought from the United States census, but were not obtainable. It was therefore decided to adopt a unit of inquiry, based upon the relative populations of the various cities. This unit was to be two reports of domestics for each thousand of the population of the townships in which each city was located, following the figures of the last census. The population of the largest eight cities of the State, according to the census of 1890, is as follows.

Indianapolis	117,328	New Albany	24,156
Evansville	50,756	South Bend	22,858
Fort Wayne	35,393	Richmond	19,643
Terre Haute	31,277	Lafayette	17,766

Accordingly the number of reports to be obtained from each of these cities would be as follows:

Indianapolis	234	New Albany	48
Evansville	102	South Bend	46
Fort Wayne	70	Richmond	40
Terre Haute	62	Lafayette	36

In all, 638 reports would thus be obtained, which, if complete and accurate, were regarded as sufficient to indicate, so far as statistics may, the character and environments of domestic labor in all these cities, while preserving proportionate representation to each. The danger of making a "lopsided" representation of domestic labor in a city by confining the investigation to a few localities was carefully avoided. The agent having the inquiry in charge visited a representative number of houses in their order, in as many different sections of a city as there were in which domestics could be found. In this way the more elegant, the quiet and

the suburban localities were all fairly represented. Individual blanks were used, upon which, to insure accuracy, the agent herself made all entries of fact secured through personal talks with domestics and mistresses. The undertaking of making a house to house canvass, and obtaining reliable information upon a score or more points concerning the personal, industrial and social status of the servant therein, was not over-easy; nevertheless, considered as a whole, the treatment accorded to the agent was highly satisfactory and often cordial. The errand was invariably explained to the mistress first, and in the majority of cases the latter summoned her domestic to make the replies. Frequently interviews of a general character regarding the problem of domestic labor were held with the mistress before the servant was called in, after which, perhaps, the servant gave an account of her experiences in a comprehensive way, which served to illumine the question from her point of view. In some cases the servant only was seen, because of the absence or indifference of the mistress; in other cases where it was found a domestic had been employed steadily in the same family several years and was thoroughly known to the mistress, whose interest in her was evident, only the mistress was interviewed. Of course, among such a number both of mistresses and maids, there were some of the former who protested their servants were too busily occupied to be spared a moment, or that they were not worthy of such consideration; others, who advised their servants against replying upon the assumption that the inquiry was a subtle effort to form a trade union; and there were domestics who refused to answer the questions on the ground that they were no common servants, and others whose answers were evidently unreliable.

These reports were immediately thrown out, as the field was large enough to secure the requisite number of straightforward veracious reports. All in all, the agent was so frequently met as a friendly visitor, whose sole intent was the ascertaining of such facts as could be utilized, when aggregated, for the benefit both of the employer and those employed in home labor, that much of the disagreeable element in the inquiry was forgotten in mutual zest for its success. Very frequent were the expressions on part of housekeepers that if the Bureau could secure facts which would in any degree indicate wherein lay the defect, or some of the defects, to be found in the problem of getting and keeping good domestic help, the service would merit the gratitude of vast numbers of our ill-served households.

The information, which was collected upon individual blanks, appears in aggregated form, in four tables, at the close of this discussion, and under the following heads: Table I, Personal Condition of Domestics; Table II, Parents of Domestics; Table III, Work and Wages of Domestics; and, Table IV, Earnings, Expenses and Savings of Domestics. It was originally designed to carry each individual report through the

series of tables, giving to each one a number, and thus enabling the student to trace her condition by individual responses to the questions throughout the tables, but a necessity for abridging the space and the belief that the discussion of the subject from the data obtained would better meet the requirements of the reader, determined the Bureau to amplify the discussion and omit the tabulated statements which give the reports in detail. For this reason, the aggregates only appear in the tables, which constitute the summaries with which the discussion is closed.

ORIGIN.

Who are our domestics? Are they American or foreign-born girls? And if foreign, what nationality, if any one, is furnishing the chief supply?

Referring to the totals of Table I, for each city in question, the following summary regarding the nativity of domestics is obtained:

CITIES.	Number of Domestics	United States.	Germany	Ireland.	Sweden.	Poland.	England.	Switzerland.	Other Countries.	Total Foreign Born.
Indianapolis	234	186	16	42	1		5	1	8	64
Evansville	102	95	5	1						7
Ft. Wayne	70	48	17				4	2		22
Terre Haute	62	53	3				1			9
New Albany	48	45	1	2						3
South Bend	46	20	8	1	8	5			4	26
Richmond	40	35	3	2						5
Lafayette	36	25	7	2					2	11
Totals	638	487	61	55	9	5	9	3	9	151

From this table it appears that of the 638 domestics seen, 487, or 76 per cent., were native born, and 151, or 24 per cent., were foreign born. Of the latter 61, or 40 per cent., were born in Germany, and 55, or 36 per cent., in Ireland, while no other country furnished directly more than 1 per cent. of the total. In Indianapolis 70 per cent. of the whole number were American born, while German and Irish born constitute 25 per cent. of the remaining 30 per cent. of foreign born girls. In Evansville almost 95 per cent. were native born, the remaining 5 per cent. comprising 5 girls born in Germany, and 1 in Ireland. In Fort Wayne the proportion of native born girls drops to 68 per cent., while girls born in Germany constitute 25 per cent., leaving 7 per cent. divided between English and Swiss. In Terre Haute American born girls rise to 85 per cent., Germany and Ireland sharing the remaining 15 per cent. The proportion of native born in New Albany amounts to 94 per cent., the small remainder being Irish and German. South Bend affords a contrast; here the American born element decends to 43 per cent., Germany and

Sweden each furnish 18 per cent., and Poland 11 per cent., while those born in Canada, Denmark and Hungary amounts to 10 per cent. Richmond shows a proportion of 87 per cent. native born, the remainder being German and Irish. In Lafayette, American born girls comprise 70 per cent. of the number interviewed; 20 per cent. were German born, 5 per cent. Irish, and 5 per cent. born in Holland.

The largest proportion of foreign-born domestics are found in the two cities farthest north of the eight in question, Fort Wayne and South Bend. In the former it is 32 per cent., while in South Bend it reaches 57 per cent. This latter city also affords the greatest variety of nationalities represented in domestic service, no less than seven foreign nationalities being represented among the forty-six domestics visited. In contrast, the two southernmost cities, New Albany and Evansville, were the most conspicuous of the number for the absence of the foreign element. But 6 per cent. of the domestics seen in New Albany were foreign born, and but 5 per cent. of those visited in Evansville. Both Indianapolis and Lafayette appear with 30 per cent. of their domestics foreign born, ranking next to Fort Wayne in this respect, while Terre Haute and Richmond exhibit, respectively, a proportion of 15 and 13 per cent. of foreign born.

One fact still remains to be considered before it is determined whether the American girl still holds sway in domestic labor of the State—the fact of parentage. If it should appear that the majority of parents of these girls were born in foreign countries the character of domestic service, upon the point of nationality, will be entirely changed from that apparent from the consideration of the nativity of the girls only.

From the totals shown by the various cities, in Table II, the nativity of the parents of girls interviewed is shown by countries as follows.

CITIES.	No of Domestics	United States	Germany	Ireland.	Sweden.	Poland	England.	Other Countries.	Total Parents Foreign Born.
Indianapolis	251	206	105	139	2		9	7	262
Evansville	122	84	115	4			1	1	121
Fort Wayne	70	41	82	7			4	6	99
Terre Haute	62	67	86	17				4	57
New Albany	48	60	55	7			4		36
South Bend.	46	24	29	4	16	10	1	8	68
Richmond	40	28	3	16				1	52
Lafayette	46	14	46	16				7	69
Total	638	522	463	210	18	10	19	34	754

From the figures of this table it is seen that of the 1,276 parents of the domestics, 754, or 59 per cent. were foreign born. Of those girls who reported their parents born in the United States a large number bore names distinctly foreign, and usually stated that their grandparents were

foreign born. The 59 per cent. therefore, while representing correct what it assumes to show, does not indicate the full extent to which foreign nationalities have supplanted our own in domestic service.

Taking the cities singly, the highest proportion of foreign-born parents is found in Lafayette, where 82 per cent. of the girls' parents were foreigners. In each of the other cities investigated, the proportion of foreign-born parents of domestics is as follows: In South Bend, 74 per cent.; in Fort Wayne, 71 per cent.; in Richmond, 65 per cent.; in Evansville, 59 per cent.; in Indianapolis, 56 per cent.; in Terre Haute, 46 per cent., and in New Albany, 38 per cent. Thus in six out of eight cities, the parents of domestics are, in the main, foreign, ranging from 82 per cent. in one city to 38 per cent. in another. And in the cities which at first appeared to be the least affected by foreign encroachment, the table of parent nativities reveals a much greater proportion to be foreign. New Albany, which presented but 6 per cent. of foreign-born girls, shows 38 per cent. of foreign-born parents; and Evansville, where foreign-born girls aggregated but 5 per cent. of the number questioned, reveals 59 per cent. of foreign-born parents. While there are no previous statistics upon this subject upon which to base a conclusion that the ranks of domestic labor are rapidly being filled by a foreign supply, to the exclusion of American service, certain figures ascertained by the last census prove of value in determining the point. If it is shown that in the cities under consideration the ratio of foreign domestics to the whole number of domestics be greater than the ratio of the foreign population to the whole population of that city, it will become evident that foreign girls are occupying more than their proportionate number of places as domestics, and are thus acquiring the domain of domestic service to themselves.

The following table shows the percentage of foreign domestics in connection with figures from the last census, showing both total and foreign populations for the eight cities:

CITIES.	Percentage of Domestics of Foreign Birth or Parentage.	Total Population of City	No. of Inhabitants of Foreign Birth or Parentage.	Percentage of Population of Foreign Birth or Parentage.
Lafayette	82	17,766	7,503	
South Bend	74	22,858	12,047	
Ft. Wayne	71	35,393	19,845	
Richmond	65	19,643	5,861	
Evansville	59	50,756	24,082	
Indianapolis	56	117,328	39,283	
Terre Haute	46	31,277	10,470	
New Albany	38	24,156	7,363	

It is shown by these figures that in every city the representation of the foreign element in domestic labor is heavier than the proportion of the foreign element in the city's whole population. For instance, while the population of Lafayette is 44 per cent. of foreign birth or parentage, this element occupies 82 per cent. of the places in household service. Conversely, while Americans number 56 per cent. of the city's total population, American girls fill but 18 per cent. of the ranks of domestics. With the figures of the table before us, it is unnecessary to make further similar comparisons. A glance at the two columns of percentages shows to what extent in each city the presence of foreign domestic labor preponderates over foreign population of the same city.

In the absence of previous figures with which to compare those in the above table, the evidence is conclusive that the daughters of foreign-born parents show a special appetite for domestic labor, and are furnishing the bulk of this kind of labor in this State.

The table showing the nativity of the parents of domestics may be further examined to ascertain what foreign nationalities are furnishing the chief element in household industry. Amplifying the column headed "other countries," the following summary is obtained, showing the representation of various foreign countries among parents of domestics:

Germany.	463	Switzerland	4
Ireland	210	France	4
England.	19	Canada	4
Sweden	18	Hungary	2
Poland.	10	Bohemia	2
Scotland.	9	Denmark	2
Holland	6	Russia	1

This brings out prominently the preponderance of Germans who number a little over three to every two of all other foreign nationalities combined in domestic labor. Of the whole 638 domestics, 36 per cent. had German-born parents. A little less than half this number, or 17 per cent., had Irish-born parents. The representation of all other countries was nothing, England and Sweden sharing, about equally, 3 per cent. of the whole, and 3 per cent. covering the representation of all other countries taken together. These figures are significant of a decided movement that has taken place among the classes supplying domestic labor. Not long since, kitchen service was typically referred to as the "Bridget," because of the preponderance of Irish girls over those of all other foreign nationalities in this occupation. The above figures witness the substitution of "Gretchen" in "Bridget's" place.

Looking finally at the various nationalities represented in kitchen labor, the following table, showing relative representation among domestics, summarizes the situation :

CITIES.	United States.	Germany.	OTHER COUNTRIES.
Fort Wayne . . .	29 per cent.	59 per cent.	12 per cent., divided among Irish, English, Scotch, Swiss and French.
Evansville . . .	41 "	56 "	3 per cent., divided among Irish, English and French.
Lafayette . . .	18 "	50 "	32 per cent. Irish, Hollanders and Scotch.
Richmond . . .	35 "	44 "	21 per cent. Irish and Scotch.
South Bend . . .	26 "	32 "	42 per cent. Swedish, Polish and Irish.
Terre Haute . . .	54 "	29 "	17 per cent., chiefly Irish, Scotch and Bohemians.
New Albany . . .	62 "	26 "	12 per cent. Irish and English.
Indianapolis . . .	44 "	23 "	33 per cent. Irish, Swedish, English, Scotch, Swiss and French.

The second column of this table emphasizes the preponderance of German domestic help, both over native and that of all other countries. Irish are still numerous in domestic labor, the heaviest proportion being 30 per cent. in Indianapolis, the only instance where German labor was equaled by any other, in numbers. Lafayette with 22 per cent., Richmond with 21 per cent., and Terre Haute with 17 per cent. of Irish labor, were the only other cities in which Irish domestic labor was numerically perceptible. English were found in every city except Terre Haute, Richmond and Lafayette, but everywhere in small numbers. Swedish domestics were found only in South Bend, where they measure 17 per cent. of the whole number, and in Indianapolis, where they were few. But one city contained Polish domestics, this was South Bend where Polish amounted to 11 per cent. of the whole number.

The Scotch found engaged in domestic work were very few, those being scattered through Indianapolis, Fort Wayne, Terre Haute, Richmond and Lafayette. Girls of Dutch parentage were found only in Lafayette, where they aggregated 10 per cent. of the whole number. Swiss girls were very few, being found only in Indianapolis and Fort Wayne. Canadian, Hungarian and Danish domestics were found only in South Bend. Of the two remaining nationalities, a very small representation each of Bohemians and Russians was found respectively at Terre Haute and Indianapolis.

The subject of nationality enters into a number of topics in connection with domestics. Nationality is a factor in the consideration of wages, savings, habits and personal relations, which affect the condition of domestics. Further reference to nationality will be reserved for the discussion of these topics.

One further element pertains to the question of origin—that of color. The following statement is furnished by the totals for Table I, in regard to the division of domestics according to color.

CITIES.	No. of Domestics.	WHITE.		COLORED.	
		No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.
New Albany	48	31	65	17	35
Indianapolis	234	168	72	66	28
Evansville	102	79	79	23	21
Richmond	40	34	85	6	15
Terre Haute	62	67	92	5	8
South Bend	46	45	98	1	2
Ft. Wayne	70	70	100	—	—
Lafayette	36	36	100	—	—
Totals	638	520	82	118	18

The number of colored domestics in the State is shown by these figures to be small. The proportion of white to colored is 82 per cent. of the former and 18 per cent. of the latter. Three cities—Ft. Wayne, Lafayette and South Bend—appear practically without colored domestics. On the other hand, Indianapolis and the two cities bordering the Ohio show the largest proportion of colored domestics. Richmond and Terre Haute afford small representations. The question of color in domestic labor is thus confined to the two most southern cities, and the capital, contrary to that of foreigners in domestic labor which, though most felt in northern cities, exerts an influence upon domestic labor throughout the State.

The last point regarding the *personnel* of the domestic class is to notice the numbers of American-born white girls in service. Taking previously found percentages showing proportions of domestics of native parents, and the above percentages showing what part is colored, we learn the extent which native white girls enter domestic labor.

CITIES.	Per Cent. of Domestics of Native Parents.	Per Cent. of Colored Domestics	Per Cent. of White American Domestics.
Terre Haute	54	8	46
Ft. Wayne	29	—	29
New Albany	62	35	27
South Bend	26	2	24
Richmond	35	15	20
Evansville	41	21	20
Lafayette	18	—	18
Indianapolis	44	28	16

The largest proportion of native white domestics is shown to be in Terre Haute, where it still remains less than half the number in service. Ft.

Wayne, where no colored labor is found, shows only 29 per cent. of American white labor. New Albany, in which there was the smallest proportion of foreign labor comes next, with only 27 per cent. native white labor. In all other cities native white domestics fall below one-fourth of the whole. We have seen that but 261 of all domestics visited were of native parents, and that 118 of these were colored; hence, but 143, or less than one-fourth of the whole number of domestics are American white girls. The disappearance of the native white girl from domestic labor seems no longer to be questioned.

REARING.

Home environment must afford valuable testimony as to why girls go into service, and, consequently, what kind of girls enter that employment. Where do our domestics come from? Are they supplied by the city itself, or are they a country product seeking a city market? By reference to the totals of Table I, for all cities showing domestics as reared in city or country, the results may be summarized as follows:

CITIES.	No. Domestics.	REARED IN CITY OR TOWN.		REARED IN COUNTRY.	
		Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
Evansville	102	33	33	69	67
Terre Haute	62	22	35	40	65
New Albany	48	17	35	31	65
Indianapolis	234	90	38	144	62
Fort Wayne	70	30	43	40	57
South Bend	46	2	43	26	57
Richmond	41	24	60	16	40
Lafayette	26	24	67	12	33
Totals.	618	260	40	378	60

Of the whole number of domestics 260, or 40 per cent., were brought up in a city or town, and 378, or 60 per cent., were brought up in the country. On an average, then, to every two city or town girls there are three country girls in domestic labor. But two cities, Richmond and Lafayette, employ a majority of town-bred girls. In Richmond the fact is explained by a peculiarity in the composition of the city's population. A German settlement, once on the outskirts, is now within city limits. While the families comprising this section are generally well-to-do, they have remained a compact German community, whose daughters are still imbued with the German peasant idea of going out to service. It has already been seen that 44 per cent. of Richmond domestics were of this class. In another quarter of the city is a populous Irish section. From this came the 21 per cent. of Irish domestics. These peculiarities explain the urban origin of Richmond domestics. In Lafayette, few of

factories employ women and girls; also, at the time of the investigation, girl-employees of these factories were laid off and many of them were filling the time with housework. What accounts for the rural origin of domestics? Is it nationality? If so, the explanation would be merely the settlement of foreigners in the country. Coupling the statement of each domestic as to where reared, in Table I with that in Table II showing nationality of parents, we ascertain the following as to whether foreign nationality explains the rural origin of domestics.

CITIES.	UNITED STATES.		GERMANY.		IRELAND.		OTHER COUNTRIES.	
	From Country.	From City.	From Country.	From City.	From Country.	From City.	From Country.	From City.
Indianapolis	56	47	30	23	54	16	4	4
Evans, Ind.	20	21	47	11	1	1	1	1
Fort Wayne.	13	7	21	20	3	1	3	2
Terre Haute.	23	10	9	9	7	2	1	1
New Albany	20	10	10	3	1	2	1	2
South Bend	9	3	8	7	1	1	8	9
Richmond.	7	7	4	14	5	3	1	1
Lafayette	1	5	4	14	4	4	3	1
Totals.	149	110	133	101	76	30	20	19

It is not worth while to discuss cities separately in this regard, for in the majority of cases the foot totals are similar to individual cities. From the totals, the following statement may be summed up:

	From Country.	From City.	Percentage From Country.	Percentage From City.
United States	149	110	58	42
Germany	133	101	57	43
Ireland	76	30	71	29
Other Countries	20	19	51	49

Thus it appears that of the domestics of American parentage the proportion coming from the country is almost precisely the same as the proportion of domestics of German parentage coming from the country. Averaging all country domestics of foreign parentage, it appears that 60 per cent are country bred. This is almost the same percentage as that of American domestics who are country bred. Therefore, any explanation of the fact that domestic labor is in the main supplied from the country, can not be found in that the service is mainly foreign.

What are the conditions that impel a large number of girls, irrespective of nationality, to leave presumably healthful farm homes to enter city kitchens in a capacity which at present is held especially irksome?

In the first place, it must be said that the factory has made room for the country girl in city domestic labor. In most of the cities into which the investigation was carried, the remark was almost universal that the factory had swept the kitchen almost clear of city domestics. Six cities contained factories in which hundreds of girls and women were employed, and it was alleged that factories desiring female labor, some distributed posters at kitchen doors, bidding for the servant's place. The employment of female labor in factories thus leaves domestic service open to the next comer. The country girl seeking a place to work found it harder to maintain herself in a city upon factory wages than the girl who lives at home. Thus domestic service furnishes the most available recourse to her.

The next consideration should be paid to the conditions surrounding the girl in her own home. Information in regard to home conditions of domestics investigated, was sought under several heads. What was her father's occupation? Are her parents living? Has she a husband? Is she single or married, and has she children? Aside from these many specific circumstances impelling girls to enter domestic labor were given in course of conversations. According to data furnished by Table II, the occupations of the domestics' fathers are classified as follows:

CITIES						Dealers, Tradesmen, etc.
	No. Domestics.	Laborer.	Farmer.	Mechanic or Manufacturer.	Professional.	
Indianapolis	234	80	83	34	5	1
Evansville	102	33	49	11	3	
Ft. Wayne	70	22	32	11	1	
Terre Haute	62	21	27	11	1	
New Albany	58	21	22	3		
South Bend	46	18	19	6		
Richmond	40	24	6	14		
Lafayette	36	17	4	9	2	
Totals	638	211	242	98	12	2

It is here seen that in all cities the great majority of domestics' fathers are either farmers or laborers. The 242 farmers fall 136 behind the girls who reported themselves from the country. The difference comprised country laborers as teamsters, farm hands, etc., with a small number of country mechanics, a few country dealers, grocers, dairymen, nurserymen, and a few of miscellaneous occupations. Among the farmers, a considerable number were reported as owning their own farms. As a class, the testimony placed them in considerably better circumstances than any other class. Poverty was rarely alleged by a

daughter as it frequently was by daughters of laborers or mechanics to be the cause of their undertaking housework. Of the 98 fathers classed mechanics or manufacturers, the latter were such only in a small way, and were not employers. Professional fathers included one teacher, four ministers, three physicians, two musicians, and two surgeons, the majority of these being foreign born. The dealer and clerk class comprises merchants, milkmen, salt dealers, cigar dealers, brokers, book-keepers, salesmen, nurserymen, grocers, shoe dealers, owner of a stone quarry, florists and drummers. The miscellaneous were a sailor, sea captain, a soldier, engineers, firemen, a court registrar, city assessor, foreman in a wholesale drug house, tailors, overseer in jail, bakers and barbers. Among these classes, evidently the earnings of fathers must generally be moderate. Of the whole number of girls, about one-fourth disclaimed being forced into domestic work by the actual poverty of their father. It is of interest to know how many fathers and mothers of the girls were living. Data in Table II furnishes the following statement:

CITIES.	Number of Domestics.	Both Living.	Father Living.	Mother Living.	Both Dead.	Total With One or Two Par- ents Living.
Indianapolis	234	96	38	54	56	178
Evansville	102	36	12	23	31	71
Fort Wayne	70	38	8	10	14	56
Terre Haute	62	25	9	16	12	50
New Albany	48	17	8	6	17	31
South Bend	46	30	5	6	5	41
Richmond	40	14	8	9	9	31
Lafayette	36	13	7	7	9	27
Totals	638	259	95	131	153	485
Proportionate totals (per cents.)	100	41	15	20	24	76

Here it is seen that 485, or over three-fourths of the domestics, have one or both parents living, while 153, or less than one-fourth, are actual orphans. Orphanage, then, plays an appreciable, but minor part, in sending girls to kitchen labor. It is significant that the largest single percentage is 41, representing the proportion of girls with both parents living. Those with either parent living aggregate 35 per cent. It is evident that the great majority of domestics do not enter service through lack of home ties, so far as existence of parents goes.

Before determining the practical advantage to domestics of this large percentage of living parents, another point deserves inquiry. How many domestics have homes? Some orphan girls were found claiming a sister's or an aunt's home, thus diminishing the number of those presumably homeless. A girl having any home open to her as a refuge in time of need was counted as having a home. Thus the number is greater

than if confined to family homes. The following shows the condition of domestics with reference to a home in the above sense:

CITIES.	Number of Domestics	Has Home.	Has None
Indianapolis	234	105	129
Evansville	102	64	38
Fort Wayne	70	46	24
Terre Haute	62	34	28
New Albany	44	21	23
South Bend	48	22	26
Richmond	41	31	10
Lafayette	36	23	13
Totals	634	346	288
Proportion of totals (per cents)	100	54	46

It is seen by comparing these figures with those shown of parents living, that in every city but one the number of girls whose parents are living exceeds considerably the number of those who have homes. Richmond, a city in which other encouraging conditions have already been referred to, shows 31 girls having one or both parents living, and precisely that number of girls who have homes. The two facts point out strongly the healthy condition of the home from which the Richmond domestic comes. On the other hand the evidence is strong that there must be in other cities a large number of homeless domestics with living parents. In order that this conclusion may not seem unduly assumed, a comparison of the statements made by each domestic as to whether she had a home, and whether her parents were living, shown in Table I, now made with the following results:

CITIES.	No. Domestics with One or Both Parents Living	No. Homeless Do- mestics with Both Parents Living	No. Homeless Do- mestics with Father Living.	No. Homeless Do- mestics with Mother Living	Total No. Home- less Domestics with One or Both Parents Living
Indianapolis	178	29	23	27	277
Evansville	71	6	4	2	84
Fl. Wayne	56	3	5	4	68
Terre Haute	56	6	4	1	67
New Albany	31	5	4	3	43
South Bend	41	12	4	3	60
Richmond	31	1	3	1	36
Lafayette	27	5	1	1	34
Totals	485	67	48	48	648

The two columns of totals in this table put into forcible expression the fact that parents living do not presuppose the conclusion that a domestic has a home because of that has behind her the support, either moral or financial.

which a home insures. It is shown that 163, or one-third, of the 485 domestics with fathers or mothers, or both, living, still claim to be homeless. The number of girls with parents living, but no homes, is greater than the number of orphans. One reservation is to be made regarding this class. In two cities, Indianapolis and South Bend, a large number of girls coming under this head were foreign born, and had left their parents in their birthplace. The fact remains that for practical purposes these girls have no homes. The tendency of such a situation in regard to labor of such dependent character as domestic service is apparent. To arrive at the whole number of girls engaged in this kind of employment who are without the protection of a parental home, the number of girls with parents, but no homes, or 163, should be added to the number of orphans, 153, making 316, or about 50 per cent. of the whole number of domestics.

It is seen by above figures that the proportion of those who have some kind of homes exceeds that of those who have homes in their own families by 4 per cent. This 4 per cent. then represents the proportion of the whole, comprised by those who have homes among relatives or friends. The situation may be summed up in a word: While 76 per cent. of domestics have one or both parents living, but 54 per cent. have a home of any kind, and but 50 per cent. a natural home with parents. While immigration of girls who have left parents in Europe accounts for a part of the situation, a great majority of such cases are those of girls who live in or near the city in which they work. It may be questioned whether domestics with parents but without homes are mainly country or city bred girls.

Comparing the tabulated statements of Table I with those in Table II, bearing upon the point, the fact is shown:

CITIES.	HOMELESS GIRLS WITH PARENTS LIVING, FROM—	
	City.	County.
Indianapolis	24	45
Evansville	3	9
Fort Wayne	1	11
Terre Haute	5	12
New Albany	7	5
South Bend	8	11
Richmond	2	3
Lafayette	5	2
Totals	66	98

or four hard working months. Wages of these girls were ordinarily taken by their parents except so much as was deemed sufficient for clothing. Many of these girls said they preferred city kitchen work to that of the farm if they could enjoy their wages, but claimed to be working in obedience to their parents' commands. Another class of country girls claimed that kitchen labor, besides being lighter than that at home, afforded wages. Many said that farmer fathers were unwilling to clothe daughters well, no matter how hard the latter might work, and that an allowance of pin money was unheard of in their homes.

These statements were made so generally by farm girls they are not localized. Besides these causes, and others, such as poverty, orphanage, etc., certain specific causes were given by the girls in private conversations, revealing individual incentives, which may be summarized. Each statement was made in substance by more than one girl unless indicated to have been made by but one:

Indianapolis.—Father invalid; daughter must help support him.—Mother dead; girl deserted by father and reared by aunt until 15, when began to work.—Orphan; had been dress-maker but with work uncertain and rent and board to pay, had fallen back on housework as more secure.—Husband out of work several months. Father owns farm, but girl is paid nothing for work at home and is fond of good clothes.—Husband in penitentiary for stealing (1).—Father lives on rent of houses; daughter wants to be independent (1).—Husband drunkard.—Father owns farm; girls must work out for clothes and at home during summer.—Girl tried factory work; likes domestic work better, with good mistress (1).—Father out of work; large family. Has step-mother; father deserted girl.—Wife working out to help husband buy home (1).—Widow, must support her child.—Works to pay her mother's rent.—Waiter at restaurant, earning money to pay expenses at commercial school (1).—Husband died, left no means.—Three sisters working out to help purchase father a home. Step-father refused to support girl, 7 years old (1).—Widow, paying for house (1).—From consumptive family; laying up what she can for sickness (1). Works out to keep two nieces in school (1).—Large family, mother dead; eldest must help support younger children.—Woman lived 25 years at house of cousin as housekeeper, expecting promised legacy from cousin; cousin died suddenly, left nothing for woman (1).—Girl had child; would not remain at father's home.

Evansville. Put out to work by parents, has to go home summers.—Has step father; lost health from working in cigar factory.—Husband out of work; must support child.—Father well off, but girl must work at home on farm when at home.—Had trouble with step-mother. Fond of good clothes; parents separated (1).—Wants to be her own "boss."—Father a saloon keeper; didn't want to support her (1).—Working

to lay up money.—Step-mother; father makes girls of first wife to support children of second wife (1).—Was clerk and factory girl before out of work.—Was shroud-maker in coffin factory; injured herself too constant running machine (1).—Father lost farm; old, and must help him (1).—Widow, worked out since husband died.—Step-mother and large family.—Girl has teacher's license; no school must help mother (1).—Step-father refused to keep girl, 16 years old, said she was "old enough and strong enough to work for herself" (1).

Pt. Wayne. Girl and brother the only support of old parents in Switzerland (1).—Girl has to work out and send wages to parents on farm.—Father very old; out of work.—Step-mother drove girl away.—Widow with child; must pay its board.—Father dead; mother dependent on children.

Terre Haute. Husband a gambler and doesn't support her (1).—Divorced from husband; has child.—Father well off, farmer; girl has no ambition but desire for good clothes.—Father a paralytic; requires girl's help.—Woman once wife of prosperous man; contracted drinking habit; husband got divorce and woman sought domestic employment (1).—Had step-mother; father gave away first wife's children when very young; girl worked all childhood for board in farmer's family (1).—Woman 42 years old; parted from husband because of abuse after leaving family; domestic work only resort (1).—Was saleswoman; out of work. Paying for lot bought for \$190 (1).—Husband morphine eater became unable to support her (1).—Worked out since father remarried.—Worked in factory; out of work.—Husband deserted wife and children (mistress called him scoundrel).—Husband got sick, went home; child sickened and died; woman must work to pay debts contracted during child's sickness.

New Albany. Girl feels she should help herself though family would like her to remain home (1).—Two German girls gave all money to parents till 22 years old; now want to make some for themselves.—Husband drank, got into debt, and ran away; left wife to support two children (1).

Girl taught school in country; mother died and girl came to sister's city; couldn't get school, so worked out (1).—Girl wove carpets at home got out of work (1).—Large family, father owns farm, but girls must work out for clothes.—Worked in hosiery mills; work not steady, so had to pay board and for washing; couldn't make expenses.—Factory girl; factory shut down and father got out of work; woman and husband employed by family by year; find it surer support than depends on husband's wages (1).—Father murdered; girl must assist mother (1).—Had step-mother; girl couldn't get along with her; girl had kept house for brother; brother lost work.—Girl was dress-maker; friend died and family got her to come keep house for them (1).—Father hopeless invalid (1).—Parents placed her at work; must send money to them.

South Bend. Girl brought up to work; never anticipated anything else.—Paying for lot bought at \$300.—Girl 14 years old; came from Hungary, earning money to send for others of family. Father owns hat and shoe store (Polish); sent girls to work.—Father farmer; gave daughter small farm; daughter earning means to improve it (1).—Parents separated, daughter helps mother. Paying for property.—Father and mother separated; thriftless brothers stayed home as long as girl would keep house; girl works out and helps mother (1).—Girl had to work out to pay for brother's sickness and funeral expenses and help mother (1).—Girl fond of dress.

Richmond. Girl helping pay for home; colored (1).—Step-father refused to support wife's children.—Girl finds working place more like home than own home is.—Girls helped parents buy home; now laying up money.—Girl unmarried and has child, left home to support it.—Woman worked out many years; has saved means; does not know anything but to work (1).

Lafayette. Step-father; girl high tempered; could not get along at home.—Woman lost father in war, and worked all childhood without pay, life spent at housework.—Parents dead; two older girls worked out.—Third could keep house at home and keep younger children together.—Father old and very poor, girl must help him.

These various motives for entering domestic employment which were given in private conversations by a majority of the domestics investigated may be summarized into a few classes which have been seen to prevail in most of the cities under discussion.

Large family which father is not able to support.—Having one or more members of family dependent.—Placed out to work by parents to earn clothes.—Working out in order to dress better than otherwise able.—Because of family trouble in connection with step parents.—Husbands out of work, or drunkards, or worthless.—Failure in some other employment previously followed.—Paying for property, or ambitious to lay away competence.—Having begun to drudge when child, and accustomed to nothing else.—Disgrace and want.

This array of conditions, two or more of which were frequently found true of one girl, and which were given by domestics themselves as the actual causes of their presence in domestic labor is not encouraging. Out of the ten classes of reasons given, eight reveal the harsh voice of necessity, which knows no choice. Those engaging in domestic work for either of the other two reasons, whether to dress nicely or to lay up money and buy a home because of self dependent spirit, may be presumed to make efficient, trustworthy domestics. While these same qualities may be found in others they can not be so confidently assumed. Thus it appears that four-fifths of the reasons for which girls enter domestic

labor are not such as would guarantee any adaptability or desirable qualities in those obeying them. It is scarcely necessary to state that those responding to these calls are in the vast majority of the service. It is not to be inferred that any manual labor is held as an object of ambition. However, when it is accepted that labor must be performed by the majority, it augurs better for any class of labor that those pursuing it should, in some manner choose it, rather than find themselves launched into it primarily because of a repulsion from previous calamitous conditions. No less disadvantageous is this situation when viewed from the standpoint of the domestic. The more dependent any class of labor finds itself to be more exposed and liable is it to encroachments upon its rights by the employer. We have seen that 50 per cent. of the girls had no resource whatever to fall back upon by way of home or shelter if dismissed from a position; and the above given reasons indicate that many who claim their homes are more a support to their families than their families are to them; hence the evils to which a largely dependent class are subject, are a menace to domestic labor. Data of the next division of the subject will more fully illustrate some of the evils alluded to.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITION.

I. WORK.

The following table comprising part of the totals for Table III, shows the initial industrial facts, regarding places of employment, kinds of work done, and average wages paid:

CITIES.	Number of Domestics.	PLACE EMPLOYED.					CAPACITY.						Average Wages.
		Private Family.	Boarding- house.	Hotel.	Restau- rant.	General House- work.	Cook.	Second Girl.	Waitress.	Chamber- maid.	Nurse.	Dish- washer.	
Indianapolis	234	202	21	8	3	120	61	26	8	5	10	4	\$1.03
Evansville	102	94	4	2		60	24	14		1	2	1	2.53
Fort Wayne	70	66	3	1		54	7	6	2	1			2.45
Terre Haute	62	59	2			30	6	2			2		2.55
New Albany	48	47	1			30	11	3	2	1			2.47
South Bend	48	44	1	1		38	5	1		2			2.77
Richmond	40	39	1			28	5	4			2	1	2.45
Lafayette	36	36				27	6	3					2.66
Totals	638	589	34	12	3	407	127	59	12	10	17	6	\$2.54

The small number of domestics seen in other abodes, than private families, was accidental; yet owing to the fact that regulations and conditions applying to service in public houses are much more uniform than in private families, a small number of such reports are sufficient for statistical purposes. Restaurant girls were so few as not to warrant inquiry. In cities outside of Indianapolis, a woman serving in a restaurant was usually part or whole owner. The main purpose of the inquiry pertained to family service, of which 589 reports were obtained. The main body of servants are seen to be included in three classes, those in general housework, cooks and second girls; roughly, seven girls were found in general housework to two cooks and each second girl. All but three of 407 girls doing general housework were in private families. Of 127 cooks, 110 were found in private families, the remaining seventeen being found in boarding houses. Of fifty-nine second girls, all but nine were in families, the latter in boarding houses. But four of twelve waitresses were in family service, one being in Indianapolis and Fort Wayne each, and two in New Albany. The majority were in boarding houses and restaurants. Four chambermaids were found in families respectively in Indianapolis, Fort Wayne, New Albany and South Bend. The other six were in hotels. Nurses were few. Dishwashers were found only in hotels and boarding houses. Thus in family service the numbers and range of capacity are 404 in general housework, 110 cooks, fifty second girls seventeen nurses, four waitresses, and four chambermaids. General family housework was the occupation of 63 per cent. of all domestics. What is the average work of the domestic doing general housework? And how does it compare with that of other classes of servants? Consulting the statements of domestics in Table III as to their being assisted by other domestics, the number of each class of servants so assisted is shown.

CITIES.	IN GENERAL HOUSEW'K.		COOKS.		SECOND GIRLS		WAITRESSES.		CHAMBER MAIDS		NURSES	
	Number.	No. Assisted by Other servants.	Number.	No. Assisted by Other servants.	Number.	No. Assisted by Other servants.	Number.	No. Assisted by Other servants.	Number.	No. Assisted by Other servants.	Number.	No. Assisted by Other servants.
Indianapolis	119	7	50	33	21	21	1	1	1	1	10	8
Bradley	59		23	17	12	12					2	1
Fort Wayne	54	3	5	3	5	5	1	1	1	1		
Terre Haute	50	1	6	3	1	1					2	2
New Albany	29		11	8	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1
South Bend	33	1	4	1	1	1			1	1		
Richmond	28		5	1	4	4					2	1
Lafayette	27	3	6	3	3	3						
Totals	507	15	110	75	50	50	4	4	4	4	17	13

indicate the numbers of each class of private family servants who were doing partly or entirely the family laundry:

CITIES.	NUMBER IN GEN. HSW'K DOING		COOKS DOING		SECOND GIRLS DOING		WAITRESSES DOING		NURSES DOING	
	Wash. and Ironing.	Ironing.	Wash. and Ironing.	Ironing.	Wash. and Ironing.	Ironing.	Wash and Ironing.	Ironing.	Wash and Ironing.	Ironing.
Indianapolis	78	12	23	8	7	3	1		1	1
Evansville	43	1	13	4	12	1				
Pt. Wayne	47	3	3		2					
Terre Haute	35	3	5	1						1
New Albany	17	6	4	1	1	1		1		
South Bend	28	5	2	1						
Richmond	12	8	1		1					
Lafayette	24		4	1						
Totals	284	38	55	16	12	6	1	1	1	2

It appears here that of 404 girls in general housework, 284 do both the family washing and ironing and 38 the ironing only, making 322, or 80 per cent. of general family servants who do all or part of the family laundry. Of the remaining 185 girls found in families, classed as cooks, second girls, etc., 69 do both washing and ironing and 25 ironing, making 94, or 50 per cent. of all these classes combined who do all or part of the laundry. That is, 80 per cent. of the servants found working in families without help or other domestics were also doing family washing and ironing, while but 50 per cent. of those domestics found by twos or larger numbers were doing the washing and ironing. The totals signify that in all, but 416 of the 589 family servants do laundry. It is not, however, to be inferred that the families in which the remaining 173 girls were employed sent out their laundry. In case of the 82 general house servants and 39 cooks who did no laundry this was true. About one-tenth the families in which all servants were employed sent out all the laundry, or at least the washing. Generally the domestic doing general housework did the cooking for the family. We have seen that four-fifths of them also did family laundry work, and, as the name implies, they were, as a class, required to do other duties outside the kitchen. The size of the family was, eight times out of ten, the same as that for which two or more servants worked. On the other hand, the cook had no general duties, and but little over half the number were required to wash and iron.

In the course of the inquiry, general house servants were asked to define their work. While in details the answers differed endlessly, in its main lines general housework was defined as including all kitchen and dining-room work, scrubbing floors, porches and steps, scouring windows, and sweeping upstairs or downstairs, or both, once a week. The variations to which these duties were subject were of course numerous. Usually,

a mistress having but one servant retained much more oversight and direction of kitchen affairs than one employing two servants; often she relieved the servant of the midday cooking and dishwashing on wash days. While some girls of this class complained of being overworked, the majority declared they were not, and that there were but few days but that there was an hour or two at some period before evening in which they might rest or follow their own pleasure. The majority of servants had to be up in the morning by a quarter to six o'clock; many said they were obliged every morning to rise at half-past five. These were mostly domestics who roomed outside the house in which they worked. The routine of work for house servants usually assigned two days for washing and ironing; on another day came scrubbing of steps, windows, porches or floors; one day was given to polishing silver and other ware, and to overhauling cupboards, pantries, closets, etc.; one to sweeping and dusting; and Saturday to baking and preparing for Sunday. While the order of these duties might vary, general housework included and signified a place for each. It became evident, however, in the investigation, that the same general description of domestic labor often answered places differing as much in laboriousness as possible. In Richmond, for instance, a servant was seen who said that work hard as she might there was always something else which her mistress directed her to do. In the next house a servant, working for a family of the same size, said that through mutual management of her mistress and herself, she ordinarily had leisure every afternoon, and found that thorough housework did not necessitate a servant's constant labor. The two cases happening to exist side by side, illustrated the elasticity of the term "general housework," and the contrast effected in the condition of two house servants by differing methods of housekeeping.

Peculiar views were expressed by some mistresses regarding what should be exacted of a house servant. One woman said her experience had taught her that a domestic was better contented if kept very busy. She had sometimes required tinware to be polished for the sole purpose of keeping her domestic busy, with this object in view. Another woman declared that she had bought the time of her servant, and it was therefore hers, to fill entirely as she chose; her husband valued employes according to their willingness to do anything he might require. Domestic service was to be similarly regarded. No pains were taken to learn what views mistresses generally held of the nature of the service they employed, the above expressions being volunteered in course of conversations with the agent. An unconscious but vigorous rejoinder to the first was made by a considerable number of servants. One said that even on washdays, if her mistress heard her go up to her room in the afternoon, she would be called back and reminded of some duty that might well be

Another said she was losing all energy; that it had once been a matter of pride with her to see how quickly she could dispatch her work and still leave no ground for criticism; but that under so many mistresses there was no such thing as getting through, though a servant might work hard. She was beginning to move very leisurely, and save wearing out. Another complained of a mistress who would command her peremptorily to do some unusual thing if she were found resting in her room when there was a gap in the work. While many criticisms were made by servants concerning the exactions of mistresses whose fairness could not be determined, those above quoted came from servants pronounced reliable by present or former mistresses. To sum up those expressions which appeared backed by honest convictions, it was not, as a general thing, the heavy character of housework at which the burden of complaint was directed, but capricious exactions to which many claimed to be subject. One domestic said her mistress was liable any evening to require her attendance in the bedroom to perform the duties of a nurse. Another said she was subject to being called upon to make the fire in the young men's room, which was particularly distasteful. The chief complaints regarding too heavy work came from those cities using soft coal. In these cities servants often claimed they had suffered injury to their health by having to kneel upon cold stone steps to scour them. Quite a number were found occupied in this way by the agent during the month of January.

It was also a frequent complaint of servants that other parts of the house were completely and even lavishly furnished before the kitchen came in for its proper share of attention. A domestic who was spoken of highly by her mistress claimed to have left a luxurious appearing home on the ground that the kitchen utensils were so insufficient and poor she would not endure it. A considerable number also claimed that in the average home less attention is paid to convenience in kitchen appointments than in any other part of the house. It was sometimes asserted that the labor of getting a meal was doubled by ill-arranged kitchens and other adjuncts. Servants occasionally spoke appreciatively of having well-arranged and well-furnished kitchens in which to work. On the other hand, a kitchen was complained of to which a servant had to carry coal fifty feet, water twenty feet, and enter the cellar only from a porch outside of the dining-room. Another girl said she had found a kitchen stove lid broken in two, which had to be handled in two pieces, her mistress refusing to replace it because broken by a previous servant.

Many mistresses seen exhibited a lively interest in any changes that would lighten the labor performed by servants. It was a general opinion among these women that servants began domestic labor when wholly incompetent, and that unless they happened to fall into the hands of a

competent housekeeper, who trained them in methods of managing, the majority became habituated in unsystematic plodding, which rendered simple housework laborious drudgery. Women of this class frequently made the assertion that they could do, and had done, the same as their servants were doing in much less time. A lady in Evansville, she had Sunday morning breakfast at 7 o'clock in order that her son might attend early service; but that, with nothing more to do than away breakfast dishes, the latter was unable to get through in time for 9 o'clock service.

Marked differences were observed between the labor of the general house servant and that of a cook. The former might be called upon to do almost anything occurring in household economy, the duties of the latter never extended beyond the kitchen, and here her authority was much greater than that of the house servant at any time. Many expressed a preference for the position of cook, and were hindered in securing such a position only by the small extent to which such positions were to be had. It was frequently asserted that families employing cooks do not, therefore, demand an accomplished preparer of delicacies; but that the cook most in demand was one who could prepare simple and staple dishes appetizingly, and whose cookery could be relied upon without the assistance or direction of the mistress. Of the cooks found among private family servants, 38 per cent. did not do washing nor ironing. That is, of the families employing cooks 38 per cent. have the laundry done by regular laundresses. The position of cook in such a family, other things being equal, can not be considered one of hardship. It was marked that where two or more servants were employed, the one having most authority and independence was the cook.

The work of the second girl was frequently commented upon by the mistress as less desirable than that of cook. In most families employing a second girl, the latter's duties included care of children at certain portions of the day. A large number of homes were seen in which there were hardwood or inlaid floors. These floors must be attended to in order to be kept in good condition, a labor declared by second girls to be heavier than average cooking. The shade of distinction in authority, also, between cook and second girl, appeared to be a source of friction, telling more unpleasantly upon the second girl than the cook. The routine of chamber work, floor polishing, dining-room duties, front door bell attendance, care of children and partial subserviency to the mistress completed a class of labor apparently more irksome than that of the cook. Of the second girls found among 589 family servants, 14 per cent. were employed in such work.

Many mistresses professed dislike for the position of second girl. It was often

two friends would waste a great deal of time in unseasonable recreation and frequently combine to do the work as leisurely as they pleased; while two servants not at first friends rarely became so, but were more likely to subject the family to the annoyance of having servants at war. Apparently the labor of the general house servant is more varied and heavier than that of other classes of domestics. It is to be remembered that families which employ two or more servants usually do more entertaining than those with but one. This fact, with the greater responsibility of a domestic employed as cook, lessens the contrast between different positions. Chambermaids were so few as to be exceptional in household service, the few girls found in that capacity having served long and become somewhat incorporated into the families in which they were found. Nurses were not many, as a certain portion of the care of children was frequently found to be the second girl's duty, already added to. The nurse was usually a girl too young to undertake heavy housework and still under the necessity of exerting herself for a livelihood. Many women expressed the opinion that young girls made the best nurses because they entered into children's games with children's enjoyment; also, that little girls were more apt to look after children sympathetically than some older persons. The majority of nurse girls were little girls who apparently found in their duties an element of home life which well fitted their immature condition.

It has been stated that in boarding houses, regulations regarding both work and wages were much more fixed and uniform than in private families. The following table, compiled from Table III, shows the character of boarding-house service:

CITIES.	CAPACITY						No. Doing Laundry		Total No. in Family.	Total No. Other Domestic	Average Size Family Worked For By One Domestic	Average Wages.
	Cooks.	Second Girl.	Waitresses	Dishwashers	General.	Chamber.	Washing and Ironing.	None.				
Indianapolis	11	5	3	2			8	13	426	24	9.2	\$3.00
Evansville	1	2			1		1	3	63	4	8	2.69
Wayne	2	1					1	2	50	4	8.5	2.33
Greensburg	2	1						3	49	3	8.2	2.50
Ellettsburg	1				1		1	1	8		8	2.50
Richmond	1			1		1	1	2	40	2	10	3.00
Totals	17	9	3	3	2	1	12	23	667	35		
Averages											9	\$2.57

It is here seen that of the 35 girls found in boarding houses, 17, or about one-half, were cooks, while the relative numbers of other classes

were small. Of the whole 35, but 12 were found doing washing and ironing for the landlady, of whom half were cooks, and the other half, scattered among the remaining classes, showing that about an equal proportion of all these classes did laundry work. All girls seen in boarding houses were assisted by other domestics, excepting four in Indianapolis and one each in New Albany and Richmond. Thus, to find the average number worked for by each, in any city, the total number found in boarding-house families would have to be divided by the sum of domestics seen, and those assisting them. By this means the average number of persons worked for by each is shown to range from 8 to 10, a considerably larger number than the average private servant worked for. It is to be remembered, however, that most boarding-house landladies work, and this assistance would materially reduce the number worked for by one domestic. The average wages paid help in boarding houses which, for all cities, is \$2.57 per week, is also seen to fall below the average paid domestics in private families, which was \$2.65.

Nevertheless, on the whole, less complaint was heard from boarding-house servants than from family servants. It was noticed that domestics of this class were usually confined strictly to a particular kind and a fixed amount of work, for which each was responsible, and which, when done, left her free. For that reason, many servants professed a preference for boarding-house work, although it was said to involve more actual labor than family work.

Much the same feeling was expressed by girls working in hotels. Here girls were found only in the capacity of chambermaids, dishwashers and waitresses. In each of these kinds of labor there was the feature of a calculable amount. One chambermaid, whose duty was to do the chamber work for twenty-four rooms, said that the whole number were rarely used at once, but each morning she knew what her work for that day would amount to, and was usually through by early afternoon. A dishwasher in the same hotel said that disagreeable as dishwashing was, she was able to do it and have two hours in the forenoon and two in the afternoon free. Both these girls received \$3 per week, and said they would prefer to keep such positions rather than entering the varied and variable labor of family service.

The question of a regular portion of time allowed to a domestic as her own was found to play an important part, not only as bearing upon the industrial condition of the servant, by means of contributing to the unsettled condition of service, but through its connection with this social problem of domestics. At this point we are chiefly concerned with the relation which the time allowed to a servant bears to her daily work.

Consulting Table IV, the columns headed "Time Allowed During Week Days for Recreation" afford the following information:

CITIES.	No. Domestic.	No. Allowed Afternoon and One or More Evenings.	No. Allowed Any Time when Done.	No. Allowed No Regular Time.
Indianapolis	234	203	16	15
Evansville.	102	82	15	5
Ft. Wayne.	70	51	3	6
Terre Haute.	82	46	13	3
New Albany.	48	31	14	3
South Bend	46	23	19	4
Richmond	40	26	13	1
Lafayette	36	11	23	2
Total.	638	483	116	39
Number in boarding houses, hotels and restaurants.	49	29	13	7
Number in private families.	589	454	103	32

Here we see that 454, or 77 per cent., of the 589 girls working in private families are given one afternoon and one or more evenings during the week which they may call their own. Thirty two, or 5 per cent., have no time which they can count upon as their own, and 103, or 18 per cent., are allowed to go out at will whenever their work is done. In all, 82 per cent. of all family domestics have either one afternoon or none during week days free. These figures are very significant. The fact that such a contrariety in the matter of settling upon the proper amount of recreation time due to a servant is itself a source of trouble. If the wage column be compared with the columns showing what time off is allowed, it will be seen that these differences are not perceptible in the wages. The difficulty is illustrated by a situation noticed in Ft. Wayne. One lady said she allowed her servant one afternoon and usually three evenings a week for her own. Her next neighbor allowed her servant to go any afternoon she chose when through with her work; learning of it the first mentioned servant made the same demand. It was consented to for a week, and at the end of the time the servant was slighting her work so, in order to be off, the mistress withdrew the privilege and shortly after lost her girl. The neighbor referred to claimed her experience had been that, so far as work was concerned, a servant was more energetic and well disposed toward her work when allowed any time she might make by briskness and systematic management; that a girl, knowing she could not go out if so disposed, even when entirely through, became slattern and lazy, dragging through the day in a disheartened and disheartening way. It was claimed by other women that the effect of the second mistress' treatment was to spoil all the servants in the neighborhood. Thus the few who gave servants the privilege of going out at any time when done work was a source of complaint in several cities. In South Bend, Richmond, Lafayette and New Albany, the proportion of those allowed

to go whenever done was considerably greater than in the four other cities, in Lafayette being double those allowed only one afternoon.

The proportion of the class allowed but one afternoon is shown to be the smallest in Indianapolis and Fort Wayne, where the system of allowing a servant any time off when unoccupied is very little practiced.

In some cities, especially Richmond, there seems to be considerable feeling among mistresses regarding the two methods of rating with girls. Some mistresses claimed that a valuable part of a domestics service consisted in waiting upon the front door of afternoons, which precluded her going out. The assertion among this class was also frequently heard, that no compromise could easily be effected. Servants allowed the privilege of going out one week would claim it the next as a right, regardless of some emergency making it inconvenient at the time. One lady claimed she had conceded to her servant the privilege of going out any afternoon, but had found her servant as loth, when asked one evening to keep the children, as if she had been hardly tasked. The majority of women spoken to on the subject said they maintained a rigid rule, as irregular concessions caused more disturbance than good. On the other hand, apparently, the best mutual feeling existed between mistress and servant where the privilege was more liberally granted; and mutual good will is an important factor in running domestic machinery to best advantage. One lady in Richmond complained that it should be thought hard she kept her servant within call five days, when every afternoon the latter might lie down or sew or read, one or two hours. On the other hand it was asserted the Quaker influence in the city is at work prompting the demand for larger privileges on the part of domestics.

A number of servants who enjoyed the privilege of going and coming as the discharge of their work allowed, were spoken to on the subject of being limited to one afternoon. One said the worst phase of it was not the additional work entailed, but that the necessity of remaining five consecutive days in the back part of a house, usually the least cheerful, cut off from seeing or hearing anything enlivening, doubled the hardship of domestic service. Another said that since she had worked for a mistress who allowed her to go home afternoons, if she were through her work, she had so much more life and energy, she would never submit to being cut down to one afternoon out. Another said she never accepted a place without permission being given for her to make frequent trips home. She and two sisters were supporting orphan sisters and brothers in their own home, which required her to run home very often. Another who enjoyed the same privilege, said girls were getting to compare domestic service to shop work which, though requiring the whole of six days, was very different from housework in regard to confinement; the shop girl had a morning walk or ride to her work, and

was through at 6 o'clock in the evening, while a domestic was confined under the same roof from dawn till bed time, with no chance of out door diversion, unless allowed to go out as the opportunity offered. Sunday, which to a shop girl meant an entire day free from work, to a servant meant at most, only a half day.

It became clear during the investigation that whether the arguments for allowing a servant one afternoon or more than one be the stronger, the custom should be as nearly uniform among all domestic employes of a given class in a city as possible. Among a variety of customs of mistresses, servants respect only the one best suiting them, and if some women concede this they claim a grievance against mistresses who refuse to make an equal concession.

Those domestics who reported having no time off were distinctive as an unfortunate class. The majority of the 39 were colored; some were life-long drudges, so used to constant toil they exhibited no particular discontent with their lot. It also appeared that this class were generally the most ignorant, 7 of the 15 in Indianapolis who were given no afternoon off being unable to read or write. This class as a result were the least capable of asserting and maintaining their rights.

While in private families domestics allowed to claim more than one afternoon a week are only one-fourth those given but one afternoon, in the public houses visited those allowed to go when done were about one-half those restricted to a single afternoon. No marked differences in this respect were to be observed among the several classes of family domestics, nor did the conceding of the larger privilege effect any diminution in the wages paid to servants.

II. WAGES.

How are domestics paid? We have seen that differences in work were distinguishable among the various classes of domestics, and that some positions, according to servants' accounts, were more desirable than others, and that customs among mistresses regarding servants' privileges differed. Are these differences equalized by wages? Allowing demand and supply to be steady, is there a constant relation between relative values of services and the wages paid? Analyzing the wage column of Table III, we find the range of wages, numbers of domestics receiving each wage, and the average wages to be as follows:

WEEKLY SCALE OF WAGES.	No. Do- mestics	\$7.00	\$6.00	\$5.00	\$4.50	\$4.00	\$3.50	\$3.00	\$2.50	\$2.00	\$1.75 to 1.50	Average
Indianapolis . . .	234	1	1	3	4	25	42	86	37	19	16	\$3.03
Evansville . . .	101	..	..	..	..	1	6	34	38	20	5	2.45
Fort Wayne . . .	70	..	..	..	..	..	1	18	28	17	6	2.45
Terre Haute . . .	62	..	..	..	..	1	6	24	13	11	7	2.46
New Albany . . .	48	..	..	1	..	..	4	9	15	14	6	2.47
South Bend . . .	46	..	..	1	..	3	3	19	12	4	4	2.77
Richmond . . .	40	1	..	..	..	3	1	9	11	3	14	2.48
Lafayette . . .	36	..	..	1	..	1	2	16	7	3	6	2.46
Totals.	638	2	1	6	4	34	65	215	161	91	50	2.64

In Indianapolis the average weekly wages are \$3.03. From this average, which is the highest of all cities of the State, the average ranges to \$2.45 in Fort Wayne, where wages are lowest. In five cities the average is above \$2.50, the average for all cities being \$2.64. Of two domestics found receiving \$7 per week, one was a boarding-house cook in Indianapolis, who cooked for thirty people, the other a nurse in Richmond, employed to take care of a very old lady. The domestic who received \$6 per week was cook in a family of six people, in which three other servants were employed. Of the six servants receiving \$5 per week, three in Indianapolis were in families numbering four, four and three respectively, two of which employed other servants. The domestic in New Albany receiving \$5 weekly was a proficient colored cook serving a family of nine, in which three other servants were found. The domestic receiving the same wages in South Bend was cook in a home comprising the families of a father and two married sons, numbering seven and employing three other domestics. The Lafayette domestic found receiving \$5 did all the work for a family of five, in a house which had several hardwood floors to add to the labor.

While these wages are comparatively exceptional, it was found that in all cases almost the entire time of the servant was taken, and a special degree of skill was required to fill these positions.

Looking at the cities separately, we find that 85 per cent. of the domestics in Indianapolis are paid \$2.50 per week, or above; 70 per cent. of the servants in this city are paid \$3.00, or above, per week. In Evansville 80 per cent. of the domestics are paid \$2.50 per week, or above; in Fort Wayne, 66 per cent. are similarly paid; in Terre Haute the corresponding percentage is 71 per cent.; in New Albany it is 60 per cent.; in South Bend, 80 per cent.; in Richmond, 63 per cent.; and in Lafayette, 75 per cent. In all, 77 per cent. of the whole number of servants seen were receiving \$2.50 per week or above, while over half of the whole number were receiving \$3.00 per week or above. On the other hand, but 23 per cent. of the whole number were receiving wages

under \$2.50 per week, 14 per cent. of that number receiving \$2.00 and 9 per cent. amounts ranging from \$1.75 down to 75 cents, which were wages of a few little nurse girls. One case found in Lafayette should be excepted, which looked like an instance of imposition. A girl was found at work in the house of a woman who paid her only 50 cents a week. The two were both foreign-born, the servant being unable to speak English. Although she did the ordinary amount of general housework, her mistress said she could not get better wages because of her inability to speak English. So long as she had to drudge constantly in the kitchen, spoken to only by her mistress, and only in her native tongue, there seemed little chance of her receiving better wages. A similar case was found at Indianapolis, where, apparently a servant was terrorized by her mistress, and convinced that the \$1.50 which she received weekly was large compensation for her services. Such instances were rare exceptions.

Considering these wages as a whole, it is evident the domestic is not, on the average, underpaid. Compared to the wages of the shop or factory girl, hers are much more nearly clear profit. It may be assumed that factory and domestic labor require about the same average capacity in a girl. The girl who enters a factory must make at least \$6 per week, which only a small number are able to make to clear \$3 at the end of the week, an amount which over half the domestics seen were making. Board, whether obtained at home or a boarding house is, as a rule, an item to factory girls, while for the domestic, room and board are found by the employer. If it be remembered that more than one-half of domestics get \$3 per week and over, and more than three-fourths get \$2.50 per week and over, and that this amount is clear of living expenses, a comparison may be made between these figures and a forthcoming statistical report concerning other classes of working girls, in the course of which it will be determined if, at the end of the week, the average factory girl has not less in pocket than the average domestic.

How do wages of different classes of family servants compare? According to the general opinion of servants, we have seen the position of cook was deemed less laborious than that of second girl; and general housework was so expansive a term as to mean almost anything it might be construed to mean by a mistress. For that reason it might be the pleasantest or most unpleasant of all. Averaging the wages of each class by itself, the following table indicates the comparison of classes according to wages:

CITIES.	In Gen- eral House- work.	Cooks.	Second Girls.	Wait- resses.	Chamb'r- maids.	Nurses.
Indianapolis	\$2 92	\$3 60	\$3 02	\$3 00	\$2 00	\$2 80
Evansville	2 55	2 91	2 40			2 25
Pt. Wayne	2 46	2 55	2 20	2 50	2 50	
Terre Haute	2 59	3 25	2 50			2 75
New Albany	2 23	2 75	2 58	3 25	3 50	3 50
South Bend	2 60	3 10	4 00		3 00	
Richmond	2 31	2 90	2 98			4 25
Lafayette	2 70	3 08	1 58			
Averages for totals	\$2 55	\$3 02	\$2 58	\$2 92	\$2 75	\$3 11

What is true of the totals of this table is generally true of the corresponding figures of each city. In the totals we see that of all kinds of household labor, general housework is on an average paid the lowest. While the average wage of the general house servant is \$2.55, the cook gets \$3.02, the second girl \$2.58, the waitress \$2.92, the chambermaid \$2.75 and the nurse \$3.11. The average in the last column is increased by the wages of a few exceptionally well paid nurses, the majority of nurses without these few, averaging less. Next to nurses, the cooks receive the best average wages, while second girls fall nearest to general housework in average wage.

We have noticed before that general house servants were as a class, found in families employing one servant, and that other classes of servants usually performed work, two or more in a house; also, that families employing one servant, were virtually of the same size as those employing two or more, and that the general house servant generally did the family washing and ironing, while but half the other classes did this work. It would seem, therefore, that the general house servant would receive more than the lowest wage paid to any class. The fact that such is not the case, may be accounted for partly on economic grounds, namely, that girls able to command positions such as that of cook, must guarantee the ability to perform a labor requiring skill in order to be undertaken, while a girl seeking general housework may be a tyro in some or all varieties of it, and require training in every branch from her mistress. The general house servant, amid a variety of different kinds of work, can not easily become especially proficient in any kind. For this reason it is easier to fill her place than if a high degree of skill were at first necessary; and labor that anyone can undertake receives the lowest wages. Reference has been made previously to the experience many women claimed to have had of having taken the most inexperienced and incapable girls and trained them gradually to perform their duties properly.

The fact that general domestic work may now be undertaken by entirely inexperienced girls, has perceptible weight in reducing general housework

to the lowest paid domestic service. The question then arises, since exposure to inexperience depresses the average wages of this class of housework, is skill in domestic labor, which is generally the result of experience, proportionately well paid? How far do wages and experience in domestic labor correspond?

Taking the domestics by groups according to the wages received, and averaging the years of experience, found in Table IV, of each group, the following facts are shown regarding the relation of wages to experience:

	75 cts. to \$1.75	\$2.00	\$2.50	\$3.00	\$3.50	\$4.00	\$4.50	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$7.00
Indianapolis	2.7	11.1	9.3	8.5	13.7	13	11	7.6	15	25
Evansville	1.5	8.7	7.7	9.8	11.7	12				..
Fort Wayne	5.2	4	6.1	7.9	4					..
Terre Haute	5.6	4.5	7.3	11	12.5	30				..
New Albany	7.7	5.7	11	9.6	14			22		..
South Bend	1.5	3.8	7.9	8	9.3	6.3		15		..
Richmond	3.3	3	12.5	12	15	10				5
Lafayette	3.3	7.6	8.2	9	12	10		15		..
Averages for totals	3.9	5.9	8.5	9.2	11.4	13.5	11	14.9	15	15

The totals of this table present a gradual upward tendency of wages to correspond with increasing experience, which would seem to indicate generally a normal condition of domestic labor, in this respect. Taking individual cities by themselves the evidence is not so reassuring. In Indianapolis, girls getting \$2.00 per week average 11.1 years of experience, to 9.3 years averaged by those getting \$2.50. Those getting \$3.00 have an average experience of only 8.5 years. Similar lapses in the correspondence of wages and experience occurring in all cities, are indicative of a condition much complained of by servants generally. One servant in Evansville, who was highly praised by her mistress, stated that she had been working for 25 years, while there were girls all about her receiving the same wages who had worked but a short time and who were known to be far less efficient servants. It was frequently held by domestics who had served many years, that a drawback of domestic labor was that as a rule, promotions to better wages were not to be expected with increasing experience. If wages in Table III be compared to experience in Table IV, it will be seen that girls receiving any given sum are of all degrees of experience. In Lafayette an opposite custom was practiced by one mistress. The servant at this house had been paid the first year \$2.50, with the agreement that if her work proved valuable her wages would be increased. The second year they were raised to \$3.00, the third to \$3.25, and after that gradually until, when seen in her seventh year's service, she was receiving \$4.00 per week. The mistress

Since the wages she paid proved a paying investment, through the ~~very~~ very superior service and careful management of kitchen ~~and~~ her servant being responsible for the buying. A few other ~~women~~ were found who practiced more or less of a system of advancing wages with experience, the unanimous opinion of these women being that what was expended in extra wages was more than saved by improved and more economical service.

It is to be admitted that there are great differences in the character of servants, and that one servant with ten years experience may not be equal in worth to another servant of one year's experience. While such individual cases exist, the rule must hold good that for the greater number, differences in capacity depend upon experience, and the rule would require a scale of wages to correspond with this fact. Taking the 58 domestics seen, who had one year's, or less, experience, and the 52 domestics with two years experience, the following wages were paid to each class:

	\$0.75	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$2.50	\$3.00	\$3.50	AVERAGE WAGES
No. of girls with 1 year's experience . .	1	4	4	19	18	10	2	\$2.25
No. of girls with 2 years' experience . .		1	8	13	10	17	3	2.41
Totals	1	5	12	32	28	27	5	\$2.33

This statement shows that over half the girls working one year receive \$2.50 per week or above; about the same proportion of girls with two years' experience receive \$2.50 per week or above. On the other hand by count, 179, or 45 per cent. of 400 girls who had over five years' experience in housework, were getting \$2.50 or less.

In Indianapolis, girls working one year received an average of \$2.52 working two years, received \$2.90. In Evansville, girls working one year received an average of \$2.25; working two years, received \$2.43. In Ft. Wayne, girls working one year received an average of \$2.28 working two years, received \$2.28. In Terre Haute, girls working one year received an average of \$2.00; working two years, received \$2.33. In New Albany, girls working one year received an average of \$2.38 working two years, received \$2.20. In South Bend, girls working one year received an average of \$1.60; working two years, received \$2.70. In Richmond, girls working one year received an average of \$1.50 working two years, received \$1.50. In Lafayette, girls working one year received an average of \$2.00; working two years, received \$2.40.

In Ft. Wayne and Richmond the average for the first and second years of domestic employment are the same; in New Albany the average wage paid to girls having two years' experience is smaller than the

of girls in their first year of work. In other cities the second year wages exceed those of the first year from 18 cents to \$1.10 per week.

While it would be impracticable, as well as of little use, to ascertain the average wages paid to successive years, the above figures relating to the first year's service are instructive in pointing out the fact that nowhere is there recognized any uniform wage for beginners. It is not to be inferred that beginners in domestic employment are trained previous to seeking a place. The testimony of a great majority of mistresses was that girls entering service were, as a rule, raw and unacquainted with housekeeping. The first year's wages then, ranging from 75 cents to \$3.50, represent what is paid to girls of small experience and ability more nearly uniform than that of subsequent years could be.

How does family service compare with that employed in public places in regard to average wages? We have learned that much greater complaint was heard from family servants. Do inferior wages afford an explanation?

The following table shows average wages of domestics according to places of employment:

CITIES.	Private Family.	Board- ing House.	Hotel.	Restau- rant.
Indianapolis.	\$3 07	\$3 00	\$2 31	\$2 50
Evansville.	2 61	2 69	3 12	. . . . .
Ft. Wayne.	2 45	2 33	2 50	. . . . .
Terre Haute.	2 66	2 50	. . . . .	. . . . .
New Albany.	2 47	2 50	. . . . .	. . . . .
South Bend.	2 77	3 00	2 35	. . . . .
Richmond.	2 48	2 60	. . . . .	. . . . .
Lafayette.	2 66	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Averages for totals	\$2 65	\$2 57	\$2 57	\$2 50

Of all places of employment for domestics, family service, it is seen, pays the best average wages, that of hotels and boarding houses averaging precisely the same, while restaurant service falls below. This and above facts point to the conclusion that wages, considered absolutely, can not be the vital source of the domestic problem. Another conclusion is no less strongly inferable, that unequal relative wages do in family service constitute an active factor in causing restlessness and discontent among domestics.

An inquiry arises as to whether inequality of wages arises as a result of the presence of a majority of foreign girls in housework. The following table, in which the wages of girls are averaged by nationalities, shows whether nationality is a disturbing factor:

CITIES.	Number Domestics.	DOMESTICS, U. S. PARENTS.		DOMESTICS, GERMAN PARENTS.		DOMESTICS, IRISH PARENTS.		DOMESTICS OTHER NATIONALITIES.	
		Number.	Average Wages.	Number.	Average Wages.	Number.	Average Wages.	Number.	Average Wages.
Indianapolis	234	103	\$2 86	53	\$3 00	70	\$3 95	5	\$3 80
Evansville	102	41	2 54	58	2 70	2	2 50	1	2 50
Ft. Wayne	70	20	2 44	41	2 44	4	2 50	5	2 55
Terre Haute	62	33	2 64	16	2 60	9	2 95	2	2 85
New Albany	48	30	2 42	13	2 48	3	2 16	2	2 25
South Bend	46	12	2 61	15	2 60	2	2 75	17	3 04
Richmond	40	14	2 53	18	2 22	8	2 98		
Lafayette	36	6	2 25	18	2 77	8	3 09	4	1 94
Totals, each nationality, and average wages	638	259	\$2 66	234	\$2 66	106	\$3 13	39	\$2 90

According to the totals of this table, average wages of domestics by nationalities is what would naturally be expected. The highest average wages are paid to the Irish, who filled the ranks as domestics before German girls entered it. German and American girls receive precisely the same wages as classes. The highest wage paid to any domestic class in any city is that paid to Irish domestics in Indianapolis, who receive \$3.95 per week. The next best wage is paid to domestics of various foreign nationalities in the same city, and the third wage from the highest is paid Irish domestics in New Albany. In every city except Evansville Irish receive higher wages than German domestics, and in all but two cities Irish domestics are paid higher wages than all other foreign nationalities, while the same is true of Irish service compared to American. Since Irish service has been longest in the field, and since German and American service, which constitutes almost all the remainder, is exactly equal as to wages, the influx of foreign help can not be alleged as a source of the wage inequality which was complained of so generally by servants.

It is to be said that a large part of the situation results from the financial ability of some families to pay "gilt-edged" prices for service. So long as the right of free disposal of one's property obtains, this factor of inequality will remain. It appeared in the inquiry that this feature was by no means so prominent as the custom of giving high wages at the start to inexperienced help, by families who could not well afford it, and who apparently acted in desperation. While such means may secure help for the moment, the unsettled feeling imparted thereby to older servants, not to mention mischievous effects upon the inexperienced servant so paid, appeared, in the end, to add to the difficulties. Any statement concerning the relation of experience to wages would be incomplete without reference to a kindred topic, that of permanence of domestics in one place, and its relation to wages.

Referring to the column in Table IV, entitled "Number of places employed during past year," the following facts concerning the number of years a domestic was employed in the place where found, or the number of places employed in during the past year, are given:

CITIES.	Number of Domestics	In Same Place More Than 2 Years	In Same Place 1 Year Past	In Two Places Past Year.	In Three Places Past Year.	In Four Places Past Year.	In Five Places Past Year.	In Six Places Past Year.
Indianapolis	234	23	82	78	42	7	1	1
Evansville	102	21	36	47	5	2		
Fort Wayne	70	4	33	23	6	4		
Terre Haute	62	9	11	31	9	2		
New Albany	48	10	16	15	7			
South Bend	46	4	18	18	4	1	1	
Richmond	40	7	19	12		1		1
Lafayette	36	12	9	13	1	1		
Totals	638	90	214	237	74	19	2	2
Percentages	100	14	33	37	12	3	3	3

According to these figures but 14 per cent. of all domestics have been two years or more employed in the same place, while those who have been employed in two or more places during the past year comprise 37 per cent. of all domestics. The remaining third had remained one year in the same place. It is doubtful if any other occupation which demands some skill, and offers constant employment, could be found, concerning which such a shifting of employes takes place. The present inquiry is not able to determine whether the variability of wages is the cause of this roving, characteristic of domestics as a class, or whether the characteristic brings about variability of wages. We have noticed repeated testimony that the feature concerning wages which caused greatest discontent was not poor wages, but the lack of correspondence in wages and presumable worth. If length of stay in one place be a proof of merit, it is instructive to examine in detail the wages of girls remaining in one place over two years. The lengths of such periods were entered upon individual reports, but not tabulated in Table IV for lack of space.

Among the 23 girls in Indianapolis who had been over 2 years in one place, one received \$5 weekly wages, who had been in one place 6 years; 5 received \$4, whose lengths of stay in one place were respectively 11, 12, 3, 11 and 5 years; 5 received \$3.50, whose permanence was 5, 7, 6, 5 and 25 years in one place; 8 received \$3, who had respectively remained 7, 5, 13, 21, 4, 6, 15 and 13 years; 3 received \$2.50, who had been respectively 7, 25 and 11 years in a place; and 1 received \$2, who had been 20 years with the same family.

In Evansville 21 girls had been over two years at the place where found. One received \$3.50, having worked 3 years in the same family; 8 received \$3, whose terms with the same families were respectively 14, 5, 14, 4, 5, 3, 10 and 4 years; 8 were found receiving \$2.50 whose services in the same families numbered respectively 4, 10, 4, 3, 4, 20, 4 and 3 years; and four were receiving \$2, who had remained 4, 3, 12 and 4 years in the same place.

In Ft. Wayne 4 girls of this class were seen, one of whom received \$3, having remained 5 years in one family, and 3 others received \$2.50, having remained 4, 13 and 5 years in a place.

In Terre Haute, among 9 girls of more than two years permanence in one place, 6 received \$3, whose permanence was respectively 11, 6, 14, 3, 3 and 6 years; 1 received \$2.50, who had been 5 years in a family, and 2 received \$1.50, having been respectively 4 and 13 years in the same place.

In New Albany 10 girls were of more than 2 years' permanence; of this number, 1 received \$3.50, having been 9 years at one place; 3 received \$3, whose services in single families had lasted 2, 5 and 8 years; 4 received \$2.50 after 3, 11, 6 and 4 year terms of service, and 2 received \$2, who had spent 3 and 10 years respectively in one place.

Of 4 of this class at South Bend, one received \$4 who had worked 8 years in one family; 2 received \$3, having remained 5 and 22 years in a place, and 1 received \$2.50, with four years' permanence.

At Richmond, of 7 girls of this class, 1 of 13 years' permanence received \$4, one, \$3.50, with eighteen years' permanence; and 5 received \$2.50, having been in the same place respectively 13, 4, 8, 12 and 31 years.

Of 12 girls of over 2 years' permanence at Lafayette, one was paid \$5, after 9 years' stay; one \$4, after 7 years; one \$3.50, having spent 13 years in one place; 6 were paid \$3, after respectively 15, 3, 6, 3, 5 and 11 years; 2 received \$2.50, after 7 and 4 years' service; and one \$1.50, after 2 years' permanency in one place.

It is evident in all these cities that from the variety of years' residence with one family, which accompanies the same wage, and the variety of wages that accompany the same number of years' permanence, that there is little relation between length of service in any one place and wages received. While it is repeated again that little complaint was heard regarding average wages paid domestics, the comment heard from many servants who had served several years in a single place voiced a pent-up bitterness felt over the lack of recognition of distinct classes of domestics based upon permanence and ability, this lack being proven by wages. Many of the 53 per cent. who changed locations from 2 to 6 times a year were asked their reasons for so doing, and, as a rule, responded they were seeking better wages. Other causes of changing were given, some, it is

true, allied to that of a girl who asserted that she was "hard to suit." Many, it appeared, entered service in a family as an experiment, to the result of which they were indifferent; children in a family were often complained of by this class as a cause of leaving. Of course, cases of disagreement between mistress and servant were numerous reported, but the search for larger wages, with no harder work, in a field in which prizes were generally believed to be as irregular as those of a lottery, led to a restlessness, the index of which is seen in the table on permanence. One lady in Ft. Wayne said she had had 11 girls in 5 weeks; one in Evansville believed she had had 20 in the same length of time. The objection in the first case given by servants was five small children in the family, although a nurse was employed; in the second case the frequent objection of servants was that the house was in a neighborhood which the servants thought should pay \$3, while the lady, being alone, paid but \$2.50. Instances of the kind could be multiplied, tending to show that haphazard wages react in a mischievous way upon domestic service.

It is recognized that there must be differences in actual wages, caused by differences in the size of families for which one servant does all the work, by ability differing, and probably there will be differences in wages to correspond with the means of employers. This does not obviate the cardinal fact that a servant in a family averaging four people, in the majority of cases, has the full work of one person to do, and this amounts, for most servants, to six full days' work in the week. Wages then, if based upon work actually done, while differing according to skill, would still rest upon a uniform scale.

While not capable of statistical demonstration, the fact was so frequently referred to in manufacturing cities, its truth could not be doubted, that the factory has had a most powerful influence in elevating the commercial status of domestic work by increasing the wages paid to domestics. Reference has already been made to alleged advantages of factory labor over domestic labor in many respects. The increasing extent to which women are being employed in factories has forced domestic labor to bid higher for laborers. It will be seen in a forthcoming statistical report concerning women's labor in other than domestic lines, that weekly net earnings of domestics are greater than those of other working women. Only by increased wages has domestic labor retained its employes in the presence of the factory.

III. EARNINGS.

The actual earnings of domestics can not be inferred from a consideration of wages alone. The amount of time lost during the past year was reported by domestics and tabulated in Table IV under the four causes which were found to account for all the time lost. These causes were "sickness," "lack of work," "visits or vacations" and being "required at home." The following table indicates how many domestics lost time through each of these causes and how much time was lost on account of each:

CITIES.	No. Domestics.	SICKNESS.		LACK OF WORK.		VISITS AND VACATIONS.		REQUIRED AT HOME.		Average Weeks Lost.
		No. Sick.	Weeks Lost.	No. Out of Work.	Weeks Lost.	No. Making Visits.	Weeks Lost.	No. Required at Home.	Weeks Lost.	
Indianapolis	234	40	313	25	166	54	251	30	267	4.3
Evansville	102	22	194	2	8	22	67	32	329	6.3
Fort Wayne	70	21	111	8	41	7	27	7	79	3.7
Terre Haute	62	12	65	6	55	13	101	2	91	6
New Albany	48	9	41	5	47	11	48	9	91	4.7
South Bend	46	8	30	4	16	2	11	1	3	1.4
Richmond	40	4	36	1	16	18	39	2	10	2.5
Lafayette	36	4	23	3	21	9	24	4	31	2.3
Totals	638	120	813	54	368	137	568	83	901	3.8

By these figures it is seen that more time was lost by domestics during the past year on account of being required at home than for any other single reason. At the same time, the number of girls who were required at home was considerably smaller than those who lost time either through sickness or vacations. Loss of time for this reason, while attributable in some cases to family sickness, is principally due to a custom referred to earlier in the discussion, as prevailing especially among German farmers, who recall their daughters to the farm to work through the harvest season. With few exceptions the 83 girls who lost time and wages through being required at home, belonged to this class. The largest number of girls subject to this condition was found in Evansville. In this city it was sometimes asserted by mistresses that parents of girls made cruel use of their authority or influence in this respect. One lady related that at the beginning of last harvest season she had found her servant in trouble, and upon inquiry learned that the girl's parents had just been in to command her to return home for the summer. The lady reminded the girl that the latter was 27 years of age and should refuse to obey. Whereupon the servant replied her parents had threatened to cut off her inheritance if she were not a "dutiful daughter." Another mistress stated that her servant, who was 22 years

of age, did not dare to disobey this command of her parents. A great many mistresses claimed that one great annoyance and drawback to domestic service was the dearth of labor in the summer, owing to this custom. It will be noticed that the average number of weeks lost by those required at home is, in all but two cities, ten or eleven weeks, the ordinary length of the busy summer season on a farm. This unfortunate condition not only involves an appreciable loss of wages to domestic labor, but it serves as an illustration of a point previously hinted at—that the home, such as the domestic was frequently found to have, was a financial burden rather than a support to the domestic.

The next largest amount of time was lost on account of sickness, although less than one-fifth of domestics lost any time for this reason. The largest proportion of domestics who lost time through sickness in any city was in Fort Wayne, where 30 per cent. of domestics suffered loss of wages in this manner. The smallest proportion of domestics losing time from sickness was in Richmond, where but 10 per cent. of domestics were sick at all during the year. The greatest proportionate amount of time lost from sickness was in Evansville, where the average for all domestics was 1.9 week. In the largest four cities the average was somewhat over one week, and in the smaller four of the group, the average was somewhat less than one week, being smallest in South Bend and Lafayette, where servants on an average lost but .6 of a week during the year on account of sickness. For all cities the average amount of time lost by domestics through sickness, was 1.1 week. About 20 instances of loss of time covered by the head of "sickness," were attributable to accidents disabling the girls for work. It is to be remarked that there were nineteen instances noted by the agent where sickness of domestics had not resulted in loss of wages. These sicknesses were not recorded in the tabulated list, since the loss of wages on account of sickness could not then have been calculable from weeks of sickness. The period of sickness for which no deduction of wages was made, was often part of a week, sometimes a full week, and in a few instances more, one case being found in Indianapolis where wages were not only paid through a three weeks' sickness, but the doctor's bills were paid by the mistress. A number of other similar but smaller kindnesses of mistresses were noted.

As a whole, the evidence indicates a fairly good state of health prevailing among domestics. The fact may also be observed that in the two cities, South Bend and Lafayette, where there is the least proportionate sickness among servants, there was, as may be seen by referring to the table, the greatest freedom allowed to domestics, of going out as they pleased, when work was done.

Time lost because of visits and vacations is a valuable index of the economic conditions of domestics. In the present inquiry the evid

corroborates that of average wages in showing a comfortable economic status. While the 568 weeks lost in this way, so far as wages go, averaged not quite a week ($6\frac{1}{2}$ days) for the whole number, it is seen that a greater proportion of servants lost time for this reason than for any other, the number being equal to those losing time for being required at home and those losing time through lack of work, combined. Nearly one-fourth the whole number took vacations, a considerable number of these reporting having made visits to the World's Fair. Seven instances were reported where the expenses of this trip were paid by mistresses, two domestics being presented with the money for the trip, and five going with the family as servants. Since vacations represent the amount of time servants feel able to take from work, of their own accord, it is worth while to know how the inclination balanced with wages. The average vacation taken by Indianapolis domestics was 1 week; in Evansville, .6 week; in Fort Wayne, .4 week; in Terre Haute, 1.6 week; in New Albany, 1 week; in South Bend, .3 week; in Richmond, .9 week; and in Lafayette, .7 week. That is, by comparing wages, in four out of the five cities in which wages averaged over \$2.50 per week, domestics took longer average vacations than in any other cities. Two exceptions to this rule occur. South Bend, where wages averaged over \$2.50, shows small vacations, and New Albany, where wages were less than \$2.50, shows long average vacation. The rule holds good in the main that the longer vacations averaged by cities correspond to the higher average wages. While it may be true that those who are least able to take vacations may be the poorest servants and not worth more than their present wages, it is apparent that constant drudgery year in and out is not conducive to higher wages, or, perhaps, to better skill.

The smallest loss of time, both in the number losing and the average loss, was occasioned by lack of work. But 8 per cent. of the whole number of domestics lost time in this way, the amount of time lost being about a half week for all domestics. The largest proportionate amount of time lost through lack of work occurred in Terre Haute, where was also the least average permanency among servants. It is interesting to compare general permanence with average time "out of work" and see if it be the servants who are least permanent as a class who are most out of work. According to the averages for all cities in Table IV, the number of places worked in during one year by an average domestic in Indianapolis was 1.8; in Evansville was 1.6; in Fort Wayne was 1.7; in Terre Haute was 1.9; in New Albany was 1.6; in South Bend was 1.7, and in Richmond and Lafayette each was 1.5. Consulting the facts of Table IV in regard to those domestics who were out of work in each city during the year, their average permanence in each city is as follows: In Indianapolis, 2.4 places per year; in Evansville,

2 places; in Fort Wayne, 2 places; in Terre Haute, 2.5 places; in New Albany, 1.6 places; in South Bend, 2 places; in Richmond, 1 place, and in Lafayette 2 places. As a class, those domestics who suffer from lack of work belong to a less permanent class than the average.

From all causes, the average loss of time for all domestics was 3.8 weeks in the year. The heaviest loss was in Evansville, where domestics lost an average of 5.8 weeks, and the lightest in South Bend, where the average loss was but 1.4 week.

What, taking these losses of time into account, were the year's earnings of domestics? Referring to the column of earnings in Table IV, domestics earning various amounts during the past year may be classed into the following groups:

CITIES.	Total Number Domestics.	No. Earning Less than \$100.	No. Earning \$100-\$125.	No. Earning \$126-\$150.	No. Earning \$151-\$175.	No. Earning \$176-\$200.	No. Earning \$201-\$300.	No. Earning \$300.	Average Earnings.
Indianapolis	234	36	29	51	58	31	21	2	\$145.77
Evansville	102	20	37	37	14	4			121.27
Fort Wayne	70	14	26	19	11				118.35
Terre Haute	62	14	16	15	14	2	1		124.40
New Albany	48	13	15	15	7	2	1		117.23
South Bend	46	5	7	13	16	3	3		145.13
Richmond	40	14	6	6	11	1	1	1	122.25
Lafayette	36	8	6	9	9	2	2		130.94
Totals	638	124	142	152	140	48	29	1	\$131.97

These groups point out better than averages the run of earnings of domestics. From the totals we learn that of the whole number of domestics 19 per cent. earned less than \$100 during the year, 22 per cent. earned sums from \$100 to \$125, 24 per cent. earned amounts from \$126 to \$150, 22 per cent. earned amounts from \$151 to \$175, and 13 per cent. earned sums above \$175. Three servants earned more than \$300, two in Indianapolis earning respectively \$302 and \$336, while one in Richmond earned \$350. It is to be noticed in the earnings column of Table IV that 53 girls earned \$130, 100 girls earned \$156, 30 girls earned \$182, and 14 earned \$208. These earnings represent those of girls who lost no time during the year, and whose wages were respectively \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00 per week. In all there were 197 such girls, or 31 per cent. of all domestics whose earnings were as great as their wages.

The highest average earnings are those of domestics in Indianapolis and in South Bend, where they are each substantially \$145 for the last year. Wages in Indianapolis were \$3.03 and in South Bend were \$2.77. This difference is filled by the difference in time lost, which in Indianapolis was 4.3 weeks, while in South Bend it was only 1.4 week.

The smallest average earnings were made in New Albany and Fort Wayne, two cities in which wages were smallest. For all domestics earnings of the past year averaged \$131.97, or \$2.54 each per week. When this average wage is considered as covering all the time, including the average 3.8 weeks, the average time taken off from labor for some reason, it is seen that earnings are not to be criticised as inadequate to ordinary wants of domestics, excluding food and lodgings.

Additional income outside of wages was received by very few servants, although in some of these cases it was considerable. In Indianapolis one girl had accumulated \$900 during ten years' work, and realized \$72 during the past year from this amount, adding the income to the principal. Another had purchased a house and lot, whose rental brought her \$60 per annum exclusive of taxes. Of two women who had served respectively twenty-five and twenty years, one had about \$2,500 invested to bring 6 per cent., and the other had purchased a 40-acre tract which yielded a fair rental. In each of these cases the income was the result of the girls' own exertions. In Fort Wayne one domestic received \$8 monthly pension. Her mistress stated that this amount was invariably wheedled from her by importunate relations. In Lafayette a domestic was found receiving about \$50 income from accumulated savings, and in Richmond one domestic received the interest on about \$2,500 of savings invested in United States bonds. One domestic in Evansville was found owning a \$3,000 piece of property, from which she received rental. Instances of this kind were few, but served to show what could be accomplished by frugality under ordinary conditions, as these incomes were, with one exception, the result of frugal habits, and the wages of those receiving incomes averaged \$2.63, or 2 cents per week less than the average wages of all domestics.

IV. EXPENSES AND SAVINGS.

By referring to the column of earnings and that of savings, it will be seen that in most cases earnings evenly represent expenses, hence earnings might be taken as the measure of an ordinary domestic's needs. Expenses will here be treated especially because in a large measure they represent more than the domestics' expenditures for herself. A large number of servants were found whose expenses included assistance to others. Referring to the column in Table IV entitled "Helps Others," the following are the number of domestics in each city who share their wages with others:

CITIES.	Number Domestics.	Helps Others.	Does Not.
Indianapolis	234	108	126
Evansville	102	36	66
Fort Wayne	70	20	50
Terre Haute	62	28	34
New Albany	48	18	30
South Bend	46	14	32
Richmond	40	20	20
Lafayette	36	18	18
Totals	618	262	356

Here it is seen that 262, or forty-one per cent., of all domestics seen help others besides themselves with their wages. That this very largely diminishes what would otherwise appear as savings can not be doubted, especially since a large proportion of the number helping others belong to the foreign class, who give all they can spare of their wages to their parents, but who were reputed universally by mistresses to be frugal and thrifty. The largest proportion of domestics assisting others were found in Richmond and Lafayette. In the latter place, it will be remembered, was found the largest proportion of foreign domestics, while in Richmond the preponderance of the German element adhering to this custom has been alluded to. In Indianapolis, forty-six per cent., and in Terre Haute, forty five per cent. of domestics were helping others. The smallest proportions of these domestics were found in Fort Wayne and South Bend. The varieties of ways in which this help was extended, were numerous. The most frequent manner was that of giving all to the family at home except enough to purchase sufficient clothing, and sometimes this amount withheld was very scant. The reasons for giving away the bulk of wages was referred to in the summary of conditions which were found filling domestic ranks. Besides those cases in which wages were demanded by parents, the most frequent needs recited were those of a widowed mother, a large family, a father out of work, parents too old to work, very poor parents in some foreign country, children to support, a husband out of work and younger sisters and brothers to help. Many exceptional cases were noted. Three girls, one in South Bend, one in Indianapolis, and one in Evansville, were each supporting a brother in college. One of these girls asserted an assurance that when her brother secured a pastorate he would in turn give her some advantages. Several instances were revealed of two or more older sisters devoting all possible of their wages to making and keeping a home for younger orphaned sisters and brothers. Three sisters at Indianapolis combined to support a mother, one paying rent, another for provisions, and the third for her clothing. Several girls had spent sums from \$50

to \$75 during the past year to cover funeral expenses of a relative. One woman, who received the highest wages paid any domestic in Indianapolis, supported her husband, who exerted so controlling and terrorizing influence over her she was unable to refuse his demands for money. Her mistress regarded the husband's power to extort all the wife's wages as sometimes brutal and sometimes hypnotic. It was related by a lady in New Albany that her servant was paying off every penny of some debts made by a husband who had fled the town. One servant entirely supported a dead sister's child. Many girls devoted regularly a portion of their wages to helping their families; one gave \$1 weekly to parents; one sent \$5 home per month; one \$2 per week out of \$4 wages; one \$20 every quarter to parents in Ireland; one \$40 a year to Ireland; one receiving \$3.75, sent \$90 per year home; one sent \$35 at one time and \$25 at another during the past year to a father with a large family, and one girl stated that she and her brother supported their parents entirely. Church subscriptions were not a subject of inquiry, but were incidentally mentioned by many girls as a large item of expense. A girl getting \$4 a week sent all she did not require to Ireland for masses for dead relatives. This kind of voluntary expense was frequently spoken of. One girl in Fort Wayne, receiving \$3 per week, had given \$50 the past year to her church. Many gave 50 cents per week regularly to this cause.

In this connection a just consideration demands that the time lost by servants obliged to work at home three months of the year should be counted as an expense upon servants for the assistance of others. This kind of help is not included in the numbers above, which indicate only those who regularly give to others out of their wages. Hence, to the 262 girls of that class should be added the 83 girls who were required at home about ten weeks each during the year. Computing the expense in loss of wages to those domestics at the average wage, each of the 83 domestics lost \$26.50 during the year—no light expense to those incurring it. It is of interest to compare the girls who were obliged to help support others with those who had homes. The following is the result:

CITIES.	DOMESTICS WITH HOMES.		CITIES.	DOMESTICS WITH HOMES.	
	Number.	No. Assisting Others.		Number.	No. Assisting Others.
Indianapolis	105	51	New Albany	21	6
Evanaville	64	22	South Bend	22	7
Fort Wayne	46	13	Richmond	31	16
Terre Haute	34	13	Lafayette	23	14
Totals. . . .				346	142

This table reveals another important fact concerning the relations of the domestic to her home. We see that of the 346 domestics (54 per

cent. of all) who had some kind of a home, 142, or 41 per cent., are regularly assisting in the support of that home. In other words, to the 16 per cent. of all domestics who had no home should be added the 142, or 22 per cent. of the whole number, who helped support their homes, making 68 per cent. of all domestics who received no assistance from others, but were self-dependent and partially the support of others. The above table further confirms the proposition that the possession of a home was not a source of strength, in many instances, to a domestic. Of the 262 domestics who, as we have seen, were contributing to the support of others, we find 142 were contributing to their families at home, leaving 120 who were supporting children, brothers, sisters or husbands outside a home.

Many who were not regularly assisting others stated that their presents amounted almost to the same thing. Liberality in this line seemed a characteristic of the class, if not tempered by discretion. One mistress spoke of receiving a set of doilies from her servant, Christmas, which cost the latter \$12, and that the same servant had sent away \$25 worth of presents. Accounts of equally free-handed giving of servants were numerous, one lady having received a handsome vase, another a baby carriage, etc., presents which could not well be refused.

Very few domestics were found who did their own sewing; a considerable number made their working dresses, but the majority made neither their working nor street dresses. Of this majority very few knew how to cut or fit a dress. It was impossible to get trustworthy figures regarding the cost of clothing, for many servants had no idea of the size of this item. It was often said that all wages, except what was given away or saved, went for clothing. The cost of making street dresses varied largely. Some girls employed the same dressmaker as their mistress, and seemed to take pride in being as well dressed as the latter, on the street. One girl said she made her own calico dresses, but hired about four good dresses made during the year, costing from \$6 to \$8 apiece for making. One young colored girl responding to a question regarding savings inquired how one could, working for \$3 a week, save and dress like anything. Quite a number of girls professed to be working for the purpose of dressing better than they could otherwise afford to, this class coming largely from the country, and spending all their earnings on dress. Mistresses frequently stated that servants lacked judgment in clothing themselves, more than in any other respect, and that extravagance was the rule. One lady stated that against her protest her servant had recently bought a lavender silk dress and paid \$12 for having it made, with little chance of ever having use for it. Gaudy colors and perishable materials were alleged to be faults so common as to render the servant's clothing in many cases almost as expensive as the mistress's.

Some mistresses also expressed the opinion that while given to extravagant dressing, servants were least willing to be cautioned on this subject by attributing remonstrance to a desire in the mistress to “keep them down.” Dressmaking was generally testified to be a heavy part of domestics expense.

What of the frugality of domestics? How many servants make endeavor to lay by any sum yearly, in spite of the drawback of having to assist others, or contribute services, during the summer, to their own homes, or despite the generous tendencies which they possess as a class? The following table shows the numbers saving, and the range of savings.

CITIES.	No. of girls Saving Past Year.	No. Saving Amounts Under \$25.00	No. Saving \$25-\$49.	No. Saving \$50-\$74.	No. Saving \$75-\$99.	No. Saving \$100-\$175.	Total Savings Past Year.	Average Savings for Those who Saved.	Average Sav-
Indianapolis	101	13	31	29	12	16	\$55 85	\$55 30	\$
Evansville	48	9	24	13	.	2	17 54	36 54	
Fort Wayne	26	1	12	13	.	.	10 82	41 61	
Terre Haute	22	3	9	10	.	.	8 95	40 70	
New Albany	23	4	11	3	2	3	10 30	44 80	
South Bend	26	3	11	5	5	2	12 58	48 40	
Richmond	22	2	8	8	2	2	10 27	46 70	
Lafayette	19	4	6	4	2	3	10 30	54 21	
Totals	287	39	112	85	23	28	\$136 61	\$16 03	\$

The first column of the table reveals that precisely 45 per cent. of domestics at large are laying away something each year, 6 per cent. save something under \$25 the past year, 17 per cent. amounts between \$25 and \$49, 13 per cent. amounts between \$50 and \$74, 4 per cent. amounts between \$75 and \$100, and 5 per cent. amounts between \$100 and \$175. Thirty per cent. of all domestics saved some amounts the past year, ranging between \$25 and \$75, and 10 per cent. saved some amounts between \$75 and \$175. Over one-fifth of all saved about \$50 each year. Comparing the column showing girls who saved with that showing girls who helped others with their wages, it is found that in Indianapolis thirty two girls who were helping others, also saved money; in Evansville fourteen girls did the same; in Fort Wayne, Terre Haute and Lafayette, each, seven girls did both, and in New Albany, five girls, in South Bend, four girls, and in Richmond, nine girls did both, making all eighty-five girls who saved money besides regularly contributing to the support of others. The largest average savings were those of girls in Indianapolis and Lafayette, who saved respectively \$55.30 and \$54.21. The smallest savings were those of Evansville domestics, who averaged \$36.54.

For all domestics the year's savings averaged \$21.75, the highest averages among cities being in Lafayette and South Bend, where average savings were respectively \$28.61 and \$27.35 for all servants. While the showing made by these figures is not discreditable to domestic service, it should be remembered that the whole class has been found to be much hampered by demands of others partially or wholly dependent for support upon the earnings of these domestics. Taking savings into account with the various channels through which servants' wages have been seen to be drained, the average disposal of the domestics' wages is not without considerable merit.

It may be worth while to inquire whether the tendency to save wages conduces to permanence of servants. Aggregating those servants who saved money into classes according to permanence, the following relation is shown :

CITIES.	Number 1 or More Years one Place.	Number two Places in 1 Year.	Number Three Places in 1 Year.
Indianapolis	51	39	11
Evansville	25	22	1
Fort Wayne	17	8	1
Terre Haute	11	10	1
New Albany	14	8	1
South Bend	13	9	4
Richmond	17	5	1
Lafayette	13	5	1
Totals	161	106	20

Here we see that while frugality tends to increase permanence, a considerable number were able both to save money and make frequent changes during the year. The fact illustrates the extent to which the restless, dissatisfied spirit has infected even those who make a point of having a balance above expenses at the end of the year, who may be regarded as the most steady element in domestic service.

The method by which savings were invested or secured was inquired. The majority of servants' savings were invested in building and loan associations, girls paying from 50 cents to \$2 per week on shares. One girl who had been saving for several years had \$900 in an association of this kind. One girl had purchased a lot in this way for \$300, having paid \$75 on it during the past year. Quite a number of girls were paying for property purchased through building associations.

One servant at Indianapolis, whose story was vouched for by her mistress, related she had \$75 in a loan association which had recently failed, paying back only a small per cent. of what she had invested. One girl said she had \$45 in a similar concern, and when times became hard she

had to help her family and cease paying her shares, but that fines for non-payment became so heavy she had to withdraw her investment, the company taking her shares at a heavy discount, so that she got back only \$30 of the \$45 she had invested. Some domestics were placing their savings in banks. A middle aged domestic in New Albany, whose situation was found to be pitiful because of her ill-health and lack of resources, had \$500 of savings in a local bank which failed during the past year, paying but 15 per cent. Many girls had money loaned at interest to relatives, or entrusted to friends for investment. Some curious motives for saving were related. One girl was putting \$1 per month into a life insurance company to pay her burial expenses. A young Bohemian girl, 16 years of age, was saving money to send for her entire family. A woman was paying \$3 per month life insurance on her family of six. A single woman, with a child, was laying away \$40 each year for its education. It was among the domestics who saved something that the best grade of character was apparent.

Among many conflicting opinions it may be well to summarize briefly those elements most frequently complained of by servants, as making domestic labor the most distasteful:

1. Work all day, including some evenings and Sunday.
2. Less liberty than shop or factory girls have.
3. Being surrounded by superiors, while shop or factory girls are among equals.
4. No getting away from the kitchen; no suitable place for company.
5. Mistresses harsh and overbearing or condescending.
6. Indefiniteness about contract; never known until tried what a servant is expected to do in each home.
7. No grading of wages according to quality and quantity of work.
8. Domestic labor least respected of all kinds.

The opinions of mistresses as to what were the most prevalent and troublesome faults of domestic service, might be summarized as follows:

1. The service composed chiefly two classes of girls, the few who refused to go into factories, and those who were so inapt as to be unable to make any wages in factory work.
2. That kitchen labor is thus undertaken by a class largely incompetent and wholly untrained; many girls enter service at good wages unable to make a loaf of bread.
3. That scarcity of help has forced housekeepers to take incapable servants at high wages, thus affronting experienced and well qualified servants whose wages are no higher than those of the untrained.
4. That servants work only for money, doing the least work possible, and are indifferent to the welfare of the family worked for.

5. That such is the character of present day service, the granting of privileges fosters abuses; that friendliness to a servant is presumed upon, leading to embarrassing situations.

While the discovery of a universal panacea for this great ill of domestic service is far from attempted, a few principles not sufficiently recognized, but necessary to whatever solution may be applied to the question, may be pointed out:

1. Domestic labor should be placed more upon the basis of a definite business contract, the mistress specifying fully and clearly before engaging a servant, what the servant's duties are to be, and agreeing to pay wages according to the amount and quality of work demanded.

2. It should be recognized that where a single servant is employed, all varieties of work can not be performed with the nicety possible to a domestic confining herself to a single department. In general housework there is a limit beyond which women should reflect how much they have paid for, before requiring further labor.

3. Either mistress or servant should be a trained housekeeper. A woman was seen, who, after being imposed upon a year by servants, because ignorant of housekeeping, dismissed her servant and spent the second year doing her own work until every detail was mastered; since that time, she claimed she had had no trouble, because servants found her way the best and soon respected all her directions. In the present untrained condition of domestic service, knowledge of housekeeping would be of great advantage to mistresses.

4. Training schools for domestics, in each city, of sufficient standing to guarantee through a certificate the ability of a girl to do work specified on the certificate, commanding a set price according to the value and amount of ability, would strike the root of the difficulty. If a woman hires another to do certain work for her, she should not be required to teach the latter how to do it unless a proportionate reduction is made in wages. Such is a prevalent custom, whose difficulty is greatly increased by the mistresses' inability to teach. So long as both mistress and maid undertake housekeeping in ignorance, domestic welfare will be menaced by a "domestic problem."

TABLE I.

Personal Condition of Domestics.

CITIES.	No. of Blanks.	Age.	White.	Colored.	NATIVITY.								WHERE REARED.		CONJUGAL CONDITION.			Average No. Children.	Own a House.	No House.
					United States.	Germany.	Ireland.	Sweden.	Poland.	Switzerland.	England.	Other Countries.	City or Town.	Country.	Married.	Widow.	Single.			
Indianapolis . . .	234	24	168	66	168	16	42	1		1	5	3	90	144	21	13	200	2	105	129
Evansville . . .	102	26	79	23	95	6	1						38	69	7	8	87	12	164	38
Ft. Wayne . . .	70	23	70		48	17				2			30	40	1	3	66	13	46	24
Terre Haute . . .	62	28	57	5	53	3	5				1		22	40	9	6	47	14	31	28
New Albany . . .	48	27	31	17	45	1	2						17	31	4	4	40	14	21	27
South Bend . . .	46	23	45	1	20	3	1	8	5			4	20	26			46		22	24
Richmond . . .	40	26	34	6	35	3	2						24	16	2	2	36	11	31	9
Lafayette . . .	38	24	38		25	7	3					2	24	12		1	35	1	23	13
Totals . . .	638	201	520	118	487	61	55	9	5	3	9	9	268	378	44	37	567		346	292
Averages . . .		25																		
Per cents . . .			82	18																

TABLE II.

Parents of Domestics.

CITIES.	No. of Blanks.	Age.	WHERE BORN.							PARENTS LIVING.				OCCUPATION OF FATHER.					
			United States.	Germany.	Ireland.	Sweden.	Poland.	England.	Other Countries.	Both Living.	Father Living.	Mother Living.	Both Dead.	Laborer.	Farmer.	Mechanics.	P of 1 man.	Dealer.	Miscellaneous.
Indianapolis . . .	234	26	208	108	139	2		9	7	172	38	54	112	90	83	34	5	10	12
Evansville . . .	102	25	83	115	4			1	1	72	12	23	62	33	49	11	3	2	4
Fort Wayne . . .	70	23	41	32	7			4	6	76	8	10	28	22	32	11	1	2	2
Terre Haute . . .	62	28	67	38	17				4	50	9	16	24	21	27	11	1	2	2
New Albany . . .	48	27	6	25	7			4		34	8	8	34	20	22	3		2	1
South Bend . . .	46	23	24	29	4	16	10	1	8	80	5	6	10	18	19	6		1	2
Richmond . . .	40	26	28	35	14				1	28	8	9	18	20	6	13	1	1	1
Lafayette . . .	38	24	18	36	16				7	26	7	7	18	17	4	9	2	3	1
Totals . . .	638	201	522	463	310	18	10	19	34	518	95	131	306	241	242	98	12	23	22

TABLE III.

Work and Wages of Domestics.

CITIES.	No. of Blanks.	Age.	PLACE WHERE LIVING.					WHAT DOING.							LAUNDRY WORK.			Average Number in Family of Employer.	Other Servants.	Average Wages.
			Private Family.	Boarding House.	Hotel.	Restaurant.	General Housework.	Cook.	Second Girl.	Waitress.	Chambermaid.	Nurse.	Dishwasher.	Washing and Ironing.	Ironing.	Does Neither.				
Indianapolis . . .	234	26	202	21	8	3	120	61	26	6	5	10	4	112	28	38	5.6	111	\$3 08	
Evansville . . .	102	26	98	4	2		50	24	14	1	1	2	1	59	8	35	4.9	38	2 83	
Fort Wayne . . .	76	23	66	3	1		54	7	6	2	1	2	1	64	4	12	5	22	2 45	
Terre Haute . . .	62	28	59	3			50	8	2	2	1	2	1	41	5	16	4.7	12	2 65	
New Albany . . .	48	27	47	1	1		30	11	3	2	1	1		22	10	16	4.1	21	2 47	
South Bend . . .	48	23	44	1	1		38	5	1		2			31	6	9	4.6	10	2 77	
Richmond . . .	40	28	39	1			28	5	4			2	1	14	9	17	4.3	8	2 48	
Lafayette . . .	36	24	36				27	6	3					28	1	7	4.4	9	2 66	
Totals . . .	638	261	599	34	12	3	407	127	59	12	10	17	6	361	69	206	37.8	229	\$21 14	
Averages . . .		25															4.7		2 64	

TABLE IV.

Earnings, Expenses and Savings of Domestics.

CITIES.	No. of Blanks.		Age.	Average Years' Experience.	Av. No. Weeks Lost.		CAUSE OF TIME LOST.				TIME OFF ON RE-CREATION.			Average Earnings Past Year.		HELP SUPPORT OTHERS.		Average No. Places Employed Past Year.		CAN READ AND WRITE.		Average Savings Past Year.
	Sick.	Out of Work.			Vacation.	Required at Home.	One Afternoon.	When Done W'k.	No Time.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Average.						
Indianapolis . . .	234	24	9.9	4.3	313	166	251	267	203	16	15	\$145	77	108	126	1.8	193	10	133	\$23	86	
Evansville . . .	102	26	8.7	5.8	194	6	67	329	82	15	5	121	27	36	66	1.6	92	10	17	17	19	
Ft. Wayne . . .	76	23	3.2	3.7	111	41	27	79	61	8	3	118	35	20	59	1.7	97	3	15	45	45	
Terre Haute . . .	62	28	3.3	3.7	65	57	101	91	46	18	3	124	40	28	34	1.9	57	5	14	43	43	
New Albany . . .	48	27	6.5	4.7	41	47	48	91	31	14	3	117	22	18	36	2.6	41	7	21	21	25	
South Bend . . .	46	23	6.5	1.4	30	16	11	3	23	19	4	145	12	14	32	1.7	45	1	28	28	35	
Richmond . . .	40	26	8.5	2.5	36	16	39	10	26	13	1	122	25	20	20	1.5	97	3	97	97	97	
Lafayette . . .	36	24	7.8	2.8	23	21	24	31	11	23	2	130	94	18	18	1.5	83	3	28	61	61	
Totals . . .	638	261			813	368	568	901	483	116	39			262	376		665	73				
Averages . . .			8.1	3.8								\$181	97			1.7				\$31	75	

COAL MINING STATISTICS.

INDIANA COAL MINES.

In the effort to secure a correct representation of the coal mining interests of the State for the present report, the Bureau followed the same general plan as that pursued two years ago, sending an agent into the coal fields and taking the data from a limited number of operatives in each particular mine. As it was not desired to secure statistics from each individual miner in the State, the agent was instructed to confine the inquiry to a limited number, and these are presented in a series of tables which, it is believed, fairly represent the whole as a class. The questions propounded related to age, nativity, number in family, assistance received from children working in the mines, prices received per ton, wages thus made per day, and various other data, which, when given, would show clearly the condition of the mining classes in the State, and afford bases of comparison in future investigations of this subject. In but few instances was the agent the recipient of other than courteous treatment from the operatives or operators, and the fact that all questions were answered readily and apparently without any reservations justifies the conclusion that the data thus obtained and finally grouped into tables is worthy of the utmost credibility. As the first inquiry into this subject in Indiana was made but two years ago, and the conditions up to the time of taking the statistics embraced in this report had undergone no change, comparisons between the two would be of little value, and for that reason they will be made but to a limited extent. Since the data was collected, however, a strike and a reduction of wages have occurred, and the influence of these upon the condition of the mining classes will be made apparent when the results of future investigations are compared with those of this and the preceding report of the Bureau. In the present instance, the strike of 1894 will be considered only in its general features, and not in those particular phases in which the individual miner is affected by it, and which could be ascertained only by as comprehensive an inquiry as was made before it was inaugurated.

In addition to the tables which are compiled from answers by the operatives to questions submitted in person by an agent, tables will be found which relate to the capital invested by operators, amount paid out in

wages, number of men employed and the various capacities in which they serve. These tables are compiled from reports made by the operators themselves, and represent seventy-one mines operated in fifteen different counties. This data, like that presented in the reports of individual miners, is given both by mines and by counties, and the student will find little difficulty in making the comparisons between individual sections which his interest may suggest, but which would be impossible in this article owing to necessarily limited space. The statistics of the operators were secured by the agent of the Bureau in practically the same manner as those of the operatives, by submitting blanks in person and by taking them up when filled out under his direction. The data thus obtained are assumed in every instance to have come from the books of the several companies, and may be said to show, not approximately, but correctly the matters which it was designed to call out by the questions. Total of the data thus obtained are as follows:

Capital invested, 71 mines reported	\$1,374,4
Amount paid in wages past year	2,473,8
Number of tons of coal mined past year	3,065,3
Average number days worked past year	1
Total number of employes	6,6
Number of these who are miners proper	4,5

By reference to the tables from which these figures are taken it will be seen that the \$2,473,806 paid in wages was distributed among six different classes of employes, embracing miners, or those who actually mined coal, day men, engineers, bosses, officers and clerks, and that the amount paid to the first class was \$1,577,891, or about three-fifths of the total. On the basis of these figures it will be seen that 4,510 miners received during the year \$1,577,891, and as the average number of days employed was 193, the average daily compensation of miners was \$1.81. This makes no allowance for cost of powder, oil, squibs and keeping tools in order, which would have to be deducted to find the net wages of the miners. This is 42 cents a day, as is shown by the miners' statements, their daily wages would be the difference between the two, or \$1.39. Again, if 4,510 miners produced 3,065,394 tons of coal and received in wages \$1,577,891, the average price per ton received by the miner would be about 51½ cents, and to make \$1.81 per day the average production man must have been three and one-half tons. It must not be supposed, however, that the 51½ cents per ton is the total cost of production to the operator. To find that, the whole amount paid in wages to all classes would be necessary, as well as to include interest on investment and minor incidentals which it was no part of the Bureau to secure, the object being only to find the facts as they relate to the miner, and this summary being made that comparisons might be shown between the figures relat-

to miners, as given by the operators, and those given by the miners themselves. For other data covered by the reports of the mine owners, the student is referred to the tables which will be found under their appropriate head at the close of this discussion.

Reference to the statements of employes will show that eighty-one mines are represented in the tables and that reports were taken from 961 men, the average being practically twelve to the mine visited. The average age of the miners is found to be thirty-four years, and of the number 513 are native born, 448 foreign born, 676 married, 285 single, and the average number of children to the family, three. From the same table it will be seen that there are sixty-seven boys assisting their parents in the mines. These are not known upon the books of the company, but work under the parents' numbers, and the product of their labor is credited to the parents. In some cases a parent has as many as three sons assisting him, often two and frequently one. In such cases the number of tons mined per day is much larger than in others where the miner is not thus assisted, but in the tables, as in the mine, the product is regarded as that of one man. As a general thing nine hours constituted a day's work, and the number of days employed during the year averaged 165. The average number of days the mines were worked, as given by the operators, was 193, and there is a difference of twenty-eight days between the averages of the two classes. This is accounted for in the fact that sickness, holidays and other causes operated to reduce the average of employes, while the mine owner accounted the mine as running if any employes were at work. Indeed, some of the miners reported that they had worked as many as 208 days, and quite a number in excess of the average found for the operators. The discrepancy of twenty-eight days between the reports is not, therefore, important, for it results from the fact that the time of 961 men is averaged in the one case and that of but seventy-one mines in the other.

Four classes of labor are found in the miners' reports and four classes of wages are therefore reported, those for pick miners, those for machine miners and those for helpers and for loaders. The average daily compensation of these several classes is \$1.66, and the average annual earnings \$269. Considering the miners alone, however, the compensation will be found somewhat increased. According to the tables, the average daily product of pick and machine miners was four tons, and the average price per ton, both classes, was 59 cents. Deducting 42 cents per day for cost of powder, oil, etc., the average compensation for the labor would be \$1.94. Eliminating the seven machine mines represented in the tables, and considering only the pick mines, it will be seen that the average price paid per ton rises to 65 cents, and the average product per man falls to three and one-third tons, making the average daily earnings of this class,

after deducting 42 cents per day for cost of powder, oil, etc., \$1.75. the basis of 165 working days during the year, the average annual earnings of this class would be \$287.

Of the 961 miners 271 are reported as owning property, and 29-renting, the average rental of the latter being \$4.58 per month. total number of building and loan association shares carried is 310, in thirty-two instances homes have been built partly or wholly through such associations. Of the 271 owning property 101 are burdened with mortgages. The question was propounded to all miners as to compulsion, if any, used by the companies employing them to enforce dealing at stores operated by the companies. Two hundred and five answered they were compelled to deal at the companies' stores, three hundred and seventy-one answered in the negative, and the remainder did not answer the question at all. Several years ago a law was passed by the Legislature to prevent operators from enforcing dealings at their stores, and the question was asked, in the hope of securing authoritative data on the subject. From that received it is evident that some of the companies ignore the law, and that others do not require the miners to deal with them, while the Bureau is left in doubt as to many more. From statements of the agent, and from other reliable sources, it is known there was extreme reluctance on the part of the men to answer the question, many saying that an answer would compromise them with their employers, and that they could not afford to take the risk of being discharged.

THE COAL MINERS' STRIKE.

Though the Bureau made no official investigation of the coal miners' strike, which began in May and extended into June, 1894, it is deemed proper, in this connection, to give a brief resume of its most important features and their effects upon the industry in the State. During the latter days of the strike an agent of the Bureau visited the section in which destruction of property had occurred, and made special inquiry into the causes leading to the strike. In one sense it was purely synthetic, and in another, and from the point of view of the miner, it was a necessary measure of self-protection. There was an effort on the part of operators in Pennsylvania and Ohio to reduce wages of mine operators and they refused to submit to a reduction and went out on a strike. Indiana miners had no grievance against their employers, and, in the light, no cause to quit work. But they saw that a reduction in the price of mining coal in Pennsylvania and Ohio, the product of whose mines came into more or less competition with that of the Indiana mines, would in time lead to a reduction in the price in this State, and the subject was of this measure of interest for them. Unassisted, it was clear that

miners in the two States named could not cope with the operators and reduction in their wages was inevitable. The argument was used that a continued output of coal in other States would soon lead to the enforced submission of the Pennsylvania and Ohio miners, and, when they submitted, competition between the operators of the two States and those of Indiana would lead to a reduction in the price per ton of coal, and this to a reduction in the price of mining. With this view, the miners in Indiana went out, and, before any lawlessness was committed by them, or by others in their name, the operators generally indorsed their action. Indeed, the Indiana operators were far from being in sympathy with the reduction of the price of coal in Pennsylvania and Ohio. They said that competition had already forced the price to a point where miners' pay was necessarily inadequate, and the further proposed reduction in the two States meant a reduction for all competitors, wherever they might be, and hence a further reduction in the pay of the miners.

This was the condition at the time that the strike was inaugurated and the Indiana miners quit work. The sympathy of the operators was with their employes, and to show this fully and substantially many of the companies continued to give credit at their stores to their employes even after the mines were idle. Some of the operators, however, had a supply of coal on hand when the strike was inaugurated, and attempts were made to get this to market. These attempts were resisted by the miners in some localities, and coal trains were stopped, the cars detached, and, in some cases, derailed. Instances of this kind occurred in Clay, Sullivan and Daviess counties, and it was finally necessary to send detachments of the State militia to the scene in order to insure the undisturbed transportation of the coal through the State to Chicago and other markets. A settlement of the strike was finally effected by a compromise which resulted in a reduction of ten cents per ton for mining coal in Indiana, and thus the strike, which had been inaugurated in this State purely through sympathy and not from any grievance against the Indiana operators, resulted in still further reducing the wages of the Indiana operatives. The effects of this reduction upon the miners in respect to earnings can be shown only in future investigations, and not in the present report.

From personal observations of the home life and immediate surroundings of the mine operatives, the conclusion is inevitable that the class is underpaid, and necessarily suffer privations that better wages would ameliorate. As shown elsewhere, the average annual earnings in the mines is \$287. While the average working days for the year was only 165, the miner, like all others, had a total of 365 days in the year, and for these provision had to be made. An income of \$287 for the entire period of 365 days means but seventy-eight cents a day, and when thus

brought to the point of distribution through the whole year, it is clear that the amount is wholly inadequate to a comfortable living. But, assuming that the average number of working days was 193, as given by the returns of the operators, and the average compensation per day of \$1.74, the annual income would be only \$335.82. Even with this would come the average per day for the entire year of 365 days would be but ninety-two cents, and, therefore, inadequate for the support of a family. When it is considered that the annual rent averages \$54.96, and this must be taken from the annual earnings, the fact will be appreciated that the amount left is barely sufficient to provide clothing and food, if, indeed, it will do that.

The homes of the miners demonstrates that the wages are inadequate to supply the comforts of life. They are generally cabins, ill furnished and with nothing that is not absolutely necessary, the furniture consisting of wooden bottom chairs, the most ordinary bedsteads and bedding, and furnishings for the table of the least expensive kind. The floors are rarely carpeted, and the few exceptions show only the cheapest grade of hemp and rag carpets. Testimony as to the worthiness of the resident miners, those who have families as distinguished from the itinerant class, was not wanting from the operators themselves, for they admitted that those with families dependent upon them were industrious and, as a rule, sober. The fare, like the house furnishings, is of the plainest possible character. It does not appear from the testimony of the miners and miners' wives that charges at the store of the company are greater in excess of those at competing stores. Sugar, coffee, meat, and other articles are sold in close competition, and the statement was generally made that the price of these articles was the same in all the stores. In the reports of the miners, in answer to similar questions, the heads of the families said that while they were not compelled to spend their earnings with the companies, they had noticed that they secured better prices in the homes and were employed longer than those who patronized the stores not owned by the company. As an evidence of the frugality of the lives of the miners, the following may be related. The agent asked the head of one of the families regarding the price of different articles, and asked them that of granulated sugar. He replied that granulated sugar was an article that did not find a sale in the town, and it was not kept in the stores at all, only the cheaper grades being sold.

While many of the operators here testify to the worthiness of the employees, especially those having families and being regarded as permanent residents, the testimony was not so unanimous. Some operators bore strong testimony to the fact that the company was not getting all that it was entitled to, and that the miners were not working as hard as they should. They said that the coal was not

low margin and were necessarily compelled to pay small wages. The operators themselves confessed that there was a disposition in their class to reduce the price of coal in order to get a market, and these constantly recurring reductions had forced wages down to a point where the miners were underpaid, and where the operators were realizing but meager profits on their investments. The only remedy against such conditions, they said, lay in higher prices for coal, but so far all attempts to agree upon a uniform price for coal at the mines, or at the points of delivery, had proved abortive for the reason that distance from market, rates of transportation and means of transportation differed radically, and seemed to be insurmountable obstacles in the way of uniformity of price.

TABLE I.

INDIANA COAL MINES.

Employers' Statement.

LOCATION— COUNTIES.	CAPITAL INVESTED IN					THICKNESS OF SEAM.		No. of Days Mine was Worked Last Year.	Character of Mine Worked.
	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery.	Animals.	Total.	Feet.	Inches.		
Clay	\$5,200	\$12,500	\$1,400	\$500	\$23,600	3	6	174	Pick.
"		8,500	2,800	500	9,900	3	10	206	Pick.
"	2,500	6,000	3,000	1,000	12,500	4		152	Pick.
"		1,000	1,500	200	2,700	7		59	Pick.
"		1,000	1,500	240	2,740	3	6	28	Pick.
"	25,000	10,000	5,000	6,000	46,000	4		240	Pick.
"		3,000	3,500	1,000	7,500	3	10	255	Pick.
"	2,000	2,500	2,800	450	7,750	4		233	Pick.
"					6,586	3	6	280	Pick.
"					1,907	3		265	Pick.
"					3,834	3	6	255	Pick.
"					4,745	3	4	263	Pick.
"					2,680	3	4	257	Pick.
"		5,000	7,000	2,300	14,300	4	6	222	Pick.
"		3,000	3,000	200	6,200	3	6	140	Pick.
"	2,000	4,000	2,400	500	8,900	3	6	247	Pick.
"	1,500	2,000	4,000	500	8,000	4	6	182	Pick.
"		2,000	2,000	1,000	5,000	3	6	206	Pick.
"	4,000	4,000	3,000	2,000	13,000	4	4	182	Pick.
"	2,000	2,000	2,000		6,000	3	10	86	Pick.
"	4,000	4,000	2,000	800	10,800	4	4	235	Pick.
"	3,000	3,000	2,000	500	8,500	3	8	248	Pick.
"		500	1,500	100	2,100	4		142	Pick.
"	4,000	2,000	4,000	500	10,500	3	8	129	Pick.
"		2,500	7,500		10,000	4	2		Pick.
"	1,750	200	3,800	800	6,550	3	8	288	Pick.
"	8,000	1,000	2,000	400	12,000	3	6	185	Pick.
"	33,781	3,000	6,000	1,000	43,781	4	6	209	Pick.
"		1,500	4,000	200	5,700	7		13	Pick.
Total	\$101,731	\$82,800	\$77,100	\$21,050	\$103,233	4	03	185	
Average									
Daviess		\$2,978	\$1,974	\$1,000	\$7,952	11		222	Pick.
"		2,108	3,229	500	5,835	5		183	Pick.
"		2,749	4,792	800	7,341	7		203	Pick.
"		1,598	2,822	450	4,869	5		155	Pick.
"		300	225	170	695	4	4	190	Pick.
"	\$17,000	10,000	8,000	800	58,800	4		245	Pick.
"		2,000	1,000	150	3,750	6	10	262	Pick.
Total	\$17,000	\$21,729	\$23,792	\$4,870	\$49,341	36	2	1,420	
Average						5	2	203	
Fountain	\$15,000	\$5,000	\$3,000	\$750	\$23,750	4	6	190	Pick.
Total	\$15,000	\$5,000	\$3,000	\$750	\$23,750	4	6	190	
Gibson		\$500	\$2,000	\$200	\$2,700	4	4	120	Pick.
"				195	195	4	2	133	Pick.
Total		\$500	\$2,000	\$395	\$2,895	8	6	253	
Average						4	3	176	

TABLE I—Continued.

INDIANA COAL MINES.

Employers' Statement.

LOCATION— COUNTIES.	CAPITAL INVESTED IN					THICKNESS OF SEAM.		No. of Days Mine was Worked Last Year.	Character of Mine Worked.
	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery.	Animals.	Total.	Feet.	Inches.		
Greene . .	\$15,747			\$780	\$16,527	5	..	198	Pick.
" . .		\$2,500	\$3,500	1,800	7,800	6	..	207	Pick.
" . .	14,740	6,000	20,000	1,500	42,240	5	..	210	Machine.
Total . .	\$30,487	\$9,500	\$23,500	\$4,080	\$66,257	16		613	
Average . .						5	4	206	
Knox . . .		\$2,000	\$2,000	\$175	\$4,175	4		194	Pick.
Total . .		\$2,000	\$2,000	\$175	\$4,175	4	..	194	
Owen . . .	\$37,000	\$1,000	\$1,850	\$3,000	\$42,850	4	..	170	Pick.
Total . . .	\$37,000	\$1,000	\$1,850	\$3,000	\$42,850	4	..	170	
Parks . . .			\$1,000	\$550	\$1,550	6	..	240	Machine.
" . . .			5,000	250	5,250	6	..	220	Pick.
" . . .	\$50,000	\$1,500	4,500	500	56,500	4	4	200	Pick.
" . . .		3,000	3,300	6,700	13,000	4	8	120	Pick.
" . . .						4			
" . . .	10,000	4,000	14,000	1,500	29,500	6	6	202	Pick.
" . . .	5,000	2,000	2,000	500	9,500	4	3	154	Pick.
" . . .	5,000	4,000	25,000	2,000	36,000	5	6	245	Machine.
" . . .	5,000	4,000	12,000	1,000	22,000	6	..	252	Machine.
" . . .	5,000	4,000	19,000	1,000	29,000	5	8	237	Machine.
" . . .	5,000	4,000	4,000	650	13,650	5	..	166	Pick.
Total . . .	\$55,000	\$26,500	\$38,800	\$14,650	\$134,950	57	11	2,036	
Average . .						5	3	203	
Perry . . .	\$50,000	\$1,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$55,000	3	..	225	Pick.
Total . . .	\$50,000	\$1,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$55,000	3	..	225	
Pike . . .	\$10,000	\$20,000	\$15,000	\$1,200	\$76,200	4	10	200	Pick.
Total . . .	\$40,000	\$20,000	\$15,000	\$1,200	\$76,200	4	10	200	
Sullivan . .	\$16,800	\$1,000	\$4,000	\$1,805	\$23,605	5	6	212	Pick.
" . . .	20,000	15,000	40,000	1,000	75,000	6	..	273	Machine.
" . . .	1,300	6,300	4,000	400	12,000	6	..	187	Pick.
" . . .	12,375	6,600	10,000	950	29,925	6	..	175	Machine.
" . . .								255	Machine.
Total . . .	\$50,475	\$30,900	\$58,000	\$4,255	\$152,630	23	6	1,102	
Average . .						5	10	220	

TABLE I—Continued.

INDIANA COAL MINES.

Employers' Statement.

LOCATION— COUNTIES.	CAPITAL INVESTED IN.					THICKNESS OF SEAM.		No. of Days Mine was Worked Last Year.	Character of Mine Worked.
	Land	Buildings.	Machinery.	Animals.	Total.	Feet.	Inches.		
Vanderburgh.	\$125	\$12,000	4	..	207	Pick.
"	\$3,500	\$8,000	1,200	12,700	4	..	200	Pick.
Total	\$3,500	\$8,000	\$1,325	\$24,700	12	..	407	Pick.
Average	4	..	203	
Vermillion	\$8,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$14,000	5	■	168	Pick.
Total	\$8,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$14,000	5	■	168	
Vigo	\$2,000	\$5,000	\$1,000	\$250,000 8,000	6	6	196	Pick & Mach.
"	6	..	150	Pick.
Total	\$2,000	\$5,000	\$1,000	\$258,000	12	6	346	
Average	6	3	173	
Warrick . .	\$100	\$100	\$1,000	\$200	\$1,700	4	5	■	Pick.
"	5,000	20,000	450	20,450	4	..	100	Pick.
"	10,000	300	15,300	7	6	■	Machine.
Total . . .	\$100	\$5,400	\$31,000	\$950	\$37,450	15	11	..	
Average	5	4	180	

TABLE II.

INDIANA COAL MINES.

Employers' Statement.

LOCATION— COUNTIES.	Tonnage Produced Past Twelve Months	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.						Has a Strike Occurred in Past Twelve Months?	If So, From What Cause?
		Miners.	DAY MEN.				Total.		
			Inside.	Outside.	Engineers	Horses.			
Clay	26,712	76	10	6	1	1	94	No	
"	36,453	71	12	6	1	1	91	No	
"	53,200	100	12	5	2	1	120	No	
"	7,516	50	8	7	1	1	67	No	
"	1,788	72	13	3	2	1	91	No	
"	62,000	100	9	4	2	2	117	No	
"	66,000	90	6	4	2	1	103	No	
"	44,500	52	2	3	2	1	60	No	
"	60,796	90	10	3	2	1	106	No	
"	43,150	50	5	3	2	1	61	No	
"	22,735	45	5	3	2	1	56	No	
"	36,800	80	4	4	2	1	95	No	
"	22,820	40	4	3	2	1	50	No	
"	64,137	125	30	8	2	2	171	No	
"	7,000	50	5	3	2	1	61	No	
"	22,138	46	14	3	2	1	66	No	
"	41,338	88	18	5	3	2	116	No	
"	62,181	113	18	6	2	2	141	No	
"	75,940	150	25	8	3	2	188	No	
"	12,236	54	12	3	3	2	74	No	
"	82,964	150	18	9	3	2	182	No	
"	21,405	47	11	3	2	1	64	No	
"	25,598	47	8	3	2	1	61	No	
"	12,763	40	12	4	3	1	60	No	
"	19,540	60	3	3	2	1	69	No	
"	91,374	50	17	7	2	1	77	No	
"	54,600	125	9	4	2	1	141	No	
"	54,881	110	14	6	4	3	137	No	
"	25,102	50	4	6	1	1	62	No	
Total	1,103,965	2,225	322	135	61	38	2,781		
Daviess	39,017	86	29	11	2	1	129	No	Demand for increase and weekly pay.
"	23,140	58	23	7	2	1	91	No	
"	42,497	40	3	4	2	1	55	No	
"	38,303	47	16	5	1		69	No	
"	24,000	45	5	8	1	2	61	Yes	
"	82,000	60	20	8	2	2	92	No	
"	18,453	30	6	4	2	2	44	No	
Total	267,412	364	107	47	12	9	541		
Fountain	26,345	31	12	4	1	1	49	No	
Total	26,345	31	12	4	1	1	49		
Gibson	1,200	12	12	4	1		17		
"	15,204	26	4	4	2	3	39		
Total	16,404	38	16	8	3	3	56		

TABLE II—Continued.

INDIANA COAL MINES.

Employers' Statement.

LOCATION— COUNTIES.	Tonnage Past Twelve Months.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.						Has a Strike Occurred in Past Twelve Months?	If So, From What Cause?
		Miners.	DAY MEN.						
			Inside.	Outside.	Engineers.	Bosses.	Total.		
Greene	41,461	85	17	8	1	1	112	No . .	
"	106,241	143	29	14	1	1	188	No . .	
"	164,583	20	241	14	2	3	260	No . .	
Total	312,290	458	287	36	4	5	560		
Knox	12,318	27	3	3	1	1	35	No . .	
Total	12,318	27	3	3	1	1	■		
Owen	22,529	75	82	8	1	1	92	No . .	
Total	22,529	75	82	8	1	1	92		
Parke	64,283	53	17	13	3	2	88	No . .	
"	45,600	41	16	9	2	2	70	No . .	
"	28,433	40	7	3	2	1	53	No . .	
"	48,500	40	10	5	2	1	58	No . .	
"	69,444	153	34	8	3	2	206	No . .	
"	47,379	66	10	5	2	1	84	No . .	
"	136,048	105	75	20	2	2	204	No . .	
"	44,619	46	22	6	2	1	77	No . .	
"	72,657	78	30	10	2	1	121	No . .	
"	35,476	42	20	4	1	1	68	No . .	
Total	590,479	669	221	83	21	14	1,028		
Perry	25,056	40	12	13	1	2	68	No . .	
Total	25,056	40	12	13	1	2	68		
Pike	105,267	137	33	19	2	2	193	No . .	
Total	105,267	137	33	19	2	2	193		
Sullivan	89,334	120	28	22	1	1	172	No . .	
"	70,000	■	144	16	2	4	166	Yes . .	Whether men should be at their work at 7 A. M.
"	20,158	47	5	5	1	1	59	No . .	
"	23,599	51	22	13	3	2	91	Yes . .	On account of wages.
"	20,687	26	26	6	2	2	36	No . .	
Total	223,778	218	225	62	9	9	524		

TABLE II—Continued.

INDIANA COAL MINES.

Employers' Statement.

LOCATION— COUNTIES.	Tonnage Past Twelve Months.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.						Has a Strike Occurred in Past Twelve Months?	If so, From What Cause?
		Mines.	DAY MEN.						
			Inside.	Outside.	Engineers.	Boilers.	Total.		
Vanderburgh .	24,654	28	10	5	1	1	43	No . .	
" .	12,855	30	6	4	2	1	43	No . .	
" .	60,000	75	30	15	2	1	48	No . .	
Total . .	97,509	131	46	24	5	3	134		
Vermillion . . .	120,000	257	34	15	2	2	320	No . .	
Total	120,000	257	34	15	2	2	320		
Vigo	55,537	99					99	Yes . .	For mine run coal.
"	25,508	60	8	9	1	1	79	No . .	
Total	81,040	159	8	9	1	1	178		
Warriek	12,980	15	4	2	1	1	23	No . .	
"	12,750	25	5	6	1	1	38	No . .	
"	33,481		30	10	2	1	43	No . .	
Total	59,211	40	39	18	4	3	104		

TABLE III.

INDIANA COAL MINES.

Employers' Statement.

LOCATION— COUNTIES.	AMOUNT PAID IN WAGES PAST TWELVE MONTHS.							No. Kegs of Pow- der Sold Miners Past Year.
	Miner.	Day Men.	Engineers.	Bosmen.	Officers.	Clocks.	Total.	
Clay	\$24,909	\$1,811	\$125	\$620	\$1,500	\$300	\$32,569	749
"	33,181	7,051	567	793	1,500	300	43,392	1,617
"	6,778	1,385	200	200			87,500	1,049
"	1,477	1,283	220	150			7,964	428
"							3,110	89
"	51,000	400	1,140	980	1,440	600	55,540	1,120
"	36,375	200	1,140	980			38,675	1,500
"	32,505	7,523	1,080	1,083	253	300	42,741	1,000
"	28,150	5,811	1,080	1,080	252	300	38,473	130
"	16,675	5,875	1,080	1,080	252	300	25,062	1,110
"	80,670	8,150	1,080	1,080	252	300	41,532	295
"	15,080	4,950	1,080	1,080	252	300	22,722	1,575
"	53,631	16,586	1,122	1,800		1,000	74,139	560
"	5,500	2,000	750	420			8,620	1,446
"	16,680	10,193	1,080	800	1,200	720	30,683	500
"	31,112	13,570	1,880	1,740	1,200	720	50,022	570
"	46,846	13,981	1,080	1,580	1,200	720	65,407	2,420
"	57,149	19,821	1,840	1,740	1,200	720	82,310	2,170
"	9,198	2,406	520	600	1,200	720	14,644	3,672
"	63,290	14,408	1,080	1,680	1,200	720	82,386	92
"	16,533	7,846	1,080	840	1,200	720	28,179	2,800
"	19,197	4,830	800	600	1,200	720	27,117	456
"	9,572	2,758	780	453	1,200	720	15,480	867
"								145
"	23,820	7,294	832	845		300	35,096	
"	47,009	8,438	1,100	780		720	59,047	2,060
"	20,961	4,967	728	575			27,262	1,400
Totals	\$398,942	\$175,660	\$23,404	\$23,496	\$16,500	\$11,200	\$1,770,777	939
Daviess	\$33,361	\$13,595	\$943	\$335	\$4,027	\$1,680	\$54,511	1,041
"	18,847	7,674	983	680			28,164	1,401
"	22,622	4,917	1,025	890			29,655	1,106
"	20,588	4,593	521				25,703	585
"	19,462	5,025		1,680	960		27,127	400
"								1,620
Totals	\$114,980	\$36,004	\$3,472	\$1,065	\$5,057	\$1,680	\$165,160	462
Fountain	\$17,172	\$4,861	\$394	\$102		\$360	\$23,192	950
Totals	\$17,172	\$4,861	\$394	\$102		\$360	\$23,192	950
Gibson	\$3,550	\$2,119	\$340	\$120	\$575		\$7,605	308
Totals	\$3,550	\$2,119	\$340	\$120	\$575		\$7,605	308

TABLE III—Continued.

INDIANA COAL MINES.

Employers' Statement.

LOCATION— COUNTIES.	AMOUNT PAID IN WAGES PAST TWELVE MONTHS.							No. Kegs of Pow- der Sold Miners Past Year.
	Mines.	Day Men.	Engineers.	Bosses.	Officers.	Clerks.	Total.	
Greene	\$31,611	\$10,871	\$700	\$870	\$2,200	\$180	\$48,732	1,350
"	49,595	13,325	400	780	1,020	480	65,800	
"	63,603	25,985	1,200	2,520	5,400	4,260	102,967	1,946
Totals	\$144,809	\$50,181	\$2,500	\$4,170	\$8,620	\$5,220	\$215,499	3,296
Knox	\$10,438	\$2,012	\$540	\$600	\$120	. . . .	\$14,010	608
Totals	\$10,438	\$2,012	\$540	\$600	\$120	. . . .	\$14,010	608
Owen	\$16,489	\$10,254	\$180	\$600	. . . .	. . . .	\$27,823	572
Totals	\$16,489	\$10,254	\$180	\$600	. . . .	. . . .	\$27,823	572
Parke	\$29,249	\$14,400	\$1,560	\$1,650	\$900	\$600	\$48,359	1,479
"	20,748	11,000	880	1,650	900	600	35,788	2,212
"	18,000	3,200	750	750	. . . .	500	23,200	1,500
" . . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	2,100
"	45,165	23,479	1,860	1,740	1,200	720	74,194	2,341
"	35,833	9,025	1,080	960	1,200	720	48,818	517
"	62,268	33,276	1,200	1,800	1,685	833	101,062	1,646
"	21,947	9,522	1,200	780	1,685	833	35,967	1,336
"	32,915	15,031	1,200	900	1,685	833	52,564	1,131
"	18,989	6,904	600	960	1,685	833	29,971	2,038
Totals	\$285,114	\$125,837	\$10,330	\$11,190	\$10,940	\$6,472	\$449,883	16,300
Perry	\$12,886	\$3,428	\$500	\$1,080	\$2,400	\$1,500	\$26,794	500
Totals	\$12,886	\$3,428	\$500	\$1,080	\$2,400	\$1,500	\$26,794	500
Pike	\$59,227	\$14,673	\$1,380	\$1,620	\$900	. . . .	\$77,799	3,642
Totals	\$59,227	\$14,673	\$1,380	\$1,620	\$900	. . . .	\$77,799	3,642
Sullivan	\$16,099	\$17,107	\$624	\$780	\$2,940	\$600	\$67,148	. . .
" . . . . .	. . . .	55 580	1,100	2 322	900	1,440	61,342	. . .
"	10,781	4,572	520	660	. . . .	480	16,533	400
"	8,722	8,603	1,315	1,226	1,500	468	21,840	223
"	4,612	9,005	1,008	1,150	706	520	17,002	140
Totals	\$70,214	\$94,872	\$4,567	\$6,138	\$8,046	\$3,508	\$185,345	763
Vanderburgh	\$30,000	\$15,000	\$1,500	\$900	\$3,500	\$500	\$51,400	2,000
"	4,518	2,105	510	725	. . . .	420	7,554	517
"	15,705	5,122	572	649	600	1,060	23,707	1,500
Totals	\$50,223	\$22,227	\$2,582	\$2,274	\$4,100	\$1,980	\$93,386	4,017

TABLE III—Continued.

INDIANA COAL MINES

Employers' Statement.

LOCATION— COUNTIES.	AMOUNT PAID IN WAGES PAST TWELVE MONTHS.							No. Reg- istered Miners Past Year.
	Mines.	Day Men.	Engineers.	Booses.	Officers.	Clerks.	Total.	
Vermillion	\$59,800	\$10,200	\$1,800	\$1,620	\$1,200	\$700	\$75,120	8,400
Totals	\$59,800	\$10,200	\$1,800	\$1,620	\$1,200	\$700	\$75,120	8,400
Vigo	\$17,852	\$6,032	\$720	\$900	\$720	.. .	\$25,737	500
Totals	\$17,852	\$6,032	\$720	\$900	\$720	.. .	\$25,737	500
Warrick	\$4,255	\$1,800	\$500	\$800	.. .	\$500	\$7,655	500
Totals	\$4,255	\$1,800	\$500	\$800	.. .	\$500	\$7,655	500

TABLE I.

RECAPITULATION.

Employers' Statement.

LOCATION OF MINES.	CAPITAL INVESTED IN.					THICKNESS OF SEAM.		No. of Days Mine was Worked Past Year.
	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery.	Animals.	Total.	Feet.	Inches.	
Clay County	\$101,731	\$92,800	\$77,100	\$21,050	\$303,253	4	3	185
Davless County.	37,000	21,729	21,792	4,870	89,941	5	3	233
Fountain County.	15,000	5,000	3,000	750	23,750	4	3	190
Gibson County. . . . .	.. .	500	2,000	395	2,895	4	3	176
Greene County.	30,487	8,500	23,500	4,080	66,267	5	4	206
Knox County. . . . .	.. .	2,000	2,000	175	4,174	4	.. .	194
Owen County.	37,000	5,000	3,850	3,000	48,850	4	.. .	170
Parke County.	85,400	26,500	88,800	14,650	214,950	5	3	253
Perry County.	50,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	58,000	3	.. .	200
Pike County.	40,000	20,000	15,000	1,200	76,200	4	10	223
Sullivan County.	50,475	40,900	58,000	4,255	152,630	5	10	220
Vanderburgh County. . . . .	.. .	4,500	8,000	1,325	24,700	4	.. .	208
Vermillion County. . . . .	.. .	8,000	3,000	3,000	14,000	5	.. .	188
Vigo County. . . . .	.. .	2,000	5,000	1,000	25,000	5	.. .	173
Warrick County.	100	5,400	31,000	950	37,450	5	.. .	180
Total	\$146,793	\$225,829	\$346,042	\$62,700	\$1,374,440	4	1	193

TABLE II.
RECAPITULATION.

Employers' Statements.

LOCATION OF MINES.	Tonnage Paid Twelve Months.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.					
		DAY MEN.					Total.
		Miners.	Inside.	Outside.	Engineers.	Bosses.	
Clay County	1,103,955	2,225	322	135	61	38	2,781
Daviess County	267,412	364	107	47	12	9	541
Fountain County	28,345	31	12	4	1	1	49
Gibson County	16,404	38	16	8	3	3	68
Greene County	312,290	488	287	36	4	5	560
Knox County	12,319	27	3	3	1	1	35
Owen County	22,529	75	82	8	1	1	92
Parke County	590,479	669	221	83	21	14	1,028
Perry County	25,056	40	12	13	1	2	68
Pike County	101,287	137	83	19	2	2	193
Sullivan County	223,778	218	225	62	9	9	524
Vanderburgh County	97,309	131	46	24	5	3	134
Vermillion County	120,000	257	34	15	2	2	320
Vigo County	81,040	159	8	9	1	1	178
Warrick County	59,211	40	39	18	4	3	104
Total	3,065,394	4,510	1,447	494	128	94	6,663

TABLE III.
RECAPITULATION.

Employers' Statements.

LOCATION OF MINES.	AMOUNT PAID IN WAGES PART TWELVE MONTHS.							No. Kegs of Powder Sold to Miners Part Year.
	To Miners.	To Day Men.	To Engineers.	To Bosses.	To Officers.	To Clerks.	Total.	
Clay County	\$698,982	\$175,650	\$23,401	\$23,496	\$16,500	\$11,200	\$1,016,692	30,746
Daviess County	114,860	38,904	3,472	4,065	5,157	1,860	165,160	6,597
Fountain County	17,172	4,864	394	402	590	390	23,192	950
Gibson County	8,560	2,119	810	420	875	7,805	7,805	308
Greene County	144,808	50,181	2,500	4,170	8,520	5,220	215,499	3,296
Knox County	10,438	2,012	540	600	420	14,010	14,010	606
Owen County	16,489	10,254	480	600	600	27,823	27,823	572
Parke County	285,114	125,837	10,330	11,190	10,940	8,472	449,883	16,300
Perry County	12,887	8,428	500	1,080	2,400	1,500	26,794	500
Pike County	59,227	14,673	1,380	1,620	900	77,799	77,799	3,642
Sullivan County	70,214	91,872	4,567	6,138	6,046	3,508	185,345	783
Vanderburgh County	50,223	22,227	2,682	2,274	4,100	1,960	83,386	4,017
Vermillion County	59,900	10,200	1,600	1,520	1,200	700	75,120	8,400
Vigo County	17,852	8,032	720	900	720	72,843	72,843	1,616
Warrick County	16,255	11,800	1,700	1,400	1,000	500	32,655	1,700
Total	\$1,577,991	\$575,153	\$55,009	\$59,955	\$58,778	\$13,120	\$2,473,806	80,638

TABLE I.

INDIANA COAL MINES.

Employees' Statements

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blank.	Character of Mine.	Age.	Native Born.	Foreign Born.	Married.	Single.	No. of Children in Family.	No. of Boys Assisting in Mine.	Hrs Constituting a Day's Work.	No. Days Employed Past Yr.
Clay County Coal Co.	Clay	1	Pick	56		1	1		12	1	e	156
"	"	2	"	51	1	1	1		4		e	260
"	"	3	"	38		1	1		4		e	260
"	"	4	"	40		1	1		4	1	e	104
"	"	5	"	49		1	1		4		e	104
"	"	6	"	45	1	1	1		4		e	130
"	"	7	"	45	1	1	1		4		e	208
"	"	8	"	35	1	1	1		4		e	260
"	"	9	"	48		1	1		4	1	e	172
"	"	10	"	48		1	1		4	1	e	172
Totals		10		32	3	7	10		50	5		
Averages				32						9		183
C. Ehrlich & Co., No. 1.	Clay	1	Pick	23	1			1			e	156
"	"	2	"	43		1		1			e	156
"	"	3	"	28		1		1			e	156
"	"	4	"	42		1		1			e	156
"	"	5	"	29		1		1			e	156
"	"	6	"	53		1	1				e	208
"	"	7	"	34		1	1	1			e	156
"	"	8	"	40		1	1		3		e	156
"	"	9	"	28		1	1		1		e	156
"	"	10	"	21		1		1			e	156
"	"	11	"	25	1		1				e	156
"	"	12	"	18	1			1			e	156
Totals.		12		32	3	9	4	8	4			
Averages				32						9		160
C. Ehrlich & Co., No. 2.	Clay	1	Pick	53		1	1		3	1	e	104
"	"	2	"	28		1	1		2		e	104
"	"	3	"	35		1	1		4		e	130
"	"	4	"	27		1		1			e	130
"	"	5	"	21		1		1			e	130
"	"	6	"	51		1		1			e	130
"	"	7	"	64		1	1		5	1	e	172
"	"	8	"	26		1	1				e	130
"	"	9	"	33		1	1		3		e	104
"	"	10	"	21		1		1			e	104
"	"	11	"	28	1		1		3		e	260
Totals.		11		35	1	10	7	4	20	2		
Averages				35						9		136

TABLE I—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blank.	Character of Mine.	Age.	Native Born.	Foreign Born.	Married.	Single.	No. of Children in Family.	No. of Boys Assisting at Mine	Hours Constituting a Day's Work.	No. Days Employed Past Y'r.
Diamond Block Coal Co.	Clay	1	Pick	23								208
"	"	2	"	44								172
"	"	3	"	26								210
"	"	4	"	47								260
"	"	5	"	19								104
"	"	6	"	45								208
"	"	7	"	45		1			1			208
"	"	8	"	23	1							208
"	"	9	"	39		1						208
"	"	10	"	56		1						156
"	"	11	"	37		1						208
"	"	12	"	41	1							208
Totals		12			6	6	7	5	12			
Averages				37					1			198
Zoller & Sigler C. & M. Co.	Clay	1	Pick	36					2			182
"	"	2	"	28	1				1			208
"	"	3	"	24		1						156
"	"	4	"	42	1				5			104
"	"	5	"	37	1							156
"	"	6	"	21		1			1			234
"	"	7	"	22	1					1		104
"	"	8	"	46	1				6			208
"	"	9	"	38	1				1			156
"	"	10	"	39	1			1				182
"	"	11	"	22	1				1			208
"	"	12	"	25	1				1			208
Totals		12			10	2	11	1	23			
Averages				31					2			175
Shefferman Coal Co.	Clay	1	Pick	23	1		1		2			156
"	"	2	"	29	1			1				156
"	"	3	"	22	1		1					156
"	"	4	"	17	1			1				156
"	"	5	"	41	1		1		1			156
"	"	6	"	33	1		1		3			156
"	"	7	"	16	1			1				120
"	"	8	"	29		1		1				156
"	"	9	"	30	1		1		1			60
"	"	10	"	50	1		1		1			120
Totals		10			9	1	6	4	8			
Averages				30					8			141

TABLE I—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blank.	Character of Mine.	Age.	Native Born.	Foreign Born.	Married.	Single.	No. of Children in Family.	No. of Boys Assisting in Mine.	Hrs. Constituting a Day's Work.	No. Days Em. played Past Yr.
Jackson C. & M. Co., No. 1.	Clay	1	Pick	45		1	1		4			130
"	"	2	"	50		1	1		4			130
"	"	3	"	50		1	1		4			130
"	"	4	"	50		1	1		4			130
"	"	5	"	50		1	1		4			130
"	"	6	"	50		1	1		4			130
"	"	7	"	50	1	1	1		4			130
"	"	8	"	50	1	1	1		4			130
"	"	9	"	50	1	1	1		4			130
"	"	10	"	50	1	1	1		4			130
"	"	11	"	50		1	1		4			130
"	"	12	"	50		1	1		4			130
"	"	13	"	50		1	1		4			130
"	"	14	"	50	1	1	1		4			130
"	"	15	"	50	1	1	1		4			130
Totals		15		43	4	11	15		67	2		130
Averages				43					4			130
Coal Bluff Mining Co.	Clay	1	Pick	31	1		1		4			130
"	"	2	"	34	1		1		4			130
"	"	3	"	34	1		1		4			130
"	"	4	"	34	1		1		4			130
"	"	5	"	41	1		1		4			130
"	"	6	"	36	1		1		4			130
"	"	7	"	37	1		1		4			130
"	"	8	"	34	1		1		4			130
"	"	9	"	56	1		1		4			130
"	"	10	"	38	1		1		4			130
Totals		10		40	7	3	10		34	3		130
Averages				40					3			130
Jackson C. & M. Co., No. 2.	Clay	1	Pick	27		1	1		3			130
"	"	2	"	27		1	1		3			130
"	"	3	"	27		1	1		3			130
"	"	4	"	37	1		1		3			130
"	"	5	"	51	1		1		3			130
"	"	6	"	39		1	1		3			130
"	"	7	"	34		1	1		3			130
"	"	8	"	52		1	1		3			130
"	"	9	"	33	1		1		3			130
"	"	10	"	37	1		1		3			130
Totals		10		39	4	6	9	1	38	1		130
Averages				39					4			130
Coal Bluff Mining Co.	Clay	1	Pick	25		1	1		3			130
"	"	2	"	35		1	1		3			130
"	"	3	"	18		1	1		3			130
"	"	4	"	32		1	1		3			130
"	"	5	"	22	1		1		3			130
"	"	6	"	22		1	1		3			130
"	"	7	"	33		1	1		3			130
"	"	8	"	29	1		1		3			130
"	"	9	"	32		1	1		3			130
"	"	10	"	31		1	1		3			130
"	"	11	"	25		1	1		3			130
Totals		11		28	2	9	6	5	19			130
Averages				28					3			130

TABLE I—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blank.	Character of Mine.	Age.	Native Born.	Foreign Born.	Married.	Single.	No. of Children in Family.	No. of Boys Assisting in Mine.	Hrs Constituting a Day's Work.	No. Days Employed Past Y'r.
Coal Bluff Min. Co. (Pratt)	Clay	1	Pick	42		1	1		7	1		104
"	"	2	"	34		1	1		2			234
"	"	3	"	23	1		1		6			73
"	"	4	"	23		1		1				136
"	"	5	"	17	1			1				156
"	"	6	"	32	1		1		1			130
"	"	7	"	21	1			1				206
"	"	8	"	23		1		1				104
"	"	9	"	25		1	1		1			104
"	"	10	"	40	1		1		4	1		130
"	"	11	"	27		1	1					104
Totals		11			5	6	7	4	21	2		
Averages				31					3		9	125
Brazil Block Coal Co.	Clay	1	Pick	20	1			1			9	156
"	"	2	"	40		1	1					206
"	"	3	"	22		1		1				234
"	"	4	"	18	1			1				104
"	"	5	"	48		1	1		7			80
"	"	6	"	54		1	1		3	1		104
"	"	7	"	19	1		1		1			234
"	"	8	"	51		1	1		6			206
"	"	9	"	43	1		1		4			72
"	"	10	"	19	1			1				182
"	"	11	"	39		1	1		4			260
"	"	12	"	24	1			1			12	234
Totals		12			6	6	7	5	25	1		
Averages				33					4		9	173
Brazil Block Coal Co. No. 3	Clay	1	Pick	20		1		1			9	234
"	"	2	"	27		1		1			9	130
"	"	3	"	36	1			1			9	156
"	"	4	"	53		1	1		4	1	9	260
"	"	5	"	43		1		1			9	182
"	"	6	"	58		1	1		5	1	9	156
"	"	7	"	31		1		1			9	130
"	"	8	"	53	1		1		9		9	156
"	"	9	"	34		1			3		9	234
"	"	10	"	23	1		1		1		9	260
"	"	11	"	27	1		1				9	286
"	"	12	"	37		1		1			9	156
"	"	13	"	19				1			9	260
"	"	14	"	38	1		1		2		10	360
"	"	15	"	21	1			1			9	156
Totals		15			8	7	7	8	24	2		
Averages				35					4		9	206

TABLE I—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blanks.	Character of Mine.	Age.	Native Born.	Foreign Born.	Married.	Single.	No of Children in Family.	No of Boys Assisting in Mine.	Hours Constituting a Day's Work.	No. Days Employed Past Year.
Brazil Block Coal Co. No. 4	Clay	1	Pick	55	1	1	1	1	3			20
"	"	2	"	34		1	1		5			20
"	"	3	"	34	1			1				20
"	"	4	"	32	1		1					20
"	"	5	"	27		1		1				20
"	"	6	"	27	1		1		1			20
"	"	7	"	32	1		1		1			20
"	"	8	"	24		1	1		1			20
"	"	9	"	31		1		1				20
"	"	10	"	48	1		1		8	2		15
"	"	11	"	35	1		1				10	20
"	"	12	"	36	1		1					20
"	"	13	"	30		1			2			20
"	"	14	"	21	1		1					20
"	"	15	"	26	1			1			10	20
Totals.		15			9	6	11	4	26	2		
Averages				33					4		9	20
Brazil Block C. Co., No. 6	Clay	1	Pick	23	1		1		2			20
"	"	2	"	46		1	1		7	1		182
"	"	3	"	46		1	1		7	1		156
"	"	4	"	55		1	1		2			20
"	"	5	"	48		1	1		8	1		182
"	"	6	"	23	1			1				182
"	"	7	"	34	1		1		4			208
"	"	8	"	50	1		1					156
"	"	9	"	33	1		1		9			182
"	"	10	"	47	1		1		7	1		182
"	"	11	"	30	1		1		3			234
"	"	12	"	23		1	1		1			234
"	"	13	"	30	1		1		1			292
"	"	14	"	27	1			1				286
"	"	15	"	22	1			1				156
Totals.		15			10	5	12	3	51	4		
Averages				36					5		9	20
Brazil Block C. Co., No. 8	Clay	1	Pick	23		1		1				172
"	"	2	"	43		1	1		4	1		108
"	"	3	"	34		1		1				156
"	"	4	"	22		1		1				156
"	"	5	"	23	1				2			104
"	"	6	"	23	1			1				130
"	"	7	"	27	1		1					208
"	"	8	"	28		1	1					156
"	"	9	"	36		1	1		1			104
"	"	10	"	33		1	1		2			156
Totals.		10			3	7	6	4	9	1		
Averages				31					2		9	145

TABLE I—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blk.	Character of Mine.	Age.	Native Born.	Foreign Born.	Married.	Single.	No. of Children in Family.	No. of Boys Assisting in Mine.	Hrs Constituting a Day's Work.	No. Days Employed Past Yr.
Otter Creek C. Co. (Nellis)	Clay	1	Pick	47		1	1		4	1	00000000	156
"	"	2	"	18		1	1	1	4	1	00000000	156
"	"	3	"	40	1	1	1		4	1	00000000	156
"	"	4	"	40		1	1		4	1	00000000	156
"	"	5	"	41		1	1		4	1	00000000	156
"	"	6	"	51		1	1		4	1	00000000	104
"	"	7	"	16	1	1	1	1	2		00000000	104
"	"	8	"	55		1	1		2		00000000	130
"	"	9	"	54	1	1	1		1	1	00000000	156
"	"	10	"	50		1	1		3	1	00000000	104
Totals		10			3	7	3	2	28	5		
Averages				42					3		9	138
Marcks Block Coal Co.	Clay	1	Pick	53		1	1		6	1	00000000	156
"	"	2	"	51		1	1		10		00000000	156
"	"	3	"	38		1	1		6		00000000	104
"	"	4	"	38		1	1		1		00000000	156
"	"	5	"	28	1	1	1		5		00000000	130
"	"	6	"	53		1	1		5	1	00000000	156
"	"	7	"	37		1	1		5		00000000	156
"	"	8	"	34		1	1		5		00000000	156
"	"	9	"	29		1	1		5		00000000	156
"	"	10	"	44	1	1	1		5		00000000	156
"	"	11	"	44		1	1		4		00000000	130
"	"	12	"	23		1	1		4		00000000	203
"	"	13	"	27		1	1		2		00000000	152
"	"	14	"	35		1	1		3		00000000	130
"	"	15	"	44	1		1		3		00000000	152
Totals		15			5	10	15		60	2		
Averages				37					5		9	154
H. Davis Coal Co.	Clay	1	Pick	35		1	1		2		00000000	104
"	"	2	"	26		1	1	1	3		00000000	156
"	"	3	"	56		1	1		3		00000000	104
"	"	4	"	50	1	1	1		6		00000000	156
"	"	5	"	50		1	1		6		00000000	156
"	"	6	"	24	1	1	1	1	1		00000000	130
"	"	7	"	38		1	1		7	1	00000000	130
"	"	8	"	34		1	1		3		00000000	66
"	"	9	"	25		1	1		1		00000000	208
"	"	10	"	17	1		1	1	1		00000000	156
"	"	11	"	31	1		1		4		00000000	156
"	"	12	"	30		1			3		00000000	156
"	"	13	"	20	1				1		00000000	156
"	"	14	"	26		1			1		00000000	130
"	"	15	"	40		1	1		4		00000000	156
Totals		15			5	10	12	3	34	1		
Averages				34					3		9	141

TABLE I—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blank.	Character of Mine.	Age.	Native Born.	Foreign Born.	Married.	Single.	No. of Children in Family.	No. of Boys Assisting in Mine.	It's Constituting a Day's Work.	No. Days Employed last year.
Otter C'k C'I Co., Fairview	Clay	1	Pick	61		1	1					130
"	"	2	"	31	1		1		4			268
"	"	3	"	23	1		1					268
"	"	4	"	31		1	1		3			234
"	"	5	"	22	1			1				131
"	"	6	"	26	1		1		1			268
"	"	7	"	21		1		1				156
"	"	8	"	23	1		1					156
"	"	9	"	26	1		1		2			182
"	"	10	"	24		1		1				156
"	"	11	"	38		1			7			156
"	"	12	"	37	1		1		1			154
"	"	13	"	26	1		1		2			268
"	"	14	"	22	1		1					261
"	"	15	"	44	1		1		1			268
Totals		15			10	5	12	3	20			
Averages				31					2		9	211
Watson, Little & Co.	Clay	1	Pick	38		1	1		1		9	156
"	"	2	"	37	1		1		3		9	156
"	"	3	"	44		1	1		2		9	156
"	"	4	"	24	1			1			9	234
"	"	5	"	27	1			1			9	234
"	"	6	"	28	1			1			9	156
"	"	7	"	50		1	1		3		9	156
"	"	8	"	49		1	1		7	1	9	130
"	"	9	"	36		1	1		4		9	156
"	"	10	"	55		1	1		9	1	9	234
"	"	11	"	25		1		1			9	306
"	"	12	"	36	1		1		3		9	234
"	"	13	"	66		1		1			9	182
"	"	14	"	32		1	1		4		9	182
"	"	15	"	34	1		1		4		9	156
Totals		15			6	9	10	5	40	2		
Averages				38					4		9	182
Crawford Coal Co., No. 4	Clay	1	Pick	24	1		1				9	156
"	"	2	"	48	1		1		11		9	120
"	"	3	"	37		1	1		1		9	156
"	"	4	"	19	1			1			9	156
"	"	5	"	51		1	1		7	1	9	234
"	"	6	"	20	1			1			9	234
"	"	7	"	21	1			1			9	172
"	"	8	"	27		1		1			9	130
"	"	9	"	28		1	1		1		9	156
"	"	10	"	50		1	1		6		9	172
"	"	11	"	25	1		1				9	104
"	"	12	"	19	1			1			9	156
Totals		12			7	5	7	5	26	1		
Averages				30					5		9	165

TABLE I—Continued.

OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Black.	Character of Mine.	Age	Native Born.	Foreign Born.	Married.	Single.	No. of Children in Family.	No. of Boys Attending in Mine.	If Constituting in Day's Work.	No. Days Employed Past Yr.
Coal Co., No. 5	Clay	1	Pick	32	1		1					208
"	"	2	"	28	1		1					208
"	"	3	"	28	1		1					172
"	"	4	"	49	1		1					156
"	"	5	"	57	1		1					156
"	"	6	"	39	1		1					156
"	"	7	"	47	1		1			1		150
"	"	8	"	36	1		1					168
"	"	9	"	26	1		1					172
"	"	10	"	41	1		1		3			172
do.		10			7	3	10		35	1		
pages				39					4		9	168
Coal Co., No. 6	Clay	1	Pick	49		1	1		2			172
"	"	2	"	34	1		1		1			208
"	"	3	"	17	1			1				234
"	"	4	"	26	1		1		4			234
"	"	5	"	25	1		1		1			234
"	"	6	"	57		1	1		1			234
"	"	7	"	56		1	1		5			208
"	"	8	"	33	1		1		2			234
"	"	9	"	43	1		1		10	1		234
"	"	10	"	36		1	1		4			234
"	"	11	"	45		1		1				234
do.		11			5	6	9	2	30	1		
pages				32					3		9	223
Black C. Co., No. 9	Clay	1	Pick	32	1		1		3			260
"	"	2	"	46	1				5			260
"	"	3	"	27	1			1				104
"	"	4	"	34	1				6			156
"	"	5	"	40	1				3			130
"	"	6	"	33	1				5			208
"	"	7	"	39	1				5			172
"	"	8	"	37	1				3			156
"	"	9	"	24	1				3			156
"	"	10	"	37		1	1		5			156
"	"	11	"	26	1			1				156
do.		11			10	1	9	2	94			
pages				33					4		9	174
Coal Co.	Clay	1	Pick	32	1		1		4			130
"	"	2	"	28	1			1				130
"	"	3	"	35	1		1					156
"	"	4	"	17	1							156
"	"	5	"	21	1			1				156
"	"	6	"	44	1				2			156
"	"	7	"	41	1				2			156
"	"	8	"	29	1				1			130
"	"	9	"	27	1				3			156
"	"	10	"	22	1							156
"	"	11	"	20	1							156
"	"	12	"	23	1							156
"	"	13	"	33	1							234
do.		13			13		6	7	14			
pages				28					2		9	168

TABLE I—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blank.	Character of Mine.	Age.	Native Born.	Foreign Born.	Married.	Single.	No. of Children in Family.	No. of Boys Assisting in Mine.	First Constituting a Day's Work.	No. Days Employed Past Yr.
O. Ehrlich Coal Co.	Clay	1	Pick	23	1			1			0	156
"	"	2	"	22	1			1			0	154
"	"	3	"	22	1			1			0	156
"	"	4	"	33	1		1	1	5		0	156
"	"	5	"	47	1		1				0	156
"	"	6	"	17	1						0	104
"	"	7	"	20	1						0	156
"	"	8	"	33	1		1				0	78
"	"	9	"	20	1			1			0	136
"	"	10	"	30	1			1			0	164
"	"	11	"	30	1		1				0	156
Totals.		11			11		4	7	10			
Averages				30					2		9	137
Zeller, Sigler & Co. (Briar Hill.)	Clay	1	Pick	44		1	1		7	1	0	206
"	"	2	"	32	1		1		1		0	154
"	"	3	"	38	1		1		1		0	136
"	"	4	"	43	1		1		3	1	0	156
"	"	5	"	26		1		1			0	104
"	"	6	"	46	1			1			0	234
"	"	7	"	37	1		1		1		0	206
"	"	8	"	56	1	1					0	78
"	"	9	"	34	1						0	78
"	"	10	"	19	1						0	104
"	"	11	"	21	1						0	104
Totals.		11			8	3	5	6	17	2		
Averages				36					4		9	142
Zeller, Sigler & Co., (Beauty)	Clay	1	Pick	37		1	1		6	1	0	206
"	"	2	"	47	1				4		0	104
"	"	3	"	44	1		1		3	1	0	156
"	"	4	"	31		1	1		1		0	130
"	"	5	"	32		1	1		1		0	78
"	"	6	"	36		1	1		3		0	130
"	"	7	"	36	1		1		4		0	130
"	"	8	"	23	1		1		1		0	154
"	"	9	"	41	1		1		3	1	0	130
"	"	10	"	46	1		1		11		0	154
"	"	11	"	19	1			1			0	234
Totals.		11			7	4	10	1	47	3		
Averages				35					4		9	146
Weaver-Gatz Coal Co.	Clay	1	Pick	28		1	1		2		0	104
"	"	2	"	24	1		1		1		0	104
"	"	3	"	34		1	1		4		0	130
"	"	4	"	67	1	1		1			0	78
"	"	5	"	19	1			1			0	130
"	"	6	"	43	1	1	1		5		0	154
"	"	7	"	31	1		1		3		0	118
"	"	8	"	50		1		1			0	154
"	"	9	"	34	1			1			0	104
"	"	10	"	35		1	1		3		0	130
Totals.		10			4	6	6	4	18			
Averages				35					3		9	121

TABLE I—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No of Blk.	Character of Mine.	Age.	Native Born.	Foreign Born.	Married.	Single.	No. of Children in Family.	No. of Boys Ab- sisting in Mine.	Hrs Constituting a Day's Work.	No. Days Em- ployed Past Y'r.
Chic'go & Ind. Bl'k C'l Co.	Clay	1	Pick	37	1							132
"	"	2	"	37	1							156
"	"	3	"	35	1							156
"	"	4	"	35	1							156
"	"	5	"	49	1							208
"	"	6	"	45	1							208
"	"	7	"	40	1	1				1		208
"	"	8	"	40	1							104
"	"	9	"	33	1							104
"	"	10	"	33	1							166
Totals		10			9	1	10		30	1		
Averages				38					3		9	166
Briar Block Coal Co.	Clay	1	Pick	39	1							172
"	"	2	"	36	1							104
"	"	3	"	31	1							172
"	"	4	"	37	1							172
"	"	5	"	31	1							130
"	"	6	"	38	1							156
"	"	7	"	23	1			1				104
"	"	8	"	39	1		1					130
"	"	9	"	42	1		1		2			156
"	"	10	"	22	1			1				168
"	"	11	"	29	1		1		2			172
"	"	12	"	22	1							208
"	"	13	"	26	1							208
Totals		13			13		11	2	27			
Averages				30					2		9	157
Buckeye Canal Coal Co.	Daviess	1	Pick	40		1		1				130
"	"	2	"	21	1			1				156
"	"	3	"	30	1		1		2			156
"	"	4	"	21	1			1				156
"	"	5	"	35		1	1		2			118
"	"	6	"	34	1		1		3			130
"	"	7	"	21	1			1				130
"	"	8	"	19	1							130
"	"	9	"	25		1						130
"	"	10	"	29	1		1		1			208
"	"	11	"	22	1			1				156
Totals		11			8	3	4	7	8			
Averages				27					2		8	155
Mutual Mining Co.	Daviess	1	Pick	51	1		1		8			156
"	"	2	"	45	1		1		10	1		156
"	"	3	"	26	1		1					156
"	"	4	"	38	1		1		5			156
"	"	5	"	35	1		1		1			156
"	"	6	"	35	1		1		4			130
"	"	7	"	49		1						150
"	"	8	"	24	1			1				166
"	"	9	"	16	1			1				156
"	"	10	"	38	1		1		4			130
"	"	11	"	20	1			1				18
Totals		11			10	1	8	3	33	1		
Averages				34					5		8	148

TABLE I—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blank	Character of Mine.	Age.	Native Born.	Foreign Born.	Married.	Single.	No. of Children in Family.	No. of Boys Assisting in Mine.	Hrs. Constituting a Day's Work.	No. Days Employed.
Wilson's Coal Co.	Davies	1	Pick	29	1		1		1		8	13
"	"	2	"	53			1		1		8	10
"	"	3	"	51			1		1		8	13
"	"	4	"	64			1		6	1	8	15
"	"	5	"	46			1		1		8	7
"	"	6	"	28			1		1		8	17
"	"	7	"	60			1		4		8	10
"	"	8	"	18				1			8	10
"	"	9	"	30	1		1		2		8	10
"	"	10	"	28	1		1				8	15
Totals.		10			8	2	9	1	21	1		
Averages				40					3		8	12
Wilson Coal Co. (Montg.)	Davies	1	Pick	35	1		1		4		8	
"	"	2	"	36	1		1		2		8	20
"	"	3	"	30	1		1		3		8	20
"	"	4	"	33	1		1		5		8	20
"	"	5	"	55	1		1		6		8	10
"	"	6	"	50	1		1		4		8	23
"	"	7	"	56		1	1		2		8	15
"	"	8	"	70		1	1		8		8	26
"	"	9	"	26		1	1		2		8	26
"	"	10	"	23	1		1		2		8	27
"	"	11	"	27		1	1				8	10
Totals.		11			7	4	11		37			
Averages				40					3		8	20
Cable & Co., No. 4	Davies	1	Pick	61	1		1		2		8	15
"	"	2	"	23		1	1		1		8	17
"	"	3	"	40		1	1				8	17
"	"	4	"	24	1			1			8	26
"	"	5	"	40	1		1		5		8	17
"	"	6	"	33	1		1		1		8	20
"	"	7	"	40		1		1			8	15
"	"	8	"	22	1		1				8	20
"	"	9	"	20	1			1			8	15
"	"	10	"	57	1		1		3		8	20
"	"	11	"	24	1			1			8	20
Totals.		11			8	3	7	4	12			
Averages				35					2		8	1
Cable & Co., No. 7	Davies	1	Pick	30		1	1		3		8	
"	"	2	"	51		1	1		3		8	
"	"	3	"	30		1	1				8	
"	"	4	"	28		1		1			8	
"	"	5	"	36	1		1		5		8	
"	"	6	"	36	1		1		3		8	
"	"	7	"	39	1		1		5		8	
"	"	8	"	20		1		1			8	
"	"	9	"	36		1	1		3		8	
"	"	10	"	28		1		1			8	
"	"	11	"	54		1	1		4		8	
Totals.		11			3	6	6	8	23			
Averages				36					4			

TABLE I—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blank.	Character of Mine.	Age.	Native Born.	Foreign Born.	Married.	Single.	No. of Children in Family.	No. of Boys Assisting in Mine.	Hrs Constituting a Day's Work.	No. Days Employed Past Yr.
Cable & Co., Maple Valley	Davies.	1	Pick	25	1		1		2			152
"	"	2	"	26	1		1		1			153
"	"	3	"	27	1		1		1			154
"	"	4	"	28	1		1		1			155
"	"	5	"	29	1		1		1			156
"	"	6	"	30	1		1		1			157
"	"	7	"	31	1		1		1			158
"	"	8	"	32	1		1		1			159
"	"	9	"	33	1		1		1			160
"	"	10	"	34	1		1		1			161
"	"	11	"	35	1		1		1			162
Totals		11		36	8	3	9	2	20			158
Averages									2			
Cable & Co., No. 9.	Davies.	1	Pick	43	1		1		2			130
"	"	2	"	44	1		1		1			131
"	"	3	"	45	1		1		1			132
"	"	4	"	46	1		1		1			133
"	"	5	"	47	1		1		1			134
"	"	6	"	48	1		1		1			135
"	"	7	"	49	1		1		1			136
"	"	8	"	50	1		1		1			137
"	"	9	"	51	1		1		1			138
"	"	10	"	52	1		1		1			139
"	"	11	"	53	1		1		1			140
"	"	12	"	54	1		1		1			141
Totals		12		55	9	3	9	3	27			142
Averages									4			
Shipman Coal Mining Co.	Fountain	1	Pick	20		1		1				172
"	"	2	"	40	1		1		1			173
"	"	3	"	37	1		1		1			174
"	"	4	"	52	1		1		1			175
"	"	5	"	38		1		1	3			176
"	"	6	"	21		1		1				177
"	"	7	"	28		1		1				178
"	"	8	"	24	1			1				179
"	"	9	"	25	1		1		2			180
"	"	10	"	26	1		1		4			181
"	"	11	"	27	1		1		4			182
"	"	12	"	46	1		1		8			183
"	"	13	"	22	1		1					184
"	"	14	"	23	1		1		5			185
Totals		14		34	10	4	9	5	27			186
Averages									4			

TABLE I—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blank.	Character of Mine.	Age.	Native Born.	Foreign Born.	Married.	Single.	No. of Children in Family.	No. of Boys Assisting in Mine, if Constituting a Day's Work.	No. Days Em. played Past Yr.
Linton Coal Co.	Greene.	1	Pick.	39	1		1		5		130
"	"	2	"	56		1	1		5		130
"	"	3	"	43	1		1	1			173
"	"	4	"	35	1		1		5		173
"	"	5	"	36			1		4		173
"	"	6	"	22			1		1		156
"	"	7	"	38	1		1		4		173
"	"	8	"	22				1			156
"	"	9	"	22	1			1			160
"	"	10	"	34	1		1		5		173
"	"	11	"	42	1		1				156
"	"	12	"	23	1			1			173
"	"	13	"	22	1		1				156
Totals.		13			10	3	9	4	25		
Averages				34					5		156
Island City Coal Co.	Greene.	1	Machine	29	1		1		2		173
"	"	2	"	26	1		1				156
"	"	3	"	26	1		1		1		156
"	"	4	"	31	1		1		3		156
"	"	5	"	22	1			1			156
"	"	6	"	23	1			1			156
"	"	7	"	29	1		1				130
"	"	8	"	29	1		1	1			180
"	"	9	"	26	1		1		1		156
"	"	10	"	28	1		1				156
"	"	11	"	23	1			1			156
"	"	12	"	19	1			1			156
"	"	13	"	32	1		1				156
"	"	14	"	25	1		1		2		156
"	"	15	"	19	1			1			156
"	"	16	"	23	1			1			156
"	"	17	"	23	1			1			156
Totals.		17			17		9	3	9		
Averages				25					1		154
Summit Coal Co.	Greene.	1	Pick.	57		1		1			234
"	"	2	"	21	1			1			234
"	"	3	"	38		1	1		3		173
"	"	4	"	45		1	1		9		173
"	"	5	"	45	1			1			173
"	"	6	"	54		1		1			173
"	"	7	"	24	1			1			173
"	"	8	"	54		1	1		4	1	173
"	"	9	"	26		1	1		1		130
"	"	10	"	31	1			1			130
"	"	11	"	19	1			1			156
"	"	12	"	28	1		1		1		173
Totals.		12			6	6	6	7	20	1	
Averages				37					4		174

TABLE I—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blank.	Character of Mine.	Age.	Native Born.	Foreign Born.	Married.	Single.	No. of Children in Family.	No. of Boys Assisting in Mine.	Hrs Constituting a Day's Work.	No. Days Em. played Past Y'r.
Winco Coal Co.	Gibson.	1	Pick.	28	1		1					130
"	"	2	"	33								134
"	"	3	"	33		1						134
"	"	4	"	33								134
"	"	5	"	33								134
"	"	6	"	33								134
"	"	7	"	33								134
"	"	8	"	33								134
"	"	9	"	33								134
"	"	10	"	33								134
"	"	11	"	33								134
"	"	12	"	42								134
Totals.		12			9	3	9	1	19			
Averages.				34					2		9	179
Wentzell Coal Co.	Gibson.	1	Pick.	23				1				104
"	"	2	"	27				1	2			244
"	"	3	"	27				1				90
"	"	4	"	30				1	3			172
"	"	5	"	35				1				172
"	"	6	"	35				1	2			234
"	"	7	"	35				1				350
"	"	8	"	35				1				308
"	"	9	"	35		1						172
"	"	10	"	35					2			156
"	"	11	"	35					1			172
Totals.		11			10	1	6	5	15			
Averages.				30					3		4	174
Well Coal Co.	Knox	1	Pick.	47					6			104
"	"	2	"	43					2			130
"	"	3	"	32								172
"	"	4	"	30								172
"	"	5	"	35				1				156
"	"	6	"	35					4			172
"	"	7	"	35					7			156
"	"	8	"	35					2			130
"	"	9	"	34					4			104
"	"	10	"	47					1			130
"	"	11	"	47					3			156
"	"	12	"	39					3			234
Totals.		12			12		11	1	37			
Averages.				35					4		9	151
Master Block Coal Co.	Owen	1	Pick.	52					7			104
"	"	2	"	27		1			2			156
"	"	3	"	27								234
"	"	4	"	27					4			172
"	"	5	"	42					2			234
"	"	6	"	33					1			78
"	"	7	"	33					6			234
"	"	8	"	34		1			7			156
"	"	9	"	37		1		1				156
"	"	10	"	51		1			7			156
"	"	11	"	32		1			4			234
Totals.		11			4	7	10	1	40	1		
Averages.				36					4		9	174

TABLE I—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blank.	Character of Mine.	Age.	Native Born.	Foreign Born.	Married.	Single.	No. of Children in Family.	No. of Boys Asisting in Mine.	Hrs. Constituting a Day's Work.	No. Days Emp. played Past Yr.
Brazil Bl'k C' Co., No. 3.	Parke . .	1	Machine	25	1							156
"	"	2	"	30								172
"	"	3	"	36								172
"	"	4	"	29								172
"	"	5	"	27		1			5			156
"	"	6	"	17	1			1				172
"	"	7	"	17	1							172
"	"	8	"	28			1		4			172
"	"	9	"	25				1				166
"	"	10	"	30		1	1		3			172
"	"	11	"	30		1	1		3			156
"	"	12	"	24	1		1	1				130
"	"	13	"	42		1	1		5			130
"	"	14	"	24		1		1				156
"	"	15	"	35		1		1				208
Totals		15			9	6	9	6	32			
Averages				29					3			163
Parke Co. Coal Co., No. 6.	Parke . .	1	Machine		1		1					156
"	"	2	"		1		1		2			156
"	"	3	"	28	1		1					172
"	"	4	"	40	1		1		4			172
"	"	5	"	24	1		1	1				172
"	"	6	"	45		1	1		5			172
"	"	7	"	33	1		1					172
"	"	8	"	39	1		1		3			156
"	"	9	"	24	1		1		1			156
"	"	10	"	27	1		1		3			172
"	"	11	"	23		1	1		1			172
"	"	12	"	44	1		1		3			130
"	"	13	"	41	1			1				156
"	"	14	"	20	1			1				156
"	"	15	"	31	1		1	1	1			104
Totals		15			13	2	12	8	23			
Averages				32					2			158
Parke Co. Coal Co., No. 7.	Parke . .	1	Pick . .	40		1	1		7	1		208
"	"	2	"	60		1						208
"	"	3	"	27	1			1				145
"	"	4	"	46		1	1		4			208
"	"	5	"	24			1		1			208
"	"	6	"	21	1			1				208
"	"	7	"	20	1							208
"	"	8	"	28		1						172
"	"	9	"	48		1	1		5	1		172
"	"	10	"	26		1			1			172
"	"	11	"	23	1		1		1			208
"	"	12	"	23	1			1				130
Totals		12			6	6	6	4	22	2		
Averages				32					4			191

TABLE I—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blank.	Character of Mine.	Age.	Native Born.	Foreign Born.	Married.	Single.	No. of Children in Family.	No. of Boys Assisting in Mine.	H's Constituting a Day's Work.	No. Days Employed Past Y'r.
Parke Co. Coal Co. No. 8.	Parke	1	Machine	35	1		1		6		9	172
"	"	2	"	21	1			1			9	172
"	"	3	"	24	1			1			9	136
"	"	4	"	24	1			1			9	172
"	"	5	"	28	1			1			9	104
"	"	6	"	30		1	1		3		9	208
"	"	7	"	29	1		1				9	172
"	"	8	"	31	1		1		2		9	172
"	"	9	"	28	1		1		3		9	208
"	"	10	"	25	1			1			9	172
"	"	11	"	33	1		1		1		9	172
"	"	12	"	32		1		1			9	172
"	"	13	"	50	1		1				9	208
"	"	14	"	28	1		1		1		9	208
Totals		14			12	2	8	6	16			
Averages				30					2		9	175
Parke Co. Coal Co., No. 9	Parke	1	Machine	33	1		1				9	208
"	"	2	"	41	1		1		7		9	156
"	"	3	"	29	1		1				9	104
"	"	4	"	38		1	1		7		9	156
"	"	5	"	30		1	1		1		9	156
"	"	6	"	25		1	1		1		9	156
"	"	7	"	31	1		1		2		9	156
"	"	8	"	24	1		1		1		9	156
"	"	9	"	28	1		1		1		9	156
"	"	10	"	51	1		1		5		9	165
"	"	11	"	37		1	1		4		9	156
"	"	12	"	50		1		1			9	156
"	"	13	"	26	1		1				9	156
"	"	14	"	44		1		1			9	104
"	"	15	"	42	1		1		6		9	156
Totals.		15			9	6	13	2	35			
Averages				34					3		9	153
Superior Coal Co	Parke	1	Pick . .	39		1	1				9	208
"	"	2	"	28	1		1				9	130
"	"	3	"	28		1		1			9	156
"	"	4	"	32		1		1			9	156
"	"	5	"	31		1	1		1		9	156
"	"	6	"	26		1	1				9	156
"	"	7	"	29	1		1		3		9	156
"	"	8	"	24	1		1		1		9	150
"	"	9	"	18		1		1			9	156
"	"	10	"	28	1		1		2		9	156
"	"	11	"	22	1		1				9	130
Totals.		11			5	6	8	3	7			
Averages				27							9	155

TABLE I—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blank.	Character of Mine.	Age.	Native Born.	Foreign Born.	Married.	Single.	No. of Children in Family.	No. of Boys Assisting in Mine.	Hrs Constituting a Day's Work.	No. Days Employed Past Y'r.
McIntosh & Co., No. 1 . . .	Parke . . .	1	Pick . . .	38	..	1	..	1	..	..	9	78
" . . .	" . . .	2	" . . .	38	..	1	..	..	..	..	9	78
" . . .	" . . .	3	" . . .	57	1	..	..	..	3	..	9	130
" . . .	" . . .	4	" . . .	33	1	..	..	..	4	..	9	130
" . . .	" . . .	5	" . . .	36	..	1	..	..	5	..	9	156
" . . .	" . . .	6	" . . .	53	..	1	..	..	..	..	9	130
" . . .	" . . .	7	" . . .	34	..	1	..	..	5	..	9	156
" . . .	" . . .	8	" . . .	50	..	1	1	..	3	..	9	156
" . . .	" . . .	9	" . . .	54	..	1	..	1	..	..	9	130
" . . .	" . . .	10	" . . .	60	..	1	1	..	3	1	9	156
Totals . . . . .	..	10	..	..	2	8	8	2	26	1	..	..
Averages . . . . .	..	..	..	44	..	..	..	..	3	..	9	130
Brazil Block Coal Co. . .	Parke . . .	1	Pick . . .	37	1	..	1	..	5	1	9	234
" . . .	" . . .	2	" . . .	30	1	..	1	..	2	..	9	234
" . . .	" . . .	3	" . . .	47	..	1	..	1	..	..	9	130
" . . .	" . . .	4	" . . .	38	1	..	1	..	4	..	9	156
" . . .	" . . .	5	" . . .	40	..	1	1	..	10	1	9	130
" . . .	" . . .	6	" . . .	53	..	1	1	..	4	1	9	208
" . . .	" . . .	7	" . . .	37	1	..	1	..	5	..	9	156
" . . .	" . . .	8	" . . .	38	..	1	1	..	3	1	9	208
" . . .	" . . .	9	" . . .	41	..	1	1	..	4	1	9	208
" . . .	" . . .	10	" . . .	22	1	..	1	..	..	..	9	156
Totals . . . . .	..	10	..	..	5	5	9	1	37	5	..	..
Averages . . . . .	..	..	..	37	..	..	..	..	4	..	9	182
McCune Coal Co., No. 1 . .	Parke . . .	1	Pick . . .	28	..	1	..	1	..	..	9	156
" . . .	" . . .	2	" . . .	36	..	1	..	..	..	..	9	130
" . . .	" . . .	3	" . . .	21	1	..	1	1	7	..	9	130
" . . .	" . . .	4	" . . .	32	1	..	..	1	..	..	9	130
" . . .	" . . .	5	" . . .	28	1	..	1	..	1	..	9	156
" . . .	" . . .	6	" . . .	36	1	..	1	..	2	..	9	156
" . . .	" . . .	7	" . . .	22	1	..	..	1	..	..	9	172
" . . .	" . . .	8	" . . .	20	1	..	..	1	..	..	9	156
" . . .	" . . .	9	" . . .	42	1	..	1	..	4	..	9	156
" . . .	" . . .	10	" . . .	31	1	..	1	..	2	..	9	156
" . . .	" . . .	11	" . . .	21	1	..	1	..	1	..	9	172
" . . .	" . . .	12	" . . .	22	1	..	..	1	..	..	9	156
" . . .	" . . .	13	" . . .	30	1	..	1	..	3	..	9	172
Totals . . . . .	..	13	..	..	11	2	7	6	20	..	..	..
Averages . . . . .	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	3	..	9	154
McCune & Co., No. 2 . . .	Parke . . .	1	Pick . . .	35	1	..	1	..	3	..	9	156
" . . .	" . . .	2	" . . .	35	1	..	..	1	..	..	9	294
" . . .	" . . .	3	" . . .	31	1	..	..	1	..	..	9	156
" . . .	" . . .	4	" . . .	37	..	1	1	..	3	..	9	172
" . . .	" . . .	5	" . . .	21	1	..	..	1	..	..	9	104
" . . .	" . . .	6	" . . .	38	..	1	1	..	3	..	9	200
" . . .	" . . .	7	" . . .	33	..	1	..	1	..	..	9	78
" . . .	" . . .	8	" . . .	33	..	1	1	..	5	..	9	156
" . . .	" . . .	9	" . . .	38	1	..	1	..	1	..	9	172
" . . .	" . . .	10	" . . .	30	..	1	1	..	8	..	9	172
Totals . . . . .	..	10	..	..	5	5	6	4	18	..	..	..
Averages . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	9	106

TABLE I—Continued.

OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blanks.	Character of Mine.	Age.	Native Born.	Foreign Born.	Married.	Single.	No. of Children in Family.	No. of Boys As- sisting in Mine.	M's Constituting a Day's Work.	No. Days Em- ployed Past Y'r.
nd Coal Co. No. 1.	Parke . . .	1	Pick . . .	31	1		1					154
"	" . . .	3	" . . .	25	1		1					153
"	" . . .	4	" . . .	30	1		1					153
"	" . . .	5	" . . .	30	1	1	1					153
"	" . . .	6	" . . .	33	1		1					153
"	" . . .	7	" . . .	33	1		1					153
"	" . . .	8	" . . .	33	1		1					153
"	" . . .	9	" . . .	45	1	1	1			1		153
"	" . . .	10	" . . .	42	1		1					153
"	" . . .	10	" . . .	24	1			1				153
als.		10			7	3	9	1	33	1		
ranges				36					4		9	143
an Cannon Coal Co	Perry . . .	1	Pick . . .	37	1		1		1		10	208
"	" . . .	2	" . . .	31	1		1		1		10	208
"	" . . .	3	" . . .	55	1		1		3		10	190
"	" . . .	4	" . . .	19	1	1	1		1		10	208
"	" . . .	5	" . . .	60	1		1		1		10	208
"	" . . .	6	" . . .	56	1	1	1		1		10	208
"	" . . .	7	" . . .	38	1		1		1		10	208
"	" . . .	8	" . . .	44	1		1		1		10	208
"	" . . .	9	" . . .	39	1		1		3		10	208
"	" . . .	10	" . . .	19	1			1			10	208
"	" . . .	11	" . . .	22	1			1			10	208
"	" . . .	12	" . . .	17	1			1			10	208
als.		12			10	2	8	4	23			
ranges				37					3		10	208
nal Co	Pike . . .	1	Pick . . .	36	1			1			9%	156
"	" . . .	2	" . . .	34	1		1		3		9%	156
"	" . . .	3	" . . .	43	1		1		3		9%	156
"	" . . .	4	" . . .	43	1	1	1		4		9%	156
"	" . . .	5	" . . .	37	1		1		3		9%	130
"	" . . .	6	" . . .	34	1		1				9%	156
"	" . . .	7	" . . .	19	1		1				9%	156
"	" . . .	8	" . . .	30	1			1			9%	156
"	" . . .	9	" . . .	44	1		1		4		9%	156
"	" . . .	10	" . . .	37	1	1	1		3		9%	172
"	" . . .	11	" . . .	23	1			1			9%	156
"	" . . .	12	" . . .	30	1			1			9%	156
als		12			10	2	8	4	23			
ranges				34					4		9%	155
ittle Coal Co	Pike . . .	1	Pick . . .	50		1		1			000	172
"	" . . .	2	" . . .	28	1		1		2		000	172
"	" . . .	3	" . . .	33	1			1			000	156
"	" . . .	4	" . . .	53	1		1		5		000	104
"	" . . .	5	" . . .	38	1		1		3		000	156
"	" . . .	6	" . . .	49	1		1		7		000	156
"	" . . .	7	" . . .	20	1			1			000	172
"	" . . .	8	" . . .	30	1		1		1		000	156
"	" . . .	9	" . . .	29	1		1		1		000	156
"	" . . .	10	" . . .	33	1		1		3		000	172
"	" . . .	11	" . . .	36	1	1		1			000	172
"	" . . .	12	" . . .	19	1			1			000	172
"	" . . .	13	" . . .	24	1		1				000	156
"	" . . .	14	" . . .	25	1		1		3		000	156
als		14			12	2	9	5	26			
ranges				33					3		9	159

TABLE I—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blank.	Character of Mine.	Age.	Native Born.	Foreign Born.	Married.	Single.	No. of Children in Family.	No. of Boys Assisting in Mine.	Hrs Constituting a Day's Work.	No. Days Em- ployed Past Y. r.
Dugger & Neal Coal Co..	Sullivan . .	1	Pick . .	45	1	.	1	.	3	1	0000000000	156
"	" . .	2	" . .	50	1	.	1	.	3	.	0000000000	172
"	" . .	3	" . .	47	.	1	1	.	3	.	0000000000	208
"	" . .	4	" . .	47	.	1	1	.	3	.	0000000000	208
"	" . .	5	" . .	29	.	1	1	.	3	.	0000000000	208
"	" . .	6	" . .	43	1	.	1	.	4	.	0000000000	208
"	" . .	7	" . .	40	.	1	.	1	.	.	0000000000	172
"	" . .	8	" . .	48	.	1	1	.	3	.	0000000000	208
"	" . .	9	" . .	26	.	1	1	.	1	.	0000000000	208
"	" . .	10	" . .	22	1	.	1	.	1	.	0000000000	172
"	" . .	11	" . .	23	1	.	1	.	1	.	0000000000	156
"	" . .	12	" . .	26	1	.	1	.	.	.	0000000000	208
Totals . . . . .	.	12	.	.	6	6	11	1	27	1	.	.
Averages . . . . .	.	.	.	37	.	.	.	.	2	.	9	190
Hancock & Conkle C'l Co.	Sullivan . .	1	Pick . .	35	1	.	1	.	2	.	0000000000	208
"	" . .	2	" . .	38	1	.	1	.	3	.	0000000000	104
"	" . .	3	" . .	37	1	.	1	.	3	.	0000000000	172
"	" . .	4	" . .	26	1	.	1	.	2	.	0000000000	156
"	" . .	5	" . .	43	1	.	1	.	3	.	0000000000	156
"	" . .	6	" . .	37	1	.	1	.	3	2	0000000000	172
"	" . .	7	" . .	27	1	.	1	1	.	.	0000000000	156
"	" . .	8	" . .	26	1	.	1	.	.	.	0000000000	172
"	" . .	9	" . .	20	1	.	.	1	.	.	0000000000	172
"	" . .	10	" . .	34	1	.	.	1	.	.	0000000000	156
"	" . .	11	" . .	37	1	.	1	.	5	.	0000000000	130
Totals . . . . .	.	11	.	.	11	.	8	3	28	2	.	.
Averages . . . . .	.	.	.	33	.	.	.	.	3	.	9	159
Shelburn Coal Co.	Sullivan . .	1	Machine	24	1	.	1	.	1	.	0000000000	156
"	" . .	2	"	36	1	.	1	.	4	.	0000000000	156
"	" . .	3	"	25	1	.	.	1	.	.	0000000000	172
"	" . .	4	"	20	1	.	.	1	.	.	0000000000	172
"	" . .	5	"	23	1	.	1	.	.	.	0000000000	156
"	" . .	6	"	24	1	.	.	1	.	.	0000000000	156
"	" . .	7	"	30	1	.	1	.	1	.	0000000000	175
"	" . .	8	"	27	1	.	1	.	4	.	0000000000	172
"	" . .	9	"	21	1	.	1	.	1	.	0000000000	104
"	" . .	10	"	22	1	.	1	.	1	.	0000000000	104
"	" . .	11	"	28	1	.	.	1	.	.	0000000000	130
Totals . . . . .	.	11	.	.	11	.	7	4	11	.	.	.
Averages . . . . .	.	.	.	25	.	.	.	.	2	.	9	150
Curries Ville Coal Co . .	Sullivan . .	1	Machine	32	1	.	1	.	2	.	0000000000	172
"	" . .	2	"	36	1	.	1	.	1	.	0000000000	172
"	" . .	3	"	32	1	.	1	.	4	.	0000000000	172
"	" . .	4	"	27	1	.	1	.	.	.	0000000000	172
"	" . .	5	"	30	1	.	.	1	.	.	0000000000	104
"	" . .	6	"	27	1	.	1	.	2	.	0000000000	172
"	" . .	7	"	45	.	1	1	.	.	.	0000000000	156
"	" . .	8	"	32	1	.	1	.	1	.	0000000000	156
"	" . .	9	"	27	1	.	1	1	.	.	0000000000	156
"	" . .	10	"	21	1	.	1	1	.	.	0000000000	156
"	" . .	11	"	18	1	.	.	1	.	.	0000000000	156
Total . . . . .	.	.	.	.	10	1	8	3	10	.	9	156

TABLE I—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blank.	Character of Mine.	Age.	Native Born.	Foreign Born.	Married.	Single.	No. of Children in Family.	No. of Boys Assisting in Mine.	Hrs Constituting a Day's Work.	No. Days Employed Past Y'r.
Id Pittsburgh Coal Co .	Sullivan . .	1	Machine	24	1			1			9	260
"	"	2	"	32	1		1	1			9	130
"	"	3	"	21	1			1			9	260
"	"	4	"	25	1			1			9	173
"	"	5	"	38	1		1		7		9	173
"	"	6	"	22	1			1			9	208
"	"	7	"	27	1			1			9	104
"	"	8	"	45	1		1		10		9	172
"	"	9	"	25	1			1			9	234
"	"	10	"	18	1			1			9	172
Totals		10			10		3	7	17			
Averages				28					5		9	182
int Avenue Coal Co. . .	Vanderb'gh	1	Pick . .	37	1		1		4		9	156
"	"	2	"	37	1			1			9	172
"	"	3	"	26	1			1			9	172
"	"	4	"	37	1		1		3		9	208
"	"	5	"	38	1		1		1		9	156
"	"	6	"	30	1		1		1		9	104
"	"	7	"	36		1	1				9	156
"	"	8	"	60		1	1		8		9	156
"	"	9	"	43		1	1		4		9	156
"	"	10	"	33	1		1				9	145
"	"	11	"	21	1			1			9	80
"	"	12	"	20	1			1			9	156
"	"	13	"	27	1		1		3		9	156
Totals.		13			10	3	9	4	24			
Averages				34					3		9	152
Ingle & Co.	Vanderb'gh	1	Pick	45		1	1		2		9	208
"	"	2	"	67		1		1			9	172
"	"	3	"	23	1		1		1		9	234
"	"	4	"	40		1	1		2		9	260
"	"	5	"	35	1		1		1		9	172
"	"	6	"	34		1	1		4		9	104
"	"	7	"	29	1		1		2		9	172
"	"	8	"	56		1	1		3		9	172
"	"	9	"	48		1		1			9	172
"	"	10	"	44	1		1		3		9	172
"	"	11	"	20	1			1			9	172
"	"	12	"	27	1			1			9	208
Totals.		12			6	6	8	4	18			
Averages				39					2		9	190
ransville Coal & M. Co.	Vanderb'gh	1	Pick . .	35	1		1		6		9	156
"	"	2	"	38	1		1		3		9	156
"	"	3	"	28		1	1		1		9	104
"	"	4	"	33	1		1		3		9	172
"	"	5	"	45		1	1		6		9	130
"	"	6	"	60		1		1			9	156
"	"	7	"	60	1		1		4		9	156
"	"	8	"	20	1			1			9	104
"	"	9	"	40	1			1			9	156
"	"	10	"	21	1			1			9	156
"	"	11	"	48		1	1		1		9	156
Totals.		11			7	4	7	4	24			
Averages				39					3		9	148

TABLE I—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blank.	Character of Mine.	Age.	Native Born.	Foreign Born.	Married.	Single.	No. of Children in Family.	No. of Boys Assisting in Mine.	Hrs Constituting a Day's Work.	No. Days Employed Past Y'r.
Creek Coal Co. No. 2	Vermillion	1	Pick	53		1		1		1	9	156
"	"	2	"	39		1			7		9	156
"	"	3	"	29	1		1		4		9	156
"	"	4	"	50		1		1			9	234
"	"	5	"	27	1		1		4		9	156
"	"	6	"	32	1		1		1		9	156
"	"	7	"	44		1	1		1		9	156
"	"	8	"	36	1		1		3		9	78
"	"	9	"	27	1			1			9	78
"	"	10	"	35		1		1			9	260
Totals		10			5	5	6	4	20	1		
Averages				36					3		9	156
Bluff Mining Co.	Vigo	1	Pick	24		1	1		3		9	260
"	"	2	"	35		1		1			9	234
"	"	3	"	33		1	1		4		9	208
"	"	4	"	35		1	1		1		9	234
"	"	5	"	31	1		1		4		9	156
"	"	6	"	46	1		1		8		9	104
"	"	7	"	42	1		1		2		9	130
"	"	8	"	36	1		1		2		9	208
"	"	9	"	32	1		1		1		9	260
"	"	10	"	40		1	1		8		9	234
"	"	11	"	38		1	1		1		9	260
"	"	12	"	30	1		1				9	208
Totals		12			6	6	11	1	34			
Averages				35					3		9	208
Bluff M'g Co. (Star)	Vigo	1	Pick	39	1		1		4		9	234
"	"	2	"	20	1			1			9	208
"	"	3	"	20	1			1			9	208
"	"	4	"	48	1		1		2		9	208
"	"	5	"	26	1		1		2		9	156
"	"	6	"	36		1	1		4		9	234
"	"	7	"	32		1	1				9	130
"	"	8	"	24		1		1			9	156
"	"	9	"	21	1			1			9	156
"	"	10	"	19	1			1			9	156
"	"	11	"	30	1			1			9	208
Totals		11			8	3	5	6	12			
Averages				28					3		9	187
Bluff M'g Co. (Diam.)	Vigo	1	Pick	55		1	1		6	2	9	208
"	"	2	"	46		1	1		8	1	9	208
"	"	3	"	38		1	1		5		9	208
"	"	4	"	28	1		1		1		9	208
"	"	5	"	46	1		1		5		9	208
"	"	6	"	29	1		1		5		9	156
"	"	7	"	50		1	1		5	1	9	208
"	"	8	"	19	1			1			9	104
"	"	9	"	44	1		1		4	1	9	208
"	"	10	"	43	1		1		4		9	190
"	"	11	"	41	1		1		4		9	208
Totals		11			7	4	10	1	47	6		
Averages				39					4		9	186

TABLE I—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blank.	Character of Mine.	Age.	Native Born.	Foreign Born.	Married.	Single.	No. of Children
Julius Ehrlich Coal Co. . .	Vigo. . .	1	Pick. . .	42		1	1		
" . . .	" . . .	2	" . . .	50					
" . . .	" . . .	3	" . . .	33					
" . . .	" . . .	4	" . . .	38					
" . . .	" . . .	5	" . . .	18				1	
" . . .	" . . .	6	" . . .	47			1		
" . . .	" . . .	7	" . . .	23				1	
" . . .	" . . .	8	" . . .	24				1	
" . . .	" . . .	9	" . . .	56	1		1		
" . . .	" . . .	10	" . . .	40	1		1		
Totals		10			9	1	7	3	
Averages				37					
Clemens Vogt & Co. . .	Warrick . .	1	Pick. . .	51	1		1		1
" . . .	" . . .	2	" . . .	40	1		1		
" . . .	" . . .	3	" . . .	50	1		1		
" . . .	" . . .	4	" . . .	30	1		1		
" . . .	" . . .	5	" . . .	24	1			1	
" . . .	" . . .	6	" . . .	32	1		1		
" . . .	" . . .	7	" . . .	18	1			1	
" . . .	" . . .	8	" . . .	32	1		1		
" . . .	" . . .	9	" . . .	25	1		1		
" . . .	" . . .	10	" . . .	25	1			1	
Totals		10			10		7	3	
Averages				36					
J. Archbold Coal Co . .	Warrick . .	1	Pick. . .	25	1			1	
" . . .	" . . .	2	" . . .	19	1			1	
" . . .	" . . .	3	" . . .	40	1			1	
" . . .	" . . .	4	" . . .	25	1		1		
" . . .	" . . .	5	" . . .	33	1				
" . . .	" . . .	6	" . . .	27	1			1	
" . . .	" . . .	7	" . . .	39	1		1		
" . . .	" . . .	8	" . . .	40	1		1		
" . . .	" . . .	9	" . . .	31	1		1		
" . . .	" . . .	10	" . . .	23		1		1	
" . . .	" . . .	11	" . . .	23	1			1	
Totals		11			10	1	5	6	1
Averages				34					

TABLE II.

INDIANA COAL MINES.

Employees' Statements.

G	County in Which Located.	No. of Blanks.	Character of Mine.	Cost Per Day of Powder, Oil, Keeping Tools in Order, etc.	Price Per Ton for Mining Coal.	No. Tons Mined Per Day.	Amount Paid Helper Per Day.	It Loader Only, What Price Do You Get Per Ton?	How Many Tons Do You Load Per Day?	If Day Hand, What Wages Do You Receive?	Estimated Loss Per Day by Screening.
Co.	Clay	1	Pick	\$0 75	\$0 75	4	.	.	.	.	\$0 35
	"	2	"	50	75	2 1/2	.	.	.	.	35
	"	3	"	50	75	2 1/2	.	.	.	.	35
	"	4	"	55	75	2 1/2	.	.	.	.	35
	"	5	"	60	75	2 1/2	.	.	.	.	35
	"	6	"	50	75	2 1/2	.	.	.	.	35
	"	7	"	40	75	2 1/2	.	.	.	.	35
	"	8	"	40	75	2 1/2	.	.	.	.	35
	"	9	"	80	75	4	.	.	.	.	50
	"	10	"	80	75	4	.	.	.	.	50
		10									
				\$0 58	\$0 75	3 1/4	.	.	.		\$0 41
Co.	Clay	1	Pick	\$0 13	\$0 60	3 1/2	.	.	.	.	.
	"	2	"	15	60	4	.	.	.	.	.
	"	3	"	60	60	3	.	.	.	.	.
	"	4	"	50	60	3	.	.	.	.	.
	"	5	"	50	60	3	.	.	.	.	.
	"	6	"	10	60	3	.	.	.	.	.
	"	7	"	40	60	3	.	.	.	.	.
	"	8	"	50	60	3	.	.	.	.	.
	"	9	"	50	60	3	.	.	.	.	.
	"	10	"	50	60	3	.	.	.	.	.
	"	11	"	06			.	.	.	\$2 00	.
	"	12	"	07			.	.	.	1 89	.
		12									
				\$0 33	\$0 60	3 1/4	.	.	.	\$1 94	.
Co.	Clay	1	Pick	\$0 35	\$0 75	4 1/2	.	.	.	.	\$0 45
	"	2	"	35	75	2 1/2	.	.	.	.	30
	"	3	"	35	75	2 1/2	.	.	.	.	30
	"	4	"	50	75	4	.	.	.	.	32
	"	5	"	50	75	2 1/2	.	.	.	.	30
	"	6	"	50	75	2 1/2	.	.	.	.	30
	"	7	"	1 00	75	5	.	.	.	.	60
	"	8	"	50	75	2 1/2	.	.	.	.	30
	"	9	"	50	75	2 1/2	.	.	.	.	30
	"	10	"	60	75	2 1/2	.	.	.	.	30
	"	11	"	06			.	.	.	\$1 89	
		11									
				\$0 47	\$0 75	3 3/4	.	.	.	\$1 89	\$0 33 1/2

TABLE II--Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blask.	Character of Mine.	Cost Per Day of Pow- der, Oil, Keeping Tools in Order, etc.	Price Per Ton for Mining Coal.	No. of Tons Mined Per Day.	Amount Paid Helper Per Day.	If Loader Only, What Price do You Get Per Ton?	How Many Tons do You Load Per Day?	If Day Hand, What Price do You Get Per Day?	Estimated Loss Per Day by the Screen System.
Jackson Coal and Mining Co. No. 1	Clay	1	Pick	\$0 45	\$0 75	21 1/4					\$0 25
"	"	2	"	40	75	21 1/4					25
"	"	3	"	40	75	21 1/4					25
"	"	4	"	50	75	21 1/4					45
"	"	5	"	40	75	21 1/4					25
"	"	6	"	45	75	21 1/4					35
"	"	7	"	40	75	21 1/4					30
"	"	8	"	40	75	21 1/4					30
"	"	9	"	50	75	21 1/4					30
"	"	10	"	50	75	21 1/4					45
"	"	11	"	06						\$1 00	
"	"	12	"	06						1 00	
"	"	13	"	06						1 00	
"	"	14	"	06						1 00	
"	"	15	"	06						1 00	
Totals . . .		15									
Averages				\$0 35	\$0 75	21 1/4				\$1 00	\$0 30 1/2
Coal Bluff Min'g Co	Clay	1	Pick	\$0 50	\$0 70	3					\$0 55
"	"	2	"	50	70	3					60
"	"	3	"	50	70	3					58
"	"	4	"	50	70	3					1 10
"	"	5	"	75	70	5 1/2					1 00
"	"	6	"	45	70	3					58
"	"	7	"	50	70	3					58
"	"	8	"	50	70	3					45
"	"	9	"	75	70	5 1/2					88
"	"	10	"	07						\$1 00	
Totals . . .		10									
Averages . . .				\$0 53	\$0 70	3 1/2				\$2 00	\$0 63
Jackson Coal and Mining Co. No. 3	Clay	1	Pick	\$0 40	\$0 75	21 1/4					\$0 25
"	"	2	"	40	75	21 1/4					24
"	"	3	"	35	75	21 1/4					25
"	"	4	"	40	75	21 1/4					15
"	"	5	"	50	75	21 1/4					24
"	"	6	"	45	75	21 1/4					30
"	"	7	"	40	75	21 1/4					20
"	"	8	"	95	75	5					60
"	"	9	"	45	75	21 1/4					25
"	"	10	"	40	75	21 1/4					18
Totals . . .		10									
Averages				\$0 70	\$0 75	21 1/4					\$1 27

TABLE II—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blanks.	Character of Mine.	Cost Per Day of Pow- der, Oil, Keeping Tools in Order, etc.	Price Per Ton for Mining Coal.	No. of Tons Mined Per Day.	Amount Paid Helper Per Day.	If Loader Only, What Price do You Get Per Ton?	How Many Tons do You Load Per Day?	If Day Hand, What
Coal Bluff Mining Co.	Clay	1	Pick	\$0 45	\$0 75	2½	.	.	.	.
" " " "	" " " "	2	" " " "	45	75	2½	.	.	.	.
" " " "	" " " "	3	" " " "	45	75	2½	.	.	.	.
" " " "	" " " "	4	" " " "	50	75	2½	.	.	.	.
" " " "	" " " "	5	" " " "	45	75	2½	.	.	.	.
" " " "	" " " "	6	" " " "	40	75	2½	.	.	.	.
" " " "	" " " "	7	" " " "	40	75	2½	.	.	.	.
" " " "	" " " "	8	" " " "	40	75	2½	.	.	.	.
" " " "	" " " "	9	" " " "	50	75	2½	.	.	.	.
" " " "	" " " "	10	" " " "	50	75	2½	.	.	.	.
" " " "	" " " "	11	" " " "	50	75	2½	.	.	.	.
Totals . . . . .	. . . . .	11	. . . . .						
Averages . . . . .	. . . . .		. . . . .	\$0 45	\$0 75	2½	.	.	.	.
Coal Bluff Mining Co. (Pratt)	Clay	1	Pick	\$0 75	\$0 75	6	.	.	.	.
" " " "	" " " "	2	" " " "	35	75	2½	.	.	.	.
" " " "	" " " "	3	" " " "	30	75	2	.	.	.	.
" " " "	" " " "	4	" " " "	50	75	2½	.	.	.	.
" " " "	" " " "	5	" " " "	40	75	2½	.	.	.	.
" " " "	" " " "	6	" " " "	50	75	2½	.	.	.	.
" " " "	" " " "	7	" " " "	50	75	2½	.	.	.	.
" " " "	" " " "	8	" " " "	50	75	3	.	.	.	.
" " " "	" " " "	9	" " " "	50	75	2½	.	.	.	.
" " " "	" " " "	10	" " " "	60	75	5	.	.	.	.
" " " "	" " " "	11	" " " "	07		.	.	.	.	\$1 8
Totals . . . . .	. . . . .	11	. . . . .						
Averages . . . . .	. . . . .		. . . . .	\$0 45	\$0 75	3	.	.	.	\$1 8
Brasil Block Coal Co.	Clay	1	Pick	\$0 40	\$0 75	2½	.	.	.	.
" " " "	" " " "	2	" " " "	40	75	2½	.	.	.	.
" " " "	" " " "	3	" " " "	35	75	2½	.	.	.	.
" " " "	" " " "	4	" " " "	40	75	2½	.	.	.	.
" " " "	" " " "	5	" " " "	40	75	2½	.	.	.	.
" " " "	" " " "	6	" " " "	55	75	4	.	.	.	.
" " " "	" " " "	7	" " " "	40	75	1½	.	.	.	.
" " " "	" " " "	8	" " " "	30	75	2½	.	.	.	.
" " " "	" " " "	9	" " " "	15	75	3	.	.	.	.
" " " "	" " " "	10	" " " "	03		.	.	.	.	.
" " " "	" " " "	11	" " " "	05		.	.	.	.	.
" " " "	" " " "	12	" " " "			.	.	.	.	.
Totals . . . . .	. . . . .	12	. . . . .						
Averages . . . . .	. . . . .		. . . . .				

TABLE II—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blanks.	Character of Mine.	Cost Per Day of Powder, Oil, Repair of Tools, etc.	Price Per Ton for Mining Coal.	No. of Tons Mined Per Day.	Amount Paid Helper Per Day.	If Loader Only, What Price Do You Get Per Ton?	How Many Tons Do You Load Per Day?	If Day Hand, What Wages Do You Get Per Day?	Estimated Loss Per Day by the Screen System.
Block Coal No. 3	Clay	1	Pick	\$0 50	\$0 75	2 1/2					\$0 30
"	"	2	"	50	75	2 1/2					30
"	"	3	"	45	75	2 1/2					30
"	"	4	"	35	75	2 1/2					30
"	"	5	"	30	75	2 1/2					30
"	"	6	"	30	75	2 1/2					30
"	"	7	"	40	75	2 1/2					30
"	"	8	"	55	75	2 1/2					30
"	"	9	"	40	75	2 1/2					30
"	"	10	"	40	75	2 1/2					30
"	"	11	"	08	75	2 1/2				\$1 30	30
"	"	12	"	08						1 30	
"	"	13	"	08						1 50	
"	"	14	"	08						1 50	
"	"	15	"	08						1 30	
Totals		16								\$3 87	
Averages				\$0 33	\$0 75	2 1/2					\$0 30
Block Coal No. 4	Clay	1	Pick	\$0 50	\$0 75	2 1/2					\$0 30
"	"	2	"	18	75	3					35
"	"	3	"	40	75	2 1/2					30
"	"	4	"	40	75	2 1/2					30
"	"	5	"	40	75	2 1/2					30
"	"	6	"	50	75	2 1/2					35
"	"	7	"	40	75	2 1/2					30
"	"	8	"	45	75	2 1/2					30
"	"	9	"	45	75	2 1/2					30
"	"	10	"	25	75	5					50
"	"	11	"							\$2 25	
"	"	12	"	08						1 30	
"	"	13	"	08						1 30	
"	"	14	"	08						1 30	
"	"	15	"							1 50	
Totals		15								\$9 42	
Averages				\$0 41	\$0 75	2 1/2					\$0 33
Block Coal No. 5	Clay	1	Pick	\$0 40	\$0 75	2					\$0 24
"	"	2	"	30	75	3					35
"	"	3	"	55	75	5					58
"	"	4	"	20	75	1 1/2					
"	"	5	"	50	75	3 1/2					38
"	"	6	"	40	75	2					20
"	"	7	"	30	75	2 1/2					38
"	"	8	"	50	75	2 1/2					25
"	"	9	"	40	75	2 1/2					40
"	"	10	"	60	75	4 1/2					50
"	"	11	"							\$1 50	
"	"	12	"	07						1 30	
"	"	13	"							2 00	
"	"	14	"	06						1 75	
"	"	15	"	10						1 30	
Totals		15								\$9 03	
Averages				\$0 33	\$0 75	3					\$0 36

TABLE II—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blanks.	Character of Mine.	Cost Per Day of Powder, Oil, Repair of Tools, etc.	Price Per Ton for Mining Coal.	No. of Tons Mined Per Day.	Amount Paid Helper Per Day.	If Loader Only, What Price Do You Get Per Ton?	How Many Tons Do You Load Per Day?	If Day Hand, What Wages Do You Get Per Day?	Estimated Loss Per Day by the Screen System.
Davis C. Co.	Clay	1	Pick	\$3 45	\$0 75	2 1/2					\$0 20
"	"	2	"	45	75	2 1/2					20
"	"	3	"	35	75	2 1/2					20
"	"	4	"	35	75	2 1/2					20
"	"	5	"	15	75	2 1/2					20
"	"	6	"	35	75	2 1/2					20
"	"	7	"	25	75	2 1/2					20
"	"	8	"	30	75	2 1/2					20
"	"	9	"	30	75	2 1/2					20
"	"	10	"	30	75	2 1/2					20
"	"	11	"	07	75	2 1/2					20
"	"	12	"	07						\$2 00	
"	"	13	"	07						1 75	
"	"	14	"	07						1 50	
"	"	15	"	08						1 45	
Totals		15								2 00	
Averages				\$0 23	\$0 75	2 1/2				\$1 80	\$0 20
Creek Coal (Fairview).	Clay	1	Pick	\$0 15	\$0 75	2 1/2					\$0 20
"	"	2	"	10	75	2 1/2					25
"	"	3	"	30	75	2 1/2					30
"	"	4	"	25	75	2 1/2					16
"	"	5	"	25	75	2 1/2					20
"	"	6	"	25	75	2 1/2					18
"	"	7	"	15	75	2 1/2					30
"	"	8	"	15	75	2 1/2					30
"	"	9	"	30	75	2 1/2					18
"	"	10	"	25	75	2 1/2					24
"	"	11	"	08						\$2 00	
"	"	12	"							1 75	
"	"	13	"							1 50	
"	"	14	"							1 45	
"	"	15	"	05						2 00	
Totals		15									
Averages				\$3 19	\$0 75	2 1/2				\$1 74	\$0 23
Don, Little & Co.	Clay	1	Pick	\$3 25	\$0 75	2 1/2					\$0 20
"	"	2	"	30	75	3					32
"	"	3	"	40	75	2 1/2					35
"	"	4	"	15	75	2 1/2					25
"	"	5	"	15	75	2 1/2					25
"	"	6	"	15	75	2 1/2					25
"	"	7	"	40	75	2 1/2					25
"	"	8	"	65	75	4					45
"	"	9	"	40	75	2 1/2					23
"	"	10	"	80	75	5					60
"	"		"	07						\$1 87	
"	"		"	06						1 57	
"	"		"	06						1 50	
"	"		"	07						1 89	
"	"		"							1 89	
Totals											
Averages				\$0 28	\$0 75	3				\$1 80	\$0 31

TABLE I—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blank.	Character of Mine.	Age.	Native Born.	Foreign Born.	Married.	Single.	No. of children in family.	No. of Boys Assisting in Mine.	Hrs. Constituting a Day's Work.	No. Days Employed Past Yr.
Sunny Side C'l & C'ke Co.	Vanderb'gh	1	Pick	39		1	1					156
"	"	2	"	39	1		1					172
"	"	3	"	45		1	1					165
"	"	4	"	28	1		1					172
"	"	5	"	37	1		1					172
"	"	6	"	26		1	1		2			172
"	"	7	"	25	1		1					130
"	"	8	"	19	1			1				130
"	"	9	"	21		1		1				156
"	"	10	"	22		1		1	1			172
Totals . . .		10			5	5	7	3	12			
Averages . . .				30					2		9	159
Diamond Coal Co.	Vanderb'gh	1	Pick	34		1	1		3		9	156
"	"	2	"	36		1	1		1		9	161
"	"	3	"	34		1	1		4		9	156
"	"	4	"	28	1		1		1		9	130
"	"	5	"	39	1		1		3		9	131
"	"	6	"	31		1		1			9	156
"	"	7	"	31	1		1		1		9	156
"	"	8	"	26		1	1		1		9	156
"	"	9	"	35		1	1		3		9	156
"	"	10	"	38	1		1		3		9	130
"	"	11	"	42		1	1		6		9	156
"	"	12	"	33		1	1		4		9	156
"	"	13	"	29	1			1			9	104
Totals . . .		13			5	3	11	2	32			
Averages . . .				34					3		9	142
Torrey Coal Mining Co.	Vermillion	1	Pick	40		1	1		1		9	156
"	"	2	"	19		1		1			9	130
"	"	3	"	35		1		1			9	130
"	"	4	"	35	1		1		5		9	172
"	"	5	"	21		1		1			9	156
"	"	6	"	40		1	1		4		9	130
"	"	7	"	27		1		1			9	172
"	"	8	"	32		1	1		1		9	104
"	"	9	"	30		1	1		2		9	156
"	"	10	"	24		1		1			9	156
"	"	11	"	35		1		1			9	104
"	"	12	"	35		1	1		2		9	156
Totals . . .		12			1	11	6	6	15			
Averages . . .				32					2		9	141
Hazel Creek Coal Co. No. 1	Vermillion	1	Pick	21		1		1			9	172
"	"	2	"	32	1		1		3		9	156
"	"	3	"	48	1		1		3		9	104
"	"	4	"	38	1		1				9	156
"	"	5	"	17	1			1			9	156
"	"	6	"	45	1		1		3		9	156
"	"	7	"	37		1		1			9	104
"	"	8	"	38		1	1		6		9	156
"	"	9	"	48		1		1			9	156
"	"	10	"	44		1			4		9	156
"	"	11	"	37	1		1		1		9	104
"	"	12	"	28	1		1				9	172
"	"	13	"	16	1			1			9	156
Totals . . .		13			3	5	3	5	20	1		
Averages . . .				34					3		9	146

TABLE II—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blank.	Character of Mine.	Cost Per Day of Pow- der, Oil, Keeping Tools in Order, etc.	Price Per Ton for Mining Coal.	No. of Tons Mined Per Day.	Amount Paid Helper Per Day.	If Loader Only, What Price do You Get Per Ton?	How Many Tons do You Load Per Day?	If Day Hand, What Price do You Get Per Day?	Estimated Loss Per Day by the Screen System.
Jackson Coal and Mining Co. No. 1	Clay	1	Pick . . .	\$0 45	\$0 75	21 $\frac{1}{4}$					\$0 28
"	"	2	"	40	75	21 $\frac{1}{2}$					28
"	"	3	"	40	75	21 $\frac{1}{2}$					28
"	"	4	"	80	75	41 $\frac{1}{2}$					45
"	"	5	"	40	75	22 $\frac{1}{2}$					28
"	"	6	"	45	75	22 $\frac{1}{2}$					38
"	"	7	"	40	75	21 $\frac{1}{2}$					38
"	"	8	"	40	75	21 $\frac{1}{2}$					38
"	"	9	"	50	75	21 $\frac{1}{2}$					38
"	"	10	"	80	75	41 $\frac{1}{2}$					45
"	"	11	"	08						\$1 89	
"	"	12	"	08						1 89	
"	"	13	"	08						1 89	
"	"	14	"	08						1 89	
"	"	15	"	08						1 89	
Totals		15									
Averages . . .				\$0 35	\$0 75	23 $\frac{1}{4}$				\$1 89	\$0 30 $\frac{1}{2}$
Coal Bluff Min'g Co	Clay	1	Pick . . .	\$0 50	\$0 70	3					\$0 55
"	"	2	"	50	70	3					60
"	"	3	"	50	70	3					58
"	"	4	"	80	70	5 $\frac{1}{2}$					1 10
"	"	5	"	75	70	5					1 00
"	"	6	"	45	70	3					58
"	"	7	"	50	70	3					58
"	"	8	"	50	70	3					45
"	"	9	"	75	70	5 $\frac{1}{2}$					88
"	"	10	"	07						\$2 00	
Totals		10									
Averages . . .				\$0 53	\$0 70	3 $\frac{2}{3}$				\$2 00	\$0 63
Jackson Coal and Mining Co. No. 2	Clay	1	Pick . . .	\$0 40	\$0 75	21 $\frac{1}{2}$					\$0 25
"	"	2	"	40	75	21 $\frac{1}{4}$					24
"	"	3	"	35	75	21 $\frac{1}{4}$					28
"	"	4	"	40	75	13 $\frac{1}{4}$					18
"	"	5	"	50	75	2					24
"	"	6	"	45	75	21 $\frac{1}{4}$					30
"	"	7	"	40	75	2					20
"	"	8	"	95	75	5					60
"	"	9	"	45	75	21 $\frac{1}{2}$					25
"	"	10	"	40	75	13 $\frac{1}{4}$					18
Totals		10									
Averages . . .				\$0 70	\$0 75	21 $\frac{1}{2}$					\$0 27

TABLE II—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blk.	Character of Mine.	Cost Per Day of Pow- der, Oil, Repair of Tools, etc.	Price Per Ton for Mining Coal.	No. of Tons Mined Per Day.	Amount Paid Helper Per Day.	If Loader Only, What Price Do You Get Per Ton?	How Many Tons Do You Load Per Day?	If Day Hand, What Wages Do You Get Per Day?	Estimated Loss Per Day by the Screen System.
Brasil Block Coal Co., No. 3 . . .	Clay . . .	1	Pick . . .	\$0 50	\$0 75	21½					\$0 30
" . . .	" . . .	2	" . . .	50	75	22½					30
" . . .	" . . .	3	" . . .	45	75	22½					30
" . . .	" . . .	4	" . . .	55	75	41½					30
" . . .	" . . .	5	" . . .	30	75	21½					30
" . . .	" . . .	6	" . . .	65	75	33½					30
" . . .	" . . .	7	" . . .	40	75	22½					30
" . . .	" . . .	8	" . . .	50	75	23½					30
" . . .	" . . .	9	" . . .	40	75	22½					30
" . . .	" . . .	10	" . . .	40	75	22½					30
" . . .	" . . .	11	" . . .	06						\$1 25	
" . . .	" . . .	12	" . . .	06						1 89	
" . . .	" . . .	13	" . . .	06						1 89	
" . . .	" . . .	14	" . . .							1 89	
" . . .	" . . .	15	" . . .	06						1 89	
Totals		15								\$4 67	
Averages				\$0 33	\$0 75	21½					\$0 30
Brasil Block Coal Co., No. 4 . . .	Clay . . .	1	Pick . . .	\$0 50	\$0 75	21½					\$0 30
" . . .	" . . .	2	" . . .	18	75	3					35
" . . .	" . . .	3	" . . .	40	75	21½					30
" . . .	" . . .	4	" . . .	40	75	21½					30
" . . .	" . . .	5	" . . .	40	75	21½					30
" . . .	" . . .	6	" . . .	50	75	21½					35
" . . .	" . . .	7	" . . .	40	75	21½					30
" . . .	" . . .	8	" . . .	45	75	21½					30
" . . .	" . . .	9	" . . .	45	75	21½					30
" . . .	" . . .	10	" . . .	25	75	5					50
" . . .	" . . .	11	" . . .							\$2 25	
" . . .	" . . .	12	" . . .	06						1 89	
" . . .	" . . .	13	" . . .	06						1 89	
" . . .	" . . .	14	" . . .	06						1 89	
" . . .	" . . .	15	" . . .							1 50	
Totals		15								\$8 42	
Averages				\$0 31	\$0 75	21½					\$0 38
Brasil Block Coal Co. No. 6	Clay . . .	1	Pick . . .	\$0 40	\$0 75	2					\$0 24
" . . .	" . . .	2	" . . .	30	75	3					36
" . . .	" . . .	3	" . . .	55	75	5					50
" . . .	" . . .	4	" . . .	20	75	1½					38
" . . .	" . . .	5	" . . .	50	75	31½					20
" . . .	" . . .	6	" . . .	40	75	2					38
" . . .	" . . .	7	" . . .	30	75	21½					25
" . . .	" . . .	8	" . . .	50	75	21½					40
" . . .	" . . .	9	" . . .	40	75	21½					50
" . . .	" . . .	10	" . . .	60	75	4½					
" . . .	" . . .	11	" . . .							\$1 50	
" . . .	" . . .	12	" . . .	07						1 89	
" . . .	" . . .	13	" . . .							2 00	
" . . .	" . . .	14	" . . .	06						1 75	
" . . .	" . . .	15	" . . .	10						1 89	
Totals		15								\$8 03	
Averages				\$0 33	\$0 75	3					\$0 36

TABLE II—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located	No. of Blanks	Character of Mine.	Cost Per Day of Powder, Oil, Keeping Tools in Order, etc.	Price Per Ton for Mining Coal.	No. Tons Mined Per Day.	Amount Paid Helper Per Day.	If Loader Only, What Price Do You Get Per Ton?	How Many Tons Do You Load Per Day?	If Day Hand, What Wages Do You Get Per Day?	Estimated Loss Per Day from Screen System.
Diamond Block Coal Co.	Clay	12	Pick	\$0.45	\$0.25	24				\$1.00	\$0.25
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Totals		12		\$0.45	\$0.25	24				\$1.00	\$0.25
Averages				\$0.45	\$0.25	24				\$1.00	\$0.25
Zeller & Sigler, Coal & Mining Co.	Clay	12	Pick	\$0.30	\$0.25	24				\$1.07	\$0.25
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Totals		12		\$0.30	\$0.25	24				\$1.07	\$0.25
Averages				\$0.30	\$0.25	24				\$1.07	\$0.25
Shefferman Coal Co.	Clay	10	Pick	\$0.40	\$0.25	24					\$0.25
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Totals		10		\$0.40	\$0.25	24					\$0.25
Averages				\$0.40	\$0.25	24					\$0.25

TABLE II—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blank.	Character of Mine.	Cost Per Day of Pow- der, Oil, Keeping Tools in Order, etc.	Price Per Ton for Mining Coal.	No. of Tons Mined Per Day.	Amount Paid Helper Per Day.	If Loader Only, What Price do You Get Per Ton?	How Many Tons do You Load Per Day?	If Day Hand, What Price do You Get Per Day?	Estimated Loss Per Day by the Screen System.
Jackson Coal and Mining Co. No. 1	Clay	1	Pick	\$0 45	\$0 75	2 1/4					\$0 28
"	"	2	"	40	75	2 1/2					28
"	"	3	"	40	75	2 1/2					28
"	"	4	"	80	75	4 1/2					45
"	"	5	"	40	75	2					20
"	"	6	"	45	75	2 1/2					30
"	"	7	"	40	75	2 1/2					30
"	"	8	"	40	75	2 1/2					30
"	"	9	"	50	75	1 1/2					30
"	"	10	"	80	75	4 1/2					45
"	"	11	"	08						\$1 89	
"	"	12	"	06						1 89	
"	"	13	"	06						1 89	
"	"	14	"	06						1 89	
"	"	15	"	08						1 89	
Totals		15									
Averages				\$0 35	\$0 75	2 1/4				\$1 99	\$0 30 1/2
Coal Bluff Min'g Co	Clay	1	Pick	\$0 50	\$0 70	3					\$0 55
"	"	2	"	50	70	3					60
"	"	3	"	50	70	3					58
"	"	4	"	80	70	5 1/2					1 10
"	"	5	"	75	70	5					1 00
"	"	6	"	45	70	3					58
"	"	7	"	50	70	3					58
"	"	8	"	50	70	3					45
"	"	9	"	75	70	5 1/2					88
"	"	10	"	07						\$2 00	
Totals		10									
Averages				\$0 53	\$0 70	3 2/3				\$2 00	\$0 63
Jackson Coal and Mining Co. No. 2	Clay	1	Pick	\$0 40	\$0 75	2 1/4					\$0 25
"	"	2	"	40	75	2 1/4					24
"	"	3	"	35	75	2 1/4					26
"	"	4	"	40	75	1 3/4					18
"	"	5	"	50	75	2					24
"	"	6	"	45	75	2 1/4					30
"	"	7	"	40	75	2					20
"	"	8	"	95	75	5					60
"	"	9	"	45	75	2 1/2					25
"	"	10	"	40	75	1 3/4					18
Totals		10									
Averages				\$0 70	\$0 75	2 1/2					\$0 27

TABLE II—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blk.	Character of Mine.	Cost Per Day of Pow- der, Oil, Keeping Tools in Order, etc.	Price Per Ton for Mining Coal.	No. of Tons Mined Per Day.	Amount Paid Helper Per Day.	If Loader Only, What Price do You Get Per Ton?	How Many Tons do You Load Per Day?	If Day Hand, What Price do You Get Per Day?	Estimated Loss Per Day by the Screen System.
Coal Bluff Mining Co.	Clay	1	Pick	\$0 45	\$0 75	2 1/2					\$0 28
"	"	2	"	45	75	2 1/2					28
"	"	3	"	45	75	2 1/2					28
"	"	4	"	50	75	2 1/2					28
"	"	5	"	45	75	2 1/2					28
"	"	6	"	40	75	2 1/2					28
"	"	7	"	40	75	2 1/2					28
"	"	8	"	40	75	2 1/2					28
"	"	9	"	50	75	2 1/2					28
"	"	10	"	50	75	2 1/2					28
"	"	11	"	50	75	2 1/2					28
Totals		11									
Averages				\$0 45	\$0 75	2 1/2					\$0 28
Coal Bluff Mining Co. (Pratt)	Clay	1	Pick	\$0 75	\$0 75	5					\$0 60
"	"	2	"	35	75	2 1/2					30
"	"	3	"	30	75	2					20
"	"	4	"	50	75	1 1/2					30
"	"	5	"	40	75	2 1/2					30
"	"	6	"	50	75	2 1/2					30
"	"	7	"	50	75	2 1/2					30
"	"	8	"	50	75	3					30
"	"	9	"	50	75	2 1/2					30
"	"	10	"	60	75	5					70
"	"	11	"	07						\$1 89	
Totals		11									
Averages				\$0 45	\$0 75	3				\$1 89	\$0 36
Brazil Block Coal Co.	Clay	1	Pick	\$0 40	\$0 75	2 1/2					\$0 28
"	"	2	"	40	75	2 1/2					28
"	"	3	"	35	75	2 1/2					30
"	"	4	"	40	75	2 1/2					20
"	"	5	"	40	75	2 1/2					30
"	"	6	"	55	75	4					35
"	"	7	"	40	75	1 1/2					18
"	"	8	"	30	75	2 1/2					30
"	"	9	"	15	75	3					32
"	"	10	"	08						\$1 87	
"	"	11	"	06						2 00	
"	"	12	"							1 50	
Totals		12									
Averages				\$0 31	\$0 75	2 1/2				\$1 76	\$0 28

TABLE II—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blanks.	Character of Mine.	Cost Per Day of Pow- der, Oil, Repair of Tools, etc.	Price Per Ton for Mining Coal.	No. of Tons Mined Per Day.	Amount Paid Helper Per Day.	If Loader Only, What Price Do You Get Per Ton?	How Many Tons Do You Load Per Day?	If Day Hand, What Wages Do You Get Per Day?	Estimated Loss Per Day by the Bureau System.
Brazil Block Coal Co., No. 3	Clay	1	Pick	\$0 50	\$0 75	2½					\$0 30
"	"	2	"	50	75	2½					30
"	"	3	"	45	75	2½					30
"	"	4	"	65	75	4½					30
"	"	5	"	30	75	2½					30
"	"	6	"	65	75	3					30
"	"	7	"	40	75	2					30
"	"	8	"	50	75	2½					30
"	"	9	"	40	75	2½					30
"	"	10	"	40	75	2½					30
"	"	11	"	06						\$1 89	
"	"	12	"	06						1 89	
"	"	13	"	06						1 50	
"	"	14	"							1 89	
"	"	15	"	06						1 89	
Totals		15								\$5 07	
Averages				\$0 34	\$0 75	2½					\$1 30
Brazil Block Coal Co., No. 4	Clay	1	Pick	\$0 50	\$0 75	2½					\$0 30
"	"	2	"	18	75	3					35
"	"	3	"	40	75	2½					32
"	"	4	"	40	75	2½					30
"	"	5	"	40	75	2½					36
"	"	6	"	50	75	2½					35
"	"	7	"	40	75	2½					30
"	"	8	"	45	75	2½					30
"	"	9	"	45	75	2½					30
"	"	10	"	25	75	5					50
"	"	11	"							\$2 25	
"	"	12	"	06						1 89	
"	"	13	"	06						1 89	
"	"	14	"	06						1 89	
"	"	15	"							1 50	
Totals		15								\$9 42	
Averages				\$0 31	\$0 75	2½					\$0 33
Brazil Block Coal Co. No. 6	Clay	1	Pick	\$0 40	\$0 75	2					\$0 24
"	"	2	"	30	75	3					35
"	"	3	"	55	75	6					58
"	"	4	"	20	75	1½					
"	"	5	"	50	75	3½					38
"	"	6	"	48	75	2					20
"	"	7	"	30	75	2½					38
"	"	8	"	50	75	2½					25
"	"	9	"	40	75	2½					40
"	"	10	"	80	75	4½					50
"	"	11	"							\$1 50	
"	"	12	"	07						1 89	
"	"	13	"							2 00	
"	"	14	"	06						1 75	
"	"	15	"	10						1 89	
Totals		15								\$9 03	
Averages				\$0 33	\$0 75	3					\$0 26

TABLE II—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blank.	Character of Mine.	Cost Per Day of Pow- der, Oil, Repair of Tools, etc.	Price Per Ton for Mining Coal.	No. of Tons Mined Per Day.	Amount Paid Helper Per Day.	If Loader Only, What Price Do You Get Per Ton?	How Many Tons Do You Load Per Day?	If Day Hand, What Wages Do You Get Per Day?	Estimated Loss Per Day by Screen Sys- tem.
Brazil Block Coal Co. No. 8	Clay	1	Pick . . .	\$0 50	\$0 75	3	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	\$0 28
"	"	2	"	50	75	4	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	40
"	"	3	"	50	75	3	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	38
"	"	4	"	45	75	3	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	38
"	"	5	"	50	75	2½	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	30
"	"	6	"	50	75	2½	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	30
"	"	7	"	40	75	3	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	38
"	"	8	"	40	75	2½	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	30
"	"	9	"	40	75	2½	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	30
"	"	10	"	40	75	2½	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	30
Totals . . . . .	. . . . .	10	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Averages . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	\$0 45	\$0 75	3½	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	\$0 32½
Otter Creek Coal Co. (Nellie)	Clay	1	Pick . . .	\$0 70	\$0 75	3½	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	\$0 45
"	"	2	"	35	75	2½	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	30
"	"	3	"	40	75	2½	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	30
"	"	4	"	70	75	4	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	48
"	"	5	"	50	75	8	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	90
"	"	6	"	60	75	2½	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	28
"	"	7	"	60	75	2½	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	28
"	"	8	"	50	75	2½	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	28
"	"	9	"	35	75	2	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	24
"	"	10	"	65	75	3	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	36
Totals . . . . .	. . . . .	10	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Averages . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	\$1 53	\$0 75	3½	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	\$0 38½
Eureka Bl'k C. Co.	Clay	1	Pick . . .	\$0 65	\$0 75	4½	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	\$0 50
"	"	2	"	40	75	2½	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	28
"	"	3	"	40	75	2½	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	24
"	"	4	"	50	75	3	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	38
"	"	5	"	35	75	2½	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	28
"	"	6	"	70	75	4	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	40
"	"	7	"	40	75	2½	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	30
"	"	8	"	40	75	2½	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	30
"	"	9	"	40	75	2½	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	30
"	"	10	"	40	75	2	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	20
"	"	11	"	60	75	3	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	36
"	"	12	"	07	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	\$2 00	. . . . .	. . . . .
"	"	13	"	07	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	2 00	. . . . .	. . . . .
"	"	14	"	10	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	2 00	. . . . .	. . . . .
"	"	15	"	07	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	2 00	. . . . .	. . . . .
Totals . . . . .	. . . . .	15	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Averages . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	\$0 36½	\$0 75	2¾	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	\$2 00	\$0 32

TABLE II—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blanks.	Character of Mine.	Cost Per Day of Powder, Oil, Repair of Tools, etc.	Price Per Ton for Mining Coal.	No. of Tons Mined Per Day.	Amount Paid Helper Per Day.	If Loader Only, What Price Do You Get Per Ton?	How Many Tons Do You Load Per Day?	If Day Hand, What Wages Do You Get Per Day?	Estimated Loss Per Day by the Screen System.
D. H. Davis C. Co.	Clay	1	Pick	\$0 45	\$0 75	2					\$0 20
"	"	2	"	45	75	2					20
"	"	3	"	35	75	2					30
"	"	4	"	35	75	2					30
"	"	5	"	35	75	2					30
"	"	6	"	15	75	2					30
"	"	7	"	35	75	2					30
"	"	8	"	25	75	2					30
"	"	9	"	30	75	2					30
"	"	10	"	30	75	2					30
"	"	11	"	07						\$2 00	
"	"	12	"	07						2 00	
"	"	13	"	07						2 00	
"	"	14	"	07						2 00	
"	"	15	"	08						2 00	
Totals		15									
Averages				\$0 23	\$0 75	2 1/4				\$1 00	\$0 20
Otter Creek Coal Co. (Fairview).	Clay	1	Pick	\$0 15	\$0 75	2					\$0 20
"	"	2	"	10	75	2 1/4					25
"	"	3	"	30	75	2 1/4					30
"	"	4	"	25	75	2 1/4					16
"	"	5	"	25	75	2 1/4					20
"	"	6	"	25	75	2 1/4					18
"	"	7	"	15	75	2 1/4					30
"	"	8	"	15	75	2 1/4					30
"	"	9	"	30	75	2 1/4					18
"	"	10	"	25	75	2					24
"	"	11	"	06						\$2 00	
"	"	12	"							1 75	
"	"	13	"							1 50	
"	"	14	"							1 45	
"	"	15	"	05						2 00	
Totals		15									
Averages				\$0 19	\$0 75	2 1/4				\$1 74	\$0 23
Watson, Little & Co.	Clay	1	Pick	\$0 25	\$0 75	2 1/4					\$0 20
"	"	2	"	30	75	3					32
"	"	3	"	40	75	2 1/4					35
"	"	4	"	15	75	2 1/4					25
"	"	5	"	15	75	2 1/4					25
"	"	6	"	15	75	2 1/4					25
"	"	7	"	40	75	2 1/4					25
"	"	8	"	55	75	4					45
"	"	9	"	40	75	2 1/4					20
"	"	10	"	80	75	5					60
"	"	11	"	07						\$1 87	
"	"	12	"	06						1 87	
"	"	13	"	08						1 50	
"	"	14	"	07						1 89	
"	"	15	"							1 89	
Totals		15									
Averages				\$0 28	\$0 75	3				\$1 80	\$0 21 1/2

TABLE II—Continued.

No. of Men	Number of Men	How Many Tons Do You Load Per Day?	If Day Hand, What Wages Do You Get Per Day?	Estimated Loss Per Day by the Screen-System.
1	1	1	\$1 87	\$0 31
2	2	2	\$1 87	\$0 31
3	3	3	\$1 87	\$0 31
4	4	4	\$1 87	\$0 31
5	5	5	\$1 87	\$0 31
6	6	6	\$1 87	\$0 31
7	7	7	\$1 87	\$0 31
8	8	8	\$1 87	\$0 31
9	9	9	\$1 87	\$0 31
10	10	10	\$1 87	\$0 31
11	11	11	\$1 87	\$0 31
12	12	12	\$1 87	\$0 31
13	13	13	\$1 87	\$0 31
14	14	14	\$1 87	\$0 31
15	15	15	\$1 87	\$0 31
16	16	16	\$1 87	\$0 31
17	17	17	\$1 87	\$0 31
18	18	18	\$1 87	\$0 31
19	19	19	\$1 87	\$0 31
20	20	20	\$1 87	\$0 31
21	21	21	\$1 87	\$0 31
22	22	22	\$1 87	\$0 31
23	23	23	\$1 87	\$0 31
24	24	24	\$1 87	\$0 31
25	25	25	\$1 87	\$0 31
26	26	26	\$1 87	\$0 31
27	27	27	\$1 87	\$0 31
28	28	28	\$1 87	\$0 31
29	29	29	\$1 87	\$0 31
30	30	30	\$1 87	\$0 31
31	31	31	\$1 87	\$0 31
32	32	32	\$1 87	\$0 31
33	33	33	\$1 87	\$0 31
34	34	34	\$1 87	\$0 31
35	35	35	\$1 87	\$0 31
36	36	36	\$1 87	\$0 31
37	37	37	\$1 87	\$0 31
38	38	38	\$1 87	\$0 31
39	39	39	\$1 87	\$0 31
40	40	40	\$1 87	\$0 31
41	41	41	\$1 87	\$0 31
42	42	42	\$1 87	\$0 31
43	43	43	\$1 87	\$0 31
44	44	44	\$1 87	\$0 31
45	45	45	\$1 87	\$0 31
46	46	46	\$1 87	\$0 31
47	47	47	\$1 87	\$0 31
48	48	48	\$1 87	\$0 31
49	49	49	\$1 87	\$0 31
50	50	50	\$1 87	\$0 31
51	51	51	\$1 87	\$0 31
52	52	52	\$1 87	\$0 31
53	53	53	\$1 87	\$0 31
54	54	54	\$1 87	\$0 31
55	55	55	\$1 87	\$0 31
56	56	56	\$1 87	\$0 31
57	57	57	\$1 87	\$0 31
58	58	58	\$1 87	\$0 31
59	59	59	\$1 87	\$0 31
60	60	60	\$1 87	\$0 31
61	61	61	\$1 87	\$0 31
62	62	62	\$1 87	\$0 31
63	63	63	\$1 87	\$0 31
64	64	64	\$1 87	\$0 31
65	65	65	\$1 87	\$0 31
66	66	66	\$1 87	\$0 31
67	67	67	\$1 87	\$0 31
68	68	68	\$1 87	\$0 31
69	69	69	\$1 87	\$0 31
70	70	70	\$1 87	\$0 31
71	71	71	\$1 87	\$0 31
72	72	72	\$1 87	\$0 31
73	73	73	\$1 87	\$0 31
74	74	74	\$1 87	\$0 31
75	75	75	\$1 87	\$0 31
76	76	76	\$1 87	\$0 31
77	77	77	\$1 87	\$0 31
78	78	78	\$1 87	\$0 31
79	79	79	\$1 87	\$0 31
80	80	80	\$1 87	\$0 31
81	81	81	\$1 87	\$0 31
82	82	82	\$1 87	\$0 31
83	83	83	\$1 87	\$0 31
84	84	84	\$1 87	\$0 31
85	85	85	\$1 87	\$0 31
86	86	86	\$1 87	\$0 31
87	87	87	\$1 87	\$0 31
88	88	88	\$1 87	\$0 31
89	89	89	\$1 87	\$0 31
90	90	90	\$1 87	\$0 31
91	91	91	\$1 87	\$0 31
92	92	92	\$1 87	\$0 31
93	93	93	\$1 87	\$0 31
94	94	94	\$1 87	\$0 31
95	95	95	\$1 87	\$0 31
96	96	96	\$1 87	\$0 31
97	97	97	\$1 87	\$0 31
98	98	98	\$1 87	\$0 31
99	99	99	\$1 87	\$0 31
100	100	100	\$1 87	\$0 31

TABLE II—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blanks.	Character of Mine.	Cost Per Day of Powder, Oil, Keeping Tools in Order, etc.	Price Per Ton for Mining Coal.	No. of Tons Mined Per Day.	Amount Paid Helper Per Day.	If Loader Only, What Price do You Get Per Ton?	How Many Tons do You Load Per Day?	If Day Hand, What Wages do You Get Per Day?	Estimated Loss Per Day by the Screen System.
Brazil Block Coal Co., No. 9	Clay	1	Pick	\$0 40	\$0 75	2 3/4					\$0 45
"	"	2	"	40	75	2 3/4					45
"	"	3	"	45	75	2 3/4					45
"	"	4	"	50	75	2 3/4					50
"	"	5	"	40	75	2 3/4					50
"	"	6	"	40	75	2 3/4					50
"	"	7	"	50	75	2 3/4					45
"	"	8	"	45	75	2 3/4					50
"	"	9	"	40	75	2 3/4					50
"	"	10	"	20	75	2 3/4					50
"	"	11	"	06						\$1 87	
Totals		11									
Averages				\$0 36	\$0 75	2 3/4				\$1 87	\$0 36
Emery Coal Co.	Clay	1	Pick	\$0 50	\$0 70	2 1/4					\$0 40
"	"	2	"	50	70	2 1/4					40
"	"	3	"	40	70	2 1/4					60
"	"	4	"	40	70	3					60
"	"	5	"	50	70	3					60
"	"	6	"	40	70	3					60
"	"	7	"	35	70	3					60
"	"	8	"	80	70	3 1/2					60
"	"	9	"	30	70	3					60
"	"	10	"	35	70	3					60
"	"	11	"	35	70	2 1/4					45
"	"	12	"	35	70	2 1/4					45
"	"	13	"							\$2 00	
Totals		13									
Averages				\$0 39	\$0 70	2 1/4				\$2 00	\$0 58
C. Ehrlich Coal Co.	Clay	1	Pick	\$0 35	\$0 70	3					\$0 50
"	"	2	"	35	70	3					60
"	"	3	"	40	70	3					60
"	"	4	"	40	70	3					60
"	"	5	"	70	70	3					60
"	"	6	"	38	70	2 1/2					40
"	"	7	"	35	70	3					60
"	"	8	"	35	70	3					60
"	"	9	"	35	70	3					60
"	"	10	"	30	70	3					60
"	"	11	"	35	70	3					60
Totals		11									
Averages				\$0 37	\$0 70	3					\$0 57

TABLE II—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blank.	Character of Mine.	Cost Per Day of Pow- der, Oil, Keeping Tools in Order, etc.	Price Per Ton for Mining Coal.	No. of Tons Mined Per Day.	Amount Paid Helper Per Day.	If Loader Only, What Price Do You Get Per Ton?
Zeller, Sigler & Co. (Briar Hill) . . .	Clay	1	Pick' . .	\$0 85	\$0 75	5		
"	"	2	"	50	75	2½		
"	"	3	"	50	75	3		
"	"	4	"	80	75	4		
"	"	5	"	35	75	2½		
"	"	6	"	40	75	2½		
"	"	7	"	80	75	4		
"	"	8	"	60	75	2½		
"	"	9	"	50	75	3		
"	"	10	"	50	75	2½		
"	"	11	"	08				
Totals		11						
Averages				\$0 53	\$0 75	3		
Zeller, Sigler & Co. (Beauty)	Clay	1	Pick . .	\$0 75	\$0 75	4½		
"	"	2	"	40	75	3		
"	"	3	"	1 00	75	5		
"	"	4	"	50	75	2½		
"	"	5	"	50	75	2½		
"	"	6	"	50	75	2½		
"	"	7	"	50	75	3		
"	"	8	"	50	75	3		
"	"	9	"	60	75	5		
"	"	10	"	50	75	2½		
"	"	11	"	08				
Total		11						
Averages				\$0 53	\$0 75	3½		
Weaver Getz Coal Co	Clay	1	Pick . .	\$0 50	\$0 75	2½		
"	"	2	"	50	75	2½		
"	"	3	"	50	75	3		
"	"	4	"	40	75	2½		
"	"	5	"	45	75	2		
"	"	6	"	50	75	2½		
"	"	7	"	50	75	2½		
"	"	8	"	45	75	2½		
"	"	9	"	50	75	3		
"	"	10	"	25	75	2½		
Total		10						
Averages				\$0 45	\$0 75	2½		

TABLE II—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blank.	Character of Mine.	Cost per Day of Pow- der, Oil, Keeping Tools in Order, etc.	Price per Ton for Mining Coal.	No. of Tons Mined per Day.	Amount Paid Helper per Day.	If Loader Only, What Price Do You Get per Ton?	How Many Tons Do You Load per Day?	If Day Hand, What Wages Do You Get per Day?	Estimated Loss per Day by the Screen System.
Chicago & Indiana Block Coal Co.	Clay	1	Pick	\$0 45	\$0 65	3					\$0 40
"	"	2	"	50	65	3					50
"	"	3	"	45	65	3					45
"	"	4	"	50	65	3					35
"	"	5	"	35	65	2½					40
"	"	6	"	40	65	3					40
"	"	7	"	60	65	3					40
"	"	8	"	35	65	3					45
"	"	9	"	40	65	3					45
"	"	10	"	50	65	3					30
Totals		10									
Averages				\$0 45	\$0 65	3					\$0 41
Briar Bl'k Coal Co.	Clay	1	Machine	\$0 15	\$0 30	12	\$1 50				\$0 70
"	"	2	"	06	30	20	2 00				70
"	"	3	"	06	30	12	1 50				60
"	"	4	"	06	30	14	1 50				95
"	"	5	"	08	30	14	1 80				80
"	"	6	"	35				\$0 40	4		35
"	"	7	"	35				40	4		35
"	"	8	"	40				40	4½		40
"	"	9	"	40				40	4½		45
"	"	10	"	45				40	3		30
"	"	11	"	45				40	5		45
"	"	12	"	25				40	5		35
"	"	13	"	06						\$2 00	
Totals		13									
Averages				\$0 24	\$0 30	14	\$1 66	\$0 40	4¼	\$2 00	\$0 53½
Buckeye Cannel Coal Co.	Daviess	1	Pick	\$0 50	\$0 75	3					\$0 30
"	"	2	"	30	75	3					30
"	"	3	"	35	75	3					32
"	"	4	"	35	75	3					36
"	"	5	"	50	75	3					30
"	"	6	"	50	75	3					30
"	"	7	"	50	75	3					30
"	"	8	"	50	75	3					30
"	"	9	"	50	75	3					30
"	"	10	"	50	75	3					30
"	"	11	"	50	75	3					30
Totals		11									
Averages				\$0 45	\$0 75	3					30½

TABLE II—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No of Blank.	Character of Mine.	Cost Per Day of Pow- der, Oil and Keeping Tools in Order.	Price Per Ton for Mining Coal.	No. of Tons Mined Per Day.	Amount Paid Helper Per Day.	If Loader Only, What Price Do You Get Per Ton?	How Many Tons Do You Load Per Day?	If Day Hand, What Wages Do You Get Per Day.	Estimated Loss Per Day by the Screen System.
Mutual Mining Co.	Daviess. . .	1	Pick . .	\$0 50	\$0 75	3	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	\$0 15
"	" . . .	2	" . .	50	75	5	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	15
"	" . . .	3	" . .	50	75	3	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	15
"	" . . .	4	" . .	50	75	3	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	15
"	" . . .	5	" . .	50	75	2 1/4	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	15
"	" . . .	6	" . .	35	75	2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	16
"	" . . .	7	" . .	50	75	2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	12
"	" . . .	8	" . .	50	75	3	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	16
"	" . . .	9	" . .	45	75	3	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	16
"	" . . .	10	" . .	40	75	3	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	16
"	" . . .	11	" . .	50	75	3	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	12
"	" . . .			08						\$1 77	
Totals		11									
Averages				\$0 43	\$0 75	3				\$1 77	\$0 15
Wilson's Coal Co.	Daviess. . .	1	Pick . .	\$0 35	\$0 45	4 1/2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
"	" . . .	2	" . .	35	45	4	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
"	" . . .	3	" . .	40	45	5	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
"	" . . .	4	" . .	50	45	6	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
"	" . . .	5	" . .	40	45	5	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
"	" . . .	6	" . .	45	45	5	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
"	" . . .	7	" . .	40	45	5	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
"	" . . .	8	" . .	35	45	4	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
"	" . . .	9	" . .	25	45	4	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
"	" . . .	10	" . .	05						\$1 68	
Totals		10									
Averages				\$0 35	\$0 45	4 2/3				\$1 68	
Wilson Coal Co. (Montgomery)	Daviess . .	1	Pick . .	\$0 50	\$0 45	4	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
"	" . . .	2	" . .	50	45	4	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
"	" . . .	3	" . .	40	45	3	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
"	" . . .	4	" . .	50	45	3 1/2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
"	" . . .	5	" . .	40	45	4	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
"	" . . .	6	" . .	30	45	3 1/2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
"	" . . .	7	" . .	45	45	4	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
"	" . . .	8	" . .	50	45	3	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
"	" . . .	9	" . .	50	45	4	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
"	" . . .	10	" . .	50	45	4	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
"	" . . .	11	" . .	50	45	2 1/2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Totals		11									
Averages				\$0 42	\$0 45	3 1/2					
Cable & Co., No. 4	Daviess . .	1	Pick . .	\$0 25	\$0 70	2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	\$0 35
"	" . . .	2	" . .	60	70	2 1/2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	48
"	" . . .	3	" . .	60	70	2 1/2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	48
"	" . . .	4	" . .	50	70	2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	40
"	" . . .	5	" . .	25	70	2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	38
"	" . . .	6	" . .	20	70	2 1/2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	45
"	" . . .	7	" . .	40	70	2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	35
"	" . . .	8	" . .	50	70	2 1/2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	35
"	" . . .	9	" . .	45	70	2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	30
"	" . . .	10	" . .	40	70	2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	40
"	" . . .	11	" . .	20	70	2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	35
Totals		11									
Averages				\$0 39	\$0 70	2					\$0 39

TABLE II—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blank.	Character of Mine.	Cost Per Day of Pow- der, Oil, Keeping Tools in Order, &c.	Price Per Ton for Mining Coal.	No. Tons Mined Per Day.	Amount Paid Helper Per Day.	If Loader Only, What Price Do You Get Per Day?	How Many Tons Do You Load Per Day?	If Day Hand, What Wages Do You Get Per Day?	Estimated Loss Per Day by the Screen System.
Cable & Co., No. 7	Davison	1	Pick	\$0 55	\$0 70						\$0 35
"	"	2	"	55	70						35
"	"	3	"	55	70						35
"	"	4	"	55	70						35
"	"	5	"	55	70						35
"	"	6	"	55	70						35
"	"	7	"	55	70						35
"	"	8	"	55	70						35
"	"	9	"	55	70						35
"	"	10	"	55	70						35
"	"	11	"	55	70						35
Totals		11									
Averages				\$0 49	\$0 70	3%					\$0 57
Cable & Co. (Maple Valley)	Davison	1	Pick	\$0 45	\$0 70	2%					\$0 35
"	"	2	"	45	70	5					70
"	"	3	"	50	70	4					70
"	"	4	"	50	70	4					70
"	"	5	"	40	70	4					70
"	"	6	"	45	70	4					70
"	"	7	"	30	70	3					60
"	"	8	"	40	70	3					60
"	"	9	"	40	70	4					60
"	"	10	"	50	70	3					58
"	"	11	"	50	70	3					58
Totals		11									
Averages				\$0 44	\$0 70	3%					\$0 62
Cable & Co., No. 9	Davison	1	Pick	\$0 40	\$0 70	3					\$0 58
"	"	2	"	40	70	3					58
"	"	3	"	40	70	3					58
"	"	4	"	50	70	3					48
"	"	5	"	50	70	3					58
"	"	6	"	45	70	3					60
"	"	7	"	50	70	3					60
"	"	8	"	40	70	3					60
"	"	9	"	40	70	3					58
"	"	10	"	50	70	3					58
"	"	11	"	06						\$1 77	
"	"	12	"	06						1 60	
Totals		12									
Averages				\$0 38	\$0 70	3				\$1 68	\$0 57

TABLE II—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blank.	Character of Mine.	Cost Per Day of Pow- der, Oil, Keeping Tools in Order, etc.	Price Per Ton for Mining Coal.	No. of Tons Mined Per Day.	Amount Paid Helper Per Day.	If Loader Only, What Price Do You Get Per Ton?	How Many Tons Do You Load Per Day?	If Day Hand, What Wages Do You Get Per Day.	Estimated Loss Per day by the Screen System.
Shipman C. M. Co.	Fountain.	1	Pick	\$0 60	\$0 50	4					
"	"	2	"	60	50	4					
"	"	3	"	50	50	4					
"	"	4	"	60	50	4					
"	"	5	"	65	50	4					
"	"	6	"	60	50	4					
"	"	7	"	60	50	4					
"	"	8	"	50	50	4					
"	"	9	"	50	50	4					
"	"	10	"	50	50	4					
"	"	11	"	50	50	4					
"	"	12	"							\$2 00	
"	"	13	"							20 00	
"	"	14	"							20 00	
Totals		14									
Averages				\$0 57	\$0 50	4				\$2 00	
Linton Coal Co . .	Greene	1	Pick	\$0 30	\$0 70	2					\$0 40
"	"	2	"	30	70	2					40
"	"	3	"	30	70	3					60
"	"	4	"	35	70	2½					55
"	"	5	"	35	70	3					60
"	"	6	"	35	70	3					60
"	"	7	"	40	70	3					60
"	"	8	"	40	70	2					50
"	"	9	"	35	70	3					55
"	"	10	"	35	70	2½					48
"	"	11	"	35	70	3					60
"	"	12	"	06						\$1 90	
"	"	13	"	06						1 90	
Totals		13									
Averages				\$0 30	\$0 70	2⅔				\$1 90	\$0 53
Island City Coal Co.	Greene	1	Machine	\$0 10	\$0 11½	22½					
"	"	2	"	10	11½	22½					
"	"	3	"	10	11½	20					
"	"	4	"	10	11½	20					
"	"	5	"	10	11½	17½					
"	"	6	"	10	11½	17½					
"	"	7	"	10	11½	17½					
"	"	8	"	10	11½	17½					
"	"	9	"	10	11½	17½					
"	"	10	"	10	11½	20					
"	"	11	"	40				\$0 22½	7		
"	"	12	"	40				22½	9		
"	"	13	"	50				22½	8		
"	"	14	"	40				22½	8		
"	"	15	"	40				22½	8		
"	"	16	"	06						\$1 90	
"	"	17	"	06						1 90	
Totals		17									
Averages				\$0 19	\$0 11½	19¼		22½	8	\$1 90	

TABLE II—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blacks.	Character of Mine.	Cost Per Day of Pow- der, Oil, Keeping Tools in Repair.	Price Per Ton for Mining Coal.	No. of Tons Mined Per Day.	Amount Paid Helper Per Day.	If Loader Only, What Price Do You Get Per Ton?	How Many Tons Do You Load Per Day?	If Day Hand, What Wages Do You Get Per Day?	Estimated Loss Per Day by the Screen System.
Summit Coal Co.	Greene	1	Pick	\$0 32	\$0 70	2					\$0 55
"	"	2	"	32	70	2					55
"	"	3	"	40	70	2					55
"	"	4	"	35	70	2					55
"	"	5	"	35	70	2					55
"	"	6	"	35	70	2					55
"	"	7	"	35	70	2					55
"	"	8	"	35	70	2					55
"	"	9	"	35	70	2					55
"	"	10	"	35	70	2					55
"	"	11	"	35	70	2				\$1 90	55
"	"	12	"	35	70	2				1 90	55
Totals		12									
Averages				\$0 33	\$0 70	2 1/2				\$1 90	\$0 55
Francisco Coal Co.	Gibson	1	Pick	\$0 75	\$0 40	6					
"	"	2	"	80	40	4					
"	"	3	"	70	40	7					
"	"	4	"	62	40	6					
"	"	5	"	62	40	5					
"	"	6	"	50	40	6					
"	"	7	"	65	40	4					
"	"	8	"	70	40	6					
"	"	9	"	75	40	5					
"	"	10	"	75	40	3					
"	"	11	"							\$1 50	
"	"	12	"							1 80	
Total		12									
Averages				\$0 66	\$0 40	5 1/2				\$1 66	
F. Cotterill Coal Co	Gibson	1	Pick	\$0 30	\$0 40	4					
"	"	2	"	30	40	4					
"	"	3	"	35	40	3					
"	"	4	"	45	40	3					
"	"	5	"	45	40	3					
"	"	6	"	45	40	4 1/2					
"	"	7	"	45	40	4 1/2					
"	"	8	"	50	40	4					
"	"	9	"	60	40	4					
"	"	10	"	60	40	4					
"	"	11	"							\$1 35	
Total		11									
Averages				\$0 45	\$0 40	4				\$1 35	

TABLE II—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blank.	Character of Mine.	Cost Per Day of Pow- der, Oil, Keeping Ton in Order	Price Per Ton for Mining Coal.	No. of Tons Mined Per Day.	Amount Paid Helper Per Day.	If Loader Only, What Price do You Get Per Ton?	How Many Tons do You Load Per Day?	If Day Hand, What Wages do You Get Per Day?	Estimated Loss Per Day by the Screen System.
Birknell Coal Co.	Knox	1	Pick	\$0 50	\$0 72	3					\$0
"	"	2	"	55	72	3					25
"	"	3	"	30	72	3					25
"	"	4	"	51	72	3					25
"	"	5	"	70	71	3					25
"	"	6	"	35	72	3					25
"	"	7	"	44	72	3					25
"	"	8	"	45	72	2 1/2					25
"	"	9	"	35	72	2 1/2					25
"	"	10	"	35	72	2 1/2					25
"	"	11	"	50	72	3					25
"	"	12	"	36						\$2 00	25
Total		12									
Averages				\$0 37	\$0 72	3				\$2 00	\$0 57
Lancaster Block Coal Co.	Owen	1	Pick	\$0 15	\$0 65	2 1/2					\$0 25
"	"	2	"	50	65	3					25
"	"	3	"	15	65	2 1/2					25
"	"	4	"	15	65	2 1/2					25
"	"	5	"	13	65	2 1/2					25
"	"	6	"	10	65	2					25
"	"	7	"	65	65	5					25
"	"	8	"	50	65	3					25
"	"	9	"	10	65	2 1/2					25
"	"	10	"	35	65	2					25
"	"	11	"							\$2 00	25
Totals		11									
Averages				\$0 38	\$0 65	2 1/2				\$2 00	\$0 34
Brazil Block Coal Co., No. 3	Parke	1	Machine	\$0 60	\$1 20	12 1/2	\$0 93				\$1 08
"	"	2	"	75	20	12 1/2	88				10
"	"	3	"	75	20	12 1/2	84				10
"	"	4	"	65	20	14	1 00				50
"	"	5	"	65	20	14	1 00				50
"	"	6	"	65	20	12 1/2	93				67
"	"	7	"	65	20	12 1/2	88				70
"	"	8	"	65	20	10	88				70
"	"	9	"	80	20	10	88				70
"	"	10	"	65	20	10	1 00				57
"	"	11	"	65	20	10	1 00				73
"	"	12	"	10				\$0 23	7		66
"	"	13	"	10				23	8		67
"	"	14	"	10				23	8		70
"	"	15	"	10				23	8		70
Totals		15									
Averages				\$0 51	\$0 194 12	\$0 93	\$0 23	74		\$0 96	

TABLE II—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blank.	Character of Mine.	Cost Per Day of Pow- der, Oil, and Keep- ing Tools in Order.	Price Per Ton for Mining Coal.	No. of Tons Mined Per Day.	Amount Paid Helper Per Day.	If Loader Only, What Price Do You Get Per Ton?	How Many Tons Do You Load Per Day?	If Day Hand, What Wages Do You Get Per Day?	Estimated Loss Per Day by the Screen System.
Parke County Coal Co., No. 6	Parke	1	Machine	\$0 50	\$0 29½	10	\$0 88				\$0 86
"	"	2	"	50	29½	10	88				80
"	"	3	"	50	29½	10	88				80
"	"	4	"	50	29½	10	88				80
"	"	5	"	50	29½	10	88				80
"	"	6	"	50	29½	10	88				80
"	"	7	"	50	29½	10	88				80
"	"	8	"	50	29½	10	93				80
"	"	9	"	50	29½	10	88				80
"	"	10	"	50	29½	10	88				80
"	"	11	"	50	29½	10	92				80
"	"	12	"	50	29½	10	88				80
"	"	13	"	15				\$0 23	6		46
"	"	14	"	15				23	7		50
"	"	15	"	15				23	8		48
"	"			15				23	6		46
Totals		15									
Averages				\$0 40½	\$0 29½	10	\$1 89	\$0 23	6½		\$0 70
Parke County Coal Co., No. 7	Parke	1	Pick	\$0 40	\$0 70	3					\$0 43
"	"	2	"	40	70	2½					24
"	"	3	"	50	70	3½					55
"	"	4	"	50	70	3					52
"	"	5	"	50	70	3					65
"	"	6	"	50	70	3					65
"	"	7	"	50	70	3					65
"	"	8	"	50	70	3					65
"	"	9	"	80	70	5					95
"	"	10	"	50	70	3½					65
"	"	11	"	06						\$2 10	
"	"	12	"	06						2 10	
Total		12									
Averages				\$0 43½	\$0 70	3¼				\$2 10	\$0 90½
Parke County Coal Co., No. 8	Parke	1	Machine	\$0 60	\$0 29½	10	\$1 00				\$0 90
"	"	2	"	60	29½	12½	1 00				1 10
"	"	3	"	60	29½	12½	1 00				1 15
"	"	4	"	60	29½	10	1 00				90
"	"	5	"	60	29½	10	1 00				90
"	"	6	"	60	29½	12½	1 00				1 25
"	"	7	"	60	29½	12½	1 00				1 25
"	"	8	"	50	29½	10	68				90
"	"	9	"	60	29½	10	68				90
"	"	10	"	60	29½	10	68				90
"	"	11	"	10				\$0 23	9		70
"	"	12	"	10				23	8		61
"	"	13	"	10				23	8		61
"	"	14	"	10				23	8		76
Total		14									
Averages				\$0 45	\$0 29½	11	\$0 90½	\$0 23	8¼		\$0 92

TABLE II—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blank.	Character of Mine.	Cost Per Day of Pow- der, Oil. Repair of Tools, etc.	Price Per Ton for Mining Coal.	No. of Tons Mined Per Day.	Amount Paid Helper Per Day.	If Loader Only, What Price Do You Get Per Ton?	How Many Tons Do You Load Per Day?	If Day Hand, What Wages Do You Get Per Day?	Estimated Loss Per Day by the Screen System.
Parke County Coal Co. No. 9	Parke	1	Machine	\$0 60	\$0 29	10	\$0 88				\$0 90
"	"	2	"	60	29	10	88				90
"	"	3	"	60	29	10	88				90
"	"	4	"	56	29	10	88				88
"	"	5	"	55	29	10	88				89
"	"	6	"	55	29	10	88				90
"	"	7	"	55	29	10	88				90
"	"	8	"	55	29	10	88				90
"	"	9	"	55	29	10	88				90
"	"	10	"	55	29	10	88				88
"	"	11	"	55	29	9	88				85
"	"	12	"	55	29	9	88				88
"	"	13	"	10				\$0 23	7		61
"	"	14	"	10				23	8		50
"	"	15	"	20				23	10		70
Total		15									
Averages				\$0 45½	\$0 29	9	\$0 88	\$0 23	8½		\$0 72
Superior Coal Co . .	Parke	1	Pick . .	\$0 50	\$0 75	3					\$0 45
"	"	2	"	50	75	3					45
"	"	3	"	35	75	3					30
"	"	4	"	40	75	3					30
"	"	5	"	50	75	2					24
"	"	6	"	50	75	2½					28
"	"	7	"	50	75	2½					30
"	"	8	"	50	75	2½					30
"	"	9	"	50	75	2½					30
"	"	10	"	50	75	2½					30
"	"	11	"	07						\$1 89	
Total		11									
Averages				\$0 44	\$0 75	2½				\$1 89	\$0 32
McIntosh & Co. No. 1	Parke	1	Pick . .	\$0 38	\$0 75	2½					\$0 30
"	"	2	"	40	75	2½					30
"	"	3	"	50	75	2½					28
"	"	4	"	60	75	2½					25
"	"	5	"	50	75	2½					25
"	"	6	"	40	75	2½					25
"	"	7	"	50	75	2½					30
"	"	8	"	50	75	2½					28
"	"	9	"	50	75	2½					25
"	"	10	"	90	75	5					55
Total		10									
Averages				\$0 51½	\$0 75	2¾					\$0 30

TABLE II—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No of Blank.	Character of Mine.	Cost Per Day of Pow- der, Oil and Keeping Tools in Order.	Price Per Ton for Mining Coal.	No. of Tons Mined Per Day.	Amount Paid Helper Per Day.	If Loader Only, What Price Do You Get Per Ton?	How Many Tons Do You Load Per Day?	If Day Hand, What Wages Do You Get Per Day?	Estimated Loss Per Day by the Screen System.
Brazil Block Coal Co.	Parke	1	Pick	\$0 60	\$0 75	4	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	\$0 50
"	"	2	"	40	75	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	30
"	"	3	"	15	75	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	30
"	"	4	"	50	75	3	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	36
"	"	5	"	65	75	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	50
"	"	6	"	25	75	4	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	40
"	"	7	"	35	75	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	24
"	"	8	"	15	75	3	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	30
"	"	9	"	15	75	4	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	45
"	"	10	"	35	75	2	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	24
Total . . . . .	. . . . .	10	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Averages . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	\$0 35 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$0 75	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	\$0 60
McCune Coal Co., No. 1	Parke	1	Pick	\$0 50	\$0 70	3	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	\$0 65
"	"	2	"	70	70	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	50
"	"	3	"	70	70	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	65
"	"	4	"	70	70	3	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	60
"	"	5	"	50	70	3	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	65
"	"	6	"	60	70	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	70
"	"	7	"	60	70	3	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	60
"	"	8	"	55	70	3	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	60
"	"	9	"	75	70	3	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	60
"	"	10	"	75	70	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	70
"	"	11	"	60	70	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	70
"	"	12	"	06	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	\$2 10	. . . . .	. . . . .
"	"	13	"	06	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	2 10	. . . . .	. . . . .
Total . . . . .	. . . . .	13	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Averages . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	\$0 54	\$0 70	3	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	\$2 10	\$0 63
McCune Coal Co., No. 2	Parke	1	Pick	\$0 50	\$0 70	3	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	\$0 50
"	"	2	"	50	70	3	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	50
"	"	3	"	50	70	3	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	50
"	"	4	"	50	70	3	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	50
"	"	5	"	50	70	3	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	50
"	"	6	"	50	70	3	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	50
"	"	7	"	50	70	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	55
"	"	8	"	75	70	6	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1 00
"	"	9	"	50	70	3	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	45
"	"	10	"	60	70	3	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	45
Total . . . . .	. . . . .	10	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Average . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	\$0 53 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$0 70	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	\$0 54 $\frac{1}{2}$

TABLE II—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blank.	Character of Mine.	Cost Per Day of Pow- der, Oil, Keeping Tools in Order, etc.	Price Per Ton for Mining Coal.	No. of Tons Mined Per Day.	Amount Paid Helper Per Day.	If Loader Only, What Price Do You Get Per Ton?	How Many Tons Do You Load Per Day?	If Day Hand, What Wages Do You Get Per Day.	Estimated Loss Per day by the Screen System.
Shipman C. M. Co.	Fountain.	1	Pick	\$0 80	\$1 50	4					
"	"	2	"	50	50	4					
"	"	3	"	50	50	4					
"	"	4	"	60	50	4					
"	"	5	"	65	50	4					
"	"	6	"	60	50	4					
"	"	7	"	60	50	4					
"	"	8	"	70	50	4					
"	"	9	"	50	50	4					
"	"	10	"	50	50	4					
"	"	11	"	50	50	4					
"	"	12	"							\$3 00	
"	"	13	"							\$3 00	
"	"	14	"							\$3 00	
Totals . . .		14									
Averages . . .				\$0 57	\$1 50	4				\$1 00	
Linton Coal Co.	Greene	1	Pick	\$0 30	\$0 70	2					\$0 40
"	"	2	"	30	70	2					40
"	"	3	"	30	70	3					60
"	"	4	"	35	70	2 1/4					55
"	"	5	"	35	70	3					50
"	"	6	"	35	70	3					60
"	"	7	"	40	70	3					60
"	"	8	"	40	70	2					50
"	"	9	"	35	70	3					55
"	"	10	"	35	70	2 1/4					44
"	"	11	"	35	70	3					60
"	"	12	"	06						\$1 90	
"	"	13	"	06						1 90	
Totals . . .		13									
Averages . . .				\$0 30	\$0 70	2 1/4				\$1 90	\$0 53
Island City Coal Co.	Greene	1	Machine	\$0 10	\$0 11 1/2	22 1/2					
"	"	2	"	10	11 1/2	22 1/2					
"	"	3	"	10	11 1/2	20					
"	"	4	"	10	11 1/2	20					
"	"	5	"	10	11 1/2	17 1/2					
"	"	6	"	10	11 1/2	17 1/2					
"	"	7	"	10	11 1/2	17 1/2					
"	"	8	"	10	11 1/2	17 1/2					
"	"	9	"	10	11 1/2	17 1/2					
"	"	10	"	10	11 1/2	20					
"	"	11	"	40				30	22 1/2	7	
"	"	12	"	40				22 1/2	22 1/2		
"	"	13	"	50				22 1/2	22 1/2		
"	"	14	"	40				22 1/2	22 1/2		
"	"	15	"	40				22 1/2	22 1/2		
"	"	16	"	06						\$1 90	
"	"	17	"	06						1 90	
Totals . . .		17									
Averages . . .				\$0 19	\$0 11 1/2	19 1/4		22 1/2	8	\$1 90	

TABLE II—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blanks.	Character of Mine.	Cost Per Day of Powder, Oil, Keeping Tools in Repair.	Price Per Ton for Mining Coal.	No. of Tons Mined Per Day.	Amount Paid Helper Per Day.	If Loader Only, What Price Do You Get Per Ton?	How Many Tons Do You Load Per Day?	If Day Hand, What Wages Do You Get Per Day?	Estimated Loss Per Day by the Screen System.
Summit Coal Co.	Greene	1	Pick	\$0 35	\$0 70	3					\$0 55
"	"	2	"	40	70	3					55
"	"	3	"	35	70	3					55
"	"	4	"	35	70	3					55
"	"	5	"	35	70	3					55
"	"	6	"	35	70	3					55
"	"	7	"	35	70	3					55
"	"	8	"	35	70	3					55
"	"	9	"	35	70	3					55
"	"	10	"	35	70	3					55
"	"	11	"	35	70	3				\$1 90	
"	"	12	"	35	70	3				1 90	
Totals		12									
Averages				\$0 33	\$0 70	3%				\$1 90	\$0 55
Francisco Coal Co.	Gibson	1	Pick	\$0 75	\$0 40	6					
"	"	2	"	60	40	4					
"	"	3	"	70	40	7					
"	"	4	"	62	40	9					
"	"	5	"	62	40	5					
"	"	6	"	50	40	6					
"	"	7	"	65	40	4					
"	"	8	"	70	40	6					
"	"	9	"	75	40	5					
"	"	10	"	75	40	3					
"	"	11	"							\$1 50	
"	"	12	"							1 80	
Total		12									
Averages				\$0 66	\$0 40	5 1/2				\$1 65	
F. Cotterill Coal Co.	Gibson	1	Pick	\$0 30	\$0 40	4					
"	"	2	"	30	40	4					
"	"	3	"	35	40	3					
"	"	4	"	45	40	3					
"	"	5	"	45	40	3					
"	"	6	"	45	40	3					
"	"	7	"	45	40	4 1/2					
"	"	8	"	45	40	4 1/2					
"	"	9	"	50	40	4					
"	"	10	"	60	40	4					
"	"	11	"	60	40	4				\$1 35	
Total		11									
Averages				\$0 45	\$0 40	4				\$1 35	

TABLE II—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blank.	Character of Mine.	Cost Per Day of Pow- der, Oil, Keeping Tools in Order	Price Per Ton for Mining Coal.	No. of Tons Mined Per Day.	Amount Paid Helper Per Day.	If Loader Only, What Price do You Get Per Ton?	How Many Tons do You Load Per Day?	If Day Hand, What Wages do You Get Per Day?	Estimated Loss Per Day by the Screen System.
Bicknell Coal Co .	Knox . . .	1	Pick . . .	\$0 50	\$0 72	3					\$0 38
"	" . . .	2	" . . .	50	72	3					38
"	" . . .	3	" . . .	50	72	3					38
"	" . . .	4	" . . .	30	72	3					38
"	" . . .	5	" . . .	50	72	3					38
"	" . . .	6	" . . .	30	72	3					38
"	" . . .	7	" . . .	35	72	3					38
"	" . . .	8	" . . .	45	72	3					38
"	" . . .	9	" . . .	35	72	2 1/2					55
"	" . . .	10	" . . .	35	72	2 1/2					55
"	" . . .	11	" . . .	50	72	3					55
"	" . . .	12	" . . .	36						\$2 00	
Total		12									
Averages				\$0 37	\$0 72	3				\$2 00	\$0 57
Lancaster Block Coal Co	Owen . . .	1	Pick . . .	\$0 15	\$0 65	2 1/2					\$0 22
"	" . . .	2	" . . .	50	65	3					30
"	" . . .	3	" . . .	15	65	2 1/2					30
"	" . . .	4	" . . .	15	65	2 1/2					30
"	" . . .	5	" . . .	13	65	2 1/2					32
"	" . . .	6	" . . .	10	65	2					20
"	" . . .	7	" . . .	65	65	5					65
"	" . . .	8	" . . .	50	65	3					45
"	" . . .	9	" . . .	10	65	2 1/2					45
"	" . . .	10	" . . .	35	65	2					25
"	" . . .	11	" . . .							\$2 00	
Totals		11									
Averages				\$0 38	\$0 65	2 3/4				\$2 00	\$0 34
Brazil Block Coal Co., No. 3	Parke . . .	1	Machine	\$0 60	\$0 29 1/2	12 1/2	\$0 93				\$1 08
"	" . . .	2	"	75	29 1/2	12 1/2	88				1 10
"	" . . .	3	"	75	29 1/2	12 1/2	88				1 10
"	" . . .	4	"	65	29 1/2	14	1 00				1 50
"	" . . .	5	"	65	29 1/2	14	1 00				1 50
"	" . . .	6	"	65	29 1/2	12 1/2	93				87
"	" . . .	7	"	65	29 1/2	12 1/2	88				87
"	" . . .	8	"	65	29 1/2	10	88				70
"	" . . .	9	"	60	29 1/2	10	88				70
"	" . . .	10	"	65	29 1/2	10	1 00				87
"	" . . .	11	"	65	29 1/2	10	1 00				78
"	" . . .	12	"	10				\$0 23	7		69
"	" . . .	13	"	10				23	7		67
"	" . . .	14	"	10				23	8		80
"	" . . .	15	"	10				23	8		70
Totals		15									
Averages				\$0 51	\$0 29 1/2	12	\$0 93	\$0 23	7 1/2		\$0 85

TABLE II—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blank.	Character of Mine.	Cost Per Day of Pow- der, Oil, and Keep- ing Tools in Order.	Price Per Ton for Mining Coal.	No. of Tons Mined Per Day.	Amount Paid Helper Per Day.	If Loader Only, What Price Do You Get Per Ton?	How Many Tons Do You Load Per Day?	If Day Hand, What Wages Do You Get Per Day?	Estimated Loss Per Day by the Screen System.
Parke County Coal Co., No. 6	Parke	1	Machine	\$0 50	\$0 29½	10	\$0 88				\$0 86
"	"	2	"	50	29½	10	88				86
"	"	3	"	50	29½	10	88				86
"	"	4	"	50	29½	10	88				86
"	"	5	"	50	29½	10	88				86
"	"	6	"	50	29½	10	88				86
"	"	7	"	50	29½	10	93				86
"	"	8	"	50	29½	10	88				86
"	"	9	"	50	29½	10	88				86
"	"	10	"	50	29½	10	92				86
"	"	11	"	50	29½	10	88				86
"	"	12	"	15				\$0 23	6		46
"	"	13	"	15				23	7		50
"	"	14	"	15				23	8		48
"	"	15	"	15				23	6		46
Totals		15									
Averages				\$0 40½	\$0 29½	10	\$0 89	\$0 23	6½		\$0 70
Parke County Coal Co., No. 7	Parke	1	Pick	\$0 40	\$0 70	3					\$0 43
"	"	2	"	40	70	2½					24
"	"	3	"	50	70	3½					55
"	"	4	"	50	70	3					52
"	"	5	"	50	70	3					65
"	"	6	"	50	70	3					65
"	"	7	"	50	70	3					65
"	"	8	"	50	70	3					65
"	"	9	"	50	70	3					65
"	"	10	"	80	70	5					95
"	"	11	"	50	70	3½					65
"	"	12	"	06						\$2 10	
"	"			06						2 10	
Total		12									
Averages				\$0 43½	\$0 70	3¼				\$2 10	\$0 90½
Parke County Coal Co., No. 8	Parke	1	Machine	\$0 60	\$0 29½	10	\$1 00				\$0 90
"	"	2	"	60	29½	12½	1 00				1 10
"	"	3	"	60	29½	12½	1 00				1 15
"	"	4	"	60	29½	10	1 00				90
"	"	5	"	60	29½	10	1 00				90
"	"	6	"	60	29½	12½	1 00				1 25
"	"	7	"	60	29½	12½	1 00				1 25
"	"	8	"	60	29½	10	68				90
"	"	9	"	60	29½	10	68				90
"	"	10	"	60	29½	10	68				90
"	"	11	"	10				\$0 23	9		70
"	"	12	"	10				23	8		61
"	"	13	"	10				23	8		61
"	"	14	"	10				23	8		76
Total		14									
Averages				\$0 45	\$0 29½	11	\$0 90½	\$0 23	8¼		\$0 92

TABLE II—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blank.	Character of Mine.	Cost Per Day of Pow- der, Oil, Repair of Tools, etc.	Price Per Ton for Mining Coal.	No. of Tons Mined Per Day.	Amount Paid Helper Per Day.	If Loader Only, what Price Do You Get Per Ton?	How Many Tons De You Load Per Day?	If Day Hand, What Wages Do You Get Per Day?	Estimated Loss Per Day by the Screen System.
Sunny Side Coal & Coke Co. (Unity).	Vanderb'gh	1	Pick . .	\$0 60	\$0 50	4					
"	"	2	" . .	55	50	4					
"	"	3	" . .	65	50	4					
"	"	4	" . .	60	50	4					
"	"	5	" . .	60	50	4					
"	"	6	" . .	60	50	4					
"	"	7	" . .	60	50	4					
"	"	8	" . .	06	50	3½					
"	"	9	" . .	06						\$1 08	
"	"	10	" . .	06						1 08	
				06						1 44	
Totals		10									
Averages				\$0 44	\$0 50	4				\$1 80	
Diamond Coal Co .	Vanderb'gh	1	Pick . .	\$0 65	\$0 50	2½					
"	"	2	" . .	65	50	2½					
"	"	3	" . .	65	50	2½					
"	"	4	" . .	65	50	2½					
"	"	5	" . .	65	50	2½					
"	"	6	" . .	65	50	2½					
"	"	7	" . .	65	50	2½					
"	"	8	" . .	65	50	2½					
"	"	9	" . .	60	50	2½					
"	"	10	" . .	65	50	2½					
"	"	11	" . .	60	50	2½					
"	"	12	" . .	60	50	2½					
"	"	13	" . .	60	50	2½					
Totals		13									
Averages				\$0 63	\$0 50	2½					
Torrey Coal Min- ing Co	Vermillion	1	Pick . .	\$0 60	\$0 45½	4½					
"	"	2	" . .	60	45½	4½					
"	"	3	" . .	65	45½	5					
"	"	4	" . .	70	45½	4					
"	"	5	" . .	60	45½	5½					
"	"	6	" . .	60	45½	4					
"	"	7	" . .	60	45½	4					
"	"	8	" . .	70	45½	4½					
"	"	9	" . .	60	45½	4					
"	"	10	" . .	50	45½	4½					
"	"	11	" . .	80	45½	5½					
"	"	12	" . .	07						\$2 10	
Totals		12									
Averages				\$0 58½	\$0 45½	4½				\$2 10	

TABLE II—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blank.	Character of Mine.	Cost Per Day of Pow- der, Oil, Keeping Tools in Order, etc.	Price Per Ton for Mining Coal.	No. of Tons Mined Per Day.	Amount Paid Helper Per Day.	If Loader Only, What Price do You Get Per Ton?	How Many Tons do You Load Per Day?	If Day Hand, What Price do You Get Per Day?	Estimated Loss Per Day by the Screen System.
Hazle Creek Coal Co., No. 1	Vermillion	1	Pick . .	\$0 90	\$0 45½	8					
"	"	2	"	1 00	45½	8					
"	"	3	"	1 30	45½	8					
"	"	4	"	80	45½	8					
"	"	5	"	80	45½	8					
"	"	6	"	65	45½	8					
"	"	7	"	75	45½	8					
"	"	8	"	75	45½	5½					
"	"	9	"	75	45½	8					
"	"	10	"	70	45½	8					
"	"	11	"	60	45½	5					
"	"	12	"	07						\$2 10	
"	"	13	"	07						1 90	
Totals		13									
Averages				\$0 70½	\$0 45½	5¾				\$2 00	
Hazle Creek Coal Co., No. 2	Vermillion	1	Pick . .	\$0 72	\$0 45½	6					
"	"	2	"	90	45½	8					
"	"	3	"	72	45½	6					
"	"	4	"	72	45½	6					
"	"	5	"	72	45½	6					
"	"	6	"	72	45½	6					
"	"	7	"	70	45½	6					
"	"	8	"	70	45½	6					
"	"	9	"	70	45½	6					
"	"	10	"	06						\$2 00	
Totals		10									
Averages				\$0 66½	\$0 45½	6⅓				\$2 00	
Coal Bluff Min. Co.	Vigo	1	Pick . .	\$0 35	\$0 70	3					\$0 55
"	"	2	"	35	70	3					55
"	"	3	"	45	70	3					60
"	"	4	"	50	70	3					60
"	"	5	"	45	70	3					60
"	"	6	"	65	70	4					60
"	"	7	"	50	70	3					60
"	"	8	"	40	70	3					60
"	"	9	"	50	70	3					60
"	"	10	"	45	70	3					60
"	"	11	"	60	70	5					1 00
"	"	12	"	07						\$2 00	
Total		12									
Averages				\$0 44	\$0 70	3¼				\$2 00	\$0 65½

TABLE II—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blunk.	Character of Mine.	Cost Per Day of Pow- der, Oil, Keeping Tools in Order, etc.	Price Per Ton for Mining Coal.	No. of Tons Mined Per Day.	Amount Paid Helper Per Day.	If Loader Only, What Price do You Get Per Ton?	How Many Tons do You Load Per Day?	If Day Hand, What Price do You Get Per Day?	Estimated Loss Per Day by the Screen System.
Coal Bluff Mining Co. (Star)	Vigo	1	Pick . .	\$0 50	\$0 70	3					\$0 00
"	"	2	" . .	40	70	3					00
"	"	3	" . .	35	70	3					00
"	"	4	" . .	75	70	5					00
"	"	5	" . .	50	70	3					00
"	"	6	" . .	45	70	4					00
"	"	7	" . .	50	70	3					00
"	"	8	" . .	50	70	3 1/2					00
"	"	9	" . .	50	70	3					00
"	"	10	" . .	50	70	3					00
"	"	11	" . .	50	70	3					00
Total		11									
Averages				\$0 49 1/2	\$0 70	3 1/2					\$0 00
Coal Bluff Mining Co. (Dism.)	Vigo	1	Pick . .	\$0 90	\$0 70	4 1/2					\$0 91
"	"	2	" . .	80	70	4 1/2					85
"	"	3	" . .	60	70	4					80
"	"	4	" . .	65	70	4					80
"	"	5	" . .	40	70	2					70
"	"	6	" . .	40	70	2					60
"	"	7	" . .	40	70	2 1/2					70
"	"	8	" . .	40	70	4					80
"	"	9	" . .	75	70	4					80
"	"	10	" . .	40	70	2				\$1 75	40
"	"	11	" . .								
Total		11									
Averages				\$1 55 1/2	\$0 70	3 1/2				\$1 75	\$0 66
Julius Ehrlich Coal Co.	Vigo	1	Pick . .	\$0 30	\$0 70	3					\$0 60
"	"	2	" . .	50	70	2 3/4					40
"	"	3	" . .	50	70	3					50
"	"	4	" . .	50	70	3					50
"	"	5	" . .	50	70	3					48
"	"	6	" . .	50	70	2 1/2					40
"	"	7	" . .	40	70	2 1/2					40
"	"	8	" . .	40	70	2 1/2					40
"	"	9	" . .	40	70	2 1/2					40
"	"	10	" . .	40	70	2 1/2					40
Total		10									
Averages				\$0 46	\$0 70	2 3/4					\$0 44

TABLE II—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blank.	Character of Mine.	Cost Per Day of Pow- der, Oil, Keeping Tools in Order, etc.	Price Per Ton for Mining Coal.	No. of Tons Mined Per Day.	Amount Paid Helper Per Day.	If Loader Only, What Price do You Get Per Ton?	How Many Tons do You Load Per Day?	If Day Hand, What Price do You Get Per Day?	Estimated Loss Per Day by the Screen System.
Clemens Vogt & Co	Warrick . .	1	Pick . .	\$0 65	\$0 40	4	.	.	.	.	.
"	" . .	2	" . .	65	40	4	.	.	.	.	.
"	" . .	3	" . .	1 00	40	6	.	.	.	.	.
"	" . .	4	" . .	30	40	5	.	.	.	.	.
"	" . .	5	" . .	30	40	5	.	.	.	.	.
"	" . .	6	" . .	35	40	5	.	.	.	.	.
"	" . .	7	" . .	35	40	5	.	.	.	.	.
"	" . .	8	" . .	65	40	4	.	.	.	.	.
"	" . .	9	" . .	60	40	4	.	.	.	.	.
"	" . .	10	" . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$1 50	.
Totals . . . . .	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Averages . . . . .	.	.	.	\$0 64	\$0 40	4 ³ / ₈	.	.	.	\$1 50	.
J. Archbold Coal Co	Warrick . .	1	Pick . .	\$0 60	\$0 40	4	.	.	.	.	.
"	" . .	2	" . .	70	40	4	.	.	.	.	.
"	" . .	3	" . .	65	40	4	.	.	.	.	.
"	" . .	4	" . .	70	40	4	.	.	.	.	.
"	" . .	5	" . .	65	40	4	.	.	.	.	.
"	" . .	6	" . .	75	40	4	.	.	.	.	.
"	" . .	7	" . .	75	40	4	.	.	.	.	.
"	" . .	8	" . .	80	40	5	.	.	.	.	.
"	" . .	9	" . .	80	40	4	.	.	.	.	.
"	" . .	10	" . .	65	40	5	.	.	.	.	.
"	" . .	11	" . .	70	40	5	.	.	.	.	.
Totals . . . . .	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Averages . . . . .	.	.	.	\$0 70	\$0 40	4 ¹ / ₈	.	.	.	.	.

TABLE III.

INDIANA COAL MINES.

Employees' Statements.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blank.	Character of Mine.	Net Daily Wages Earned. (All Classes.)	Total Annual Earn- ings in the Mine.	Do You Own the House You Live In?		If Not, What Monthly Rent Do You Pay?	No. of Shares in B. & L. Associations.	Have You Built Your House Through an Association?	
						Yes	No			Yes	No
Clay County Coal Co.	Clay	1	Pick . .	\$2 25	\$351	1	..	..	..	1	..
"	"	2	" . .	1 37	356	1	..	..	..	1	..
"	"	3	" . .	1 37	356	1	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	4	" . .	3 20	333	..	1	\$3 00	..	..	..
"	"	5	" . .	1 65	172	..	1	4 00	..	..	..
"	"	6	" . .	1 37	178	1	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	7	" . .	1 47	306	1	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	8	" . .	1 47	382	1	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	9	" . .	2 95	507	1	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	10	" . .	2 20	378	..	1	5 00	..	..	..
Totals . . . . .	..	10	..	..	\$3,319	7	3	..	..	2	..
Averages . . . . .	..	..	..	\$1 93	332	..	..	\$4 66	..	..	..
C. Ehrlich & Co., No. 1	Clay	1	Pick . .	\$1 97	\$309	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	2	" . .	2 25	351	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	3	" . .	1 20	187	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	4	" . .	1 30	203	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	5	" . .	1 30	203	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	6	" . .	1 70	354	1	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	7	" . .	1 40	218	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	8	" . .	1 30	203	..	1	\$5 00	..	..	..
"	"	9	" . .	1 30	203	..	1	5 00	..	..	..
"	"	10	" . .	1 30	203	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	11	" . .	1 94	303	..	1	3 00	..	..	..
"	"	12	" . .	1 87	292	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals . . . . .	..	12	..	..	\$3,029	1	3	..	..	..	..
Averages . . . . .	..	..	..	\$1 57	252	..	..	\$4 33	..	..	..
C. Ehrlich & Co., No. 2	Clay	1	Pick . .	\$3 02	\$314	..	1	\$6 00	..	..	..
"	"	2	" . .	1 52	158	..	1	4 00	..	..	..
"	"	3	" . .	1 52	198	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	4	" . .	1 75	227	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	5	" . .	1 37	178	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	6	" . .	1 00	130	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	7	" . .	2 75	473	..	1	3 00	..	..	..
"	"	8	" . .	1 37	178	..	1	3 50	..	..	..
"	"	9	" . .	1 37	142	..	1	5 00	..	..	..
"	"	10	" . .	1 27	133	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	11	" . .	1 83	476	..	1	3 00	..	..	..
Totals . . . . .	..	11	..	..	\$2,607	..	6	..	..	..	..
Averages . . . . .	..	..	..	\$1 70	234	..	..	\$4 00	..	..	..

TABLE III—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blank.	Character of Mine.	Net Daily Wages Earned. (All Classes).	Total Annual Earn- ings in Mine.	Do You Own the House You Live In?		If not, What Monthly Rent Do You Pay?	No. of Shares in B. & L. Associations.	Have You Built Your House Through Such Association?	
						Yes	No			Yes	No
Diamond Bl'k Coal Co.	Clay	1	Pick	\$1 60	\$333	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	2	"	1 60	273	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	3	"	1 60	336	1	..	..	5	1	..
"	"	4	"	1 35	351	1	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	5	"	1 00	104	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	6	"	1 60	333	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	7	"	1 60	334	1	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	8	"	1 20	249	..	1	\$5 00	..	..	..
"	"	9	"	1 25	260	..	1	5 00	..	..	..
"	"	10	"	1 25	145	1	..	..	6	..	..
"	"	11	"	1 25	260	..	1	6 00	..	..	..
"	"	12	"	1 93	401	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals . . . . .	..	12	..	..	\$3,429	4	3	..	11	1	..
Averages . . . . .	..	..	..	\$1 43	286	..	..	\$5 20	..	..	..
Zeller & Sigler Coal and Mining Co. . . .	Clay	1	Pick	\$1 52	\$277	..	1	\$3 00	..	..	..
"	"	2	"	1 45	306	1	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	3	"	1 42	222	..	1	4 50	5	..	..
"	"	4	"	1 75	182	1	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	5	"	1 15	179	1	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	6	"	1 72	402	..	1	4 50	..	..	..
"	"	7	"	2 77	288	..	1	5 00	..	..	..
"	"	8	"	2 80	582	1	..	..	5	..	..
"	"	9	"	1 74	271	..	1	5 00	..	..	..
"	"	10	"	1 28	233	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	11	"	1 81	376	..	1	3 50	..	..	..
"	"	12	"	1 80	374	..	1	5 00	..	..	..
Totals . . . . .	..	12	..	..	\$3,692	4	7	..	10	..	..
Averages . . . . .	..	..	..	\$1 77	308	..	..	\$4 36	..	..	..
Shefferman Coal Co. . .	Clay	1	Pick	\$1 85	\$289	1	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	2	"	1 45	229	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	3	"	1 45	229	..	1	\$5 00	..	..	..
"	"	4	"	1 45	229	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	5	"	1 62	253	..	1	6 00	..	..	..
"	"	6	"	1 85	289	..	1	5 00	..	..	..
"	"	7	"	1 15	150	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	8	"	1 47	229	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	9	"	1 47	111	1	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	10	"	1 47	231	..	1	6 00	..	..	..
Totals . . . . .	..	10	..	..	\$2,239	2	4	..	..	..	..
Averages . . . . .	..	..	..	\$1 52	224	..	..	\$5 50	..	..	..

TABLE III—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blank.	Character of Mine.	Net Daily Wages Earned. (All Classes.)	Total Annual Earn- ing in Mine.	Do You Own the House You Live in?		If Not, What Monthly Rent Do You Pay?	No. of Shares in B. & L. Associations.	Have You Built Your House Through Such Association?	
						Yes	No			Yes	No
Jackson Coal and Mining Co., No. 1 . .	Clay	1	Pick . .	\$1 23	\$288	1					
"	"	2	" . .	1 47	344	1					
"	"	3	" . .	1 28	294	1					
"	"	4	" . .	2 57	468		1	\$5 00			
"	"	5	" . .	1 10	172	1					
"	"	6	" . .	1 42	332		1	4 00			
"	"	7	" . .	1 47	344	1					
"	"	8	" . .	1 47	325		1	4 00			
"	"	9	" . .	1 37	321	1					
"	"	10	" . .	2 57	601	1					
"	"	11	" . .	1 83	285		1	5 00			
"	"	12	" . .	1 83	165		1	4 00			
"	"	13	" . .	1 83	417		1	4 00			
"	"	14	" . .	1 83	417		1	5 00			
"	"	15	" . .	1 83	428		1	4 50			
Totals		15			\$5,201	7	8				
Averages				\$1 67	\$347			\$4 36			
Coal Bluff Mining Co.	Clay	1	Pick . .	\$1 60	\$208		1	\$3 50			
"	"	2	" . .	1 60	275		1	6 00			
"	"	3	" . .	1 60	275		1	6 00			
"	"	4	" . .	3 07	528	1					
"	"	5	" . .	2 75	429	1					
"	"	6	" . .	1 65	172	1					
"	"	7	" . .	1 60	333	1					
"	"	8	" . .	1 60	208	1					
"	"	9	" . .	3 12	487		1	6 00			
"	"	10	" . .	1 93	201	1					
Totals		10			\$3,116	6	4				
Averages				\$2 05	312			\$5 25			
Jackson Coal and Mining Co., No. 2 . .	Clay	1	Pick . .	\$1 47	\$191		1	\$5 00			
"	"	2	" . .	1 47	229						
"	"	3	" . .	1 33	173	1					
"	"	4	" . .	90	211	1					
"	"	5	" . .	1 00	208		1	6 00			
"	"	6	" . .	1 23	256		1	4 00			
"	"	7	" . .	1 10	286	1					
"	"	8	" . .	2 80	437		1	5 00			
"	"	9	" . .	1 42	295		1	4 00			
"	"	10	" . .	90	187	1					
Totals		10			\$2,473	4	5				
Averages				\$1 36	247			\$1 80			

TABLE III—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blank.	Character of Mine.	Net Daily Wages Earned. (All Classes.)	Total Annual Earn- ings in Mine.	Do You Own the House You Live in?		If Not, What Monthly Rent Do You Pay?	No. of Shares in B & L. Associations.	Have You Built Your House Through Such Associations?	
						Yes	No.			Yes	No.
Coal Bluff Mining Co.	Clay	1	Pick	\$1 42	\$185	..	1	\$3 00	..	..	..
"	"	2	"	1 42	185	..	1	4 50	..	..	..
"	"	3	"	1 42	185	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	4	"	1 00	156	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	5	"	1 42	222	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	6	"	1 47	229	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	7	"	1 47	229	..	1	5 00	..	..	..
"	"	8	"	1 47	191	..	1	3 00	..	..	..
"	"	9	"	1 37	214	1	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	10	"	1 37	142	..	1	4 00	..	..	..
"	"	11	"	1 37	178	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals . . . . .	..	11	..	..	\$2,116	1	5	..	..	..	..
Averages . . . . .	..	..	..	\$1 38	193	..	..	\$3 80	..	..	..
Coal Bluff Mining Co. (Pratt).	Clay	1	Pick	\$3 00	\$312	..	1	\$5 00	..	..	..
"	"	2	"	1 52	356	1	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	3	"	1 20	94	..	1	4 50	..	..	..
"	"	4	"	1 37	178	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	5	"	1 47	229	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	6	"	1 37	178	..	1	2 50	..	..	..
"	"	7	"	1 37	285	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	8	"	1 75	182	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	9	"	1 37	142	..	1	6 00	..	..	..
"	"	10	"	3 15	410	..	1	5 00	..	..	..
"	"	11	"	1 92	200	..	1	5 00	..	..	..
Totals . . . . .	..	11	..	..	\$2,566	1	6	..	..	..	..
Averages . . . . .	..	..	..	\$1 77	233	..	..	\$4 66	..	..	..
Brazil Block Coal Co.	Clay	1	Pick	\$1 47	\$229	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	2	"	1 47	306	..	1	\$4 00	..	..	..
"	"	3	"	1 70	398	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	4	"	1 47	153	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	5	"	1 47	118	1	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	6	"	2 45	255	1	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	7	"	72	168	..	1	4 50	..	..	..
"	"	8	"	1 57	327	1	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	9	"	2 10	151	1	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	10	"	1 81	329	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	11	"	1 93	502	1	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	12	"	1 50	351	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals . . . . .	..	12	..	..	\$3,287	5	2	..	..	..	..
Averages . . . . .	..	..	..	\$1 64	274	..	..	\$4 25	..	..	..

TABLE III—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blanks.	Character of Mine.	Net Daily Wages Earned (All Classes.)	Total Annual Earn- ings in Mine.	Do You Own the House You Live In?		If Not, What Monthly Rent Do You Pay?	No. of Shares in B. & L. Association.	Have You Built Your House Through Such Association?	
						Yes	No			Yes	No
Brazil Block Coal Co. No. 3	Clay	1	Pick	\$1 37	\$321						
"	"	2	"	1 37	178						
"	"	3	"	1 23	193						
"	"	4	"	2 72	707		1	\$5 50			
"	"	5	"	1 57	286						
"	"	6	"	1 60	250	1					
"	"	7	"	1 30	143						
"	"	8	"	1 37	214	1					
"	"	9	"	1 47	344		1	5 00			
"	"	10	"	1 10	286		1	3 50			
"	"	11	"	1 83	523	1					
"	"	12	"	1 83	285						
"	"	13	"	1 44	374						
"	"	14	"	1 50	490		1	4 00			
"	"	15	"	1 83	285						
Totals . . .		15			\$4,778	3	4				
Averages . . .				\$1 56	318			\$4 50			
Brazil Block Coal Co. No. 4	Clay	1	Pick	\$1 37	\$285	1					
"	"	2	"	2 07	494	1					
"	"	3	"	1 47	344						
"	"	4	"	1 47	253						
"	"	5	"	1 47	382						
"	"	6	"	1 37	312		1	\$1 00			
"	"	7	"	1 47	253		1	4 50			
"	"	8	"	1 42	369		1	4 50			
"	"	9	"	1 42	285						
"	"	10	"	3 50	515		1	5 00			
"	"	11	"	2 25	614	1					
"	"	12	"	1 83	478	1			2	1	
"	"	13	"	1 83	476		1	4 50			
"	"	14	"	1 83	417		1	4 50			
"	"	15	"	1 50	429						
Totals . . .		15			\$3,965	4	6		2	1	1
Averages . . .				\$1 75	398			\$4 50			
Brazil Block Coal Co. No. 6	Clay	1	Pick	\$1 10	\$286		1	\$5 00			
"	"	2	"	1 75	355	1					
"	"	3	"	3 20	489	1					
"	"	4	"	1 10	286	1					
"	"	5	"	1 93	351	1					
"	"	6	"	1 10	200						
"	"	7	"	1 57	327	1					
"	"	8	"	1 37	214		1	5 00	2		
"	"	9	"	1 75	248		1	5 00			
"	"	10	"	2 54	470	1					
"	"	11	"	1 50	351		1	3 75			
"	"	12	"	1 42	428		1	4 00			
"	"	13	"	2 00	584	1					
"	"	14	"	1 49	485		1	4 00			
"	"	15	"	1 79	279						
Totals . . .		15			\$3,361	7	6		2		
Averages . . .				\$1 74	\$357			\$4 46			

TABLE III—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blanks.	Character of Mine	Net Daily Wages Earned. (All Classes)	Total Annual Earn- ings in Mine.	Do You Own the House You Live in?		If Not, What Rent Do You Pay?	No. of Shares in B. & L. Association.	Have You Built Your House Through Such Association?	
						Yes	No			Yes	No
Brazil Block Coal Co. No. 8	Clay	1	Pick	\$1 75	\$301		1	\$1 00			
"	"	2	"	2 50	320		1	4 00			
"	"	3	"	1 75	273						
"	"	4	"	1 80	281						
"	"	5	"	1 37	142		1	1 50			
"	"	6	"	1 37	178						
"	"	7	"	1 85	385		1	3 50			
"	"	8	"	1 47	229		1	6 00			
"	"	9	"	1 47	153						
"	"	10	"	1 47	229						
Totals		10			\$3,491		5				
Averages				\$1 68	\$348			\$3 80			
Otter Creek Coal Co. (Nellie)	Clay	1	Pick	\$1 88	\$293		1	\$5 00			
"	"	2	"	1 52	237						
"	"	3	"	1 47	229		1	5 00			
"	"	4	"	2 30	359		1	6 00			
"	"	5	"	5 50	858	1			9		
"	"	6	"	1 27	132	1			10		
"	"	7	"	1 27	132						
"	"	8	"	1 37	178	1					
"	"	9	"	1 15	179	1			1		
"	"	10	"	1 60	168		1	4 50			
Totals		10			\$2,763	4	4		20		
Averages				\$1 93	\$276			\$5 37			
Eureka Block Coal Co.	Clay	1	Pick	\$2 72	\$424		1	\$5 00			
"	"	2	"	1 47	229	1					
"	"	3	"	1 47	153		1	5 00			
"	"	4	"	1 75	273		1	3 00			
"	"	5	"	1 52	198		1	3 00			
"	"	6	"	2 30	358	1					
"	"	7	"	1 47	229	1					
"	"	8	"	1 47	229	1					
"	"	9	"	1 47	229		1	3 00			
"	"	10	"	1 10	172		1	3 00			
"	"	11	"	1 65	215		1	3 00			
"	"	12	"	1 93	401		1	4 00			
"	"	13	"	1 93	351		1	3 00			
"	"	14	"	1 90	247	1					
"	"	15	"	1 93	351	1					
Totals		15			\$4,059	5	9				
Averages				\$1 74	\$270			\$3 55			

TABLE III—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blank.	Character of Mine.	Net Daily Wages Earned (All Classes.)	Total Amount Earn- ings in Mine.	Do You Own the House You Live In?		If Not, What Monthly Rent Do You Pay?	No. of Shares in B. & L. Association.	Have You Built Your House Through Such Association?	
						Yes	No			Yes	No
D. H. Davis Coal Co.	Clay	1	Pick	\$1 42	\$148	1					
"	"	2	"	1 42	222						
"	"	3	"	1 62	168	1			5	1	
"	"	4	"	1 67	245	1					
"	"	5	"	1 33	207	1					
"	"	6	"	1 72	224						
"	"	7	"	2 65	344		1	4 50			
"	"	8	"	2 00	135		1	4 00			
"	"	9	"	1 57	327		1	4 00			
"	"	10	"	1 20	187						
"	"	11	"	1 93	301		1	4 00			
"	"	12	"	1 93	301		1	4 00			
"	"	13	"	1 93	301	1			4		
"	"	14	"	1 93	251		1	5 00			
"	"	15	"	1 94	303	1					
Totals		15			\$1,654	6	6		9	1	
Averages				\$1 74	244			\$4 25			
Otter Creek Coal Co. (Fairview)	Clay	1	Pick	\$1 35	\$162		1	55 00			
"	"	2	"	1 77	460	1					
"	"	3	"	1 57	408		1	6 00			
"	"	4	"	1 43	335		1	6 00			
"	"	5	"	1 62	379				5		
"	"	6	"	2 00	520	1					
"	"	7	"	1 72	268						
"	"	8	"	1 72	268		1	4 00			
"	"	9	"	1 57	298		1	2 00			
"	"	10	"	1 25	195						
"	"	11	"	1 94	303		1	4 50			
"	"	12	"	1 75	195		1	4 50			
"	"	13	"	1 50	429		1	5 00			
"	"	14	"	1 45	377		1	4 50			
"	"	15	"	1 95	569	1					
Totals		15			\$2,154	3	9		5		
Averages				\$1 64	344			\$4 61			
Watson, Little & Co.	Clay	1	Pick	\$1 62	\$253	1					
"	"	2	"	1 95	284		1	4 00			
"	"	3	"	1 47	229	1					
"	"	4	"	1 73	402				2		
"	"	5	"	1 72	402						
"	"	6	"	1 72	402						
"	"	7	"	1 47	229	1					
"	"	8	"	2 35	305	1					
"	"	9	"	1 28	190		1	5 00			
"	"	10	"	2 95	680	1					
"	"	11	"	1 80	374						
"	"	12	"	1 81	424	1			1	1	
"	"	13	"	1 44	262						
"	"	14	"	1 82	331		1	6 00			
"	"	15	"	1 89	295	1					
Totals		15			\$5,062	7	3		3	1	
Averages				\$1 80	338			\$3 00			

TABLE III—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blank.	Character of Mine.	Net Daily Wages Earned. (All Classes.)	Total Annual Earnings in Mine.	Do You Own the House You Live In?		If Not, What Monthly Rent Do You Pay?	No. of Shares in B. & L. Association.	Have You Built Your House Through Such Association?	
						Yes	No			Yes	No
rd Coal Co., No. 4	Clay	1	Pick	\$1 37	\$214		1	\$3 00			
"	"	2	"	1 37	178		1	4 00			
"	"	3	"	1 47	229	1			5	1	
"	"	4	"	1 47	229						
"	"	5	"	1 87	438	1			3	1	
"	"	6	"	1 47	344						
"	"	7	"	1 72	296						
"	"	8	"	1 52	198						
"	"	9	"	1 67	261		1	4 50			
"	"	10	"	1 47	251	1					
"	"	11	"	1 81	194						
"	"	12	"	1 81	259						
total		12			\$3,114	3	3		8	2	
averages				\$1 58	259			\$3 50			
rd Coal Co., No. 5	Clay	1	Pick	\$1 52	\$316		1	\$1 00			
"	"	2	"	1 42	295		1	4 00			
"	"	3	"	1 57	270		1	5 00			
"	"	4	"	1 42	223	1					
"	"	5	"	1 10	172	1					
"	"	6	"	1 37	214	1					
"	"	7	"	2 77	360	1					
"	"	8	"	1 47	229		1	2 50			
"	"	9	"	1 00	172		1	3 50			
"	"	10	"	1 42	244		1	3 00			
total		10			\$2,494	4	6				
averages				\$1 51	250			\$3 66			
rd Coal Co., No. 6	Clay	1	Pick	\$1 60	\$275		1	\$3 00			
"	"	2	"	1 30	270	1			5	1	
"	"	3	"	1 40	328						
"	"	4	"	1 30	304	1					
"	"	5	"	1 40	324		1	4 00			
"	"	6	"	1 40	328	1					
"	"	7	"	1 40	291	1					
"	"	8	"	1 40	328		1	5 00			
"	"	9	"	2 35	550	1					
"	"	10	"	1 30	304		1	4 00			
"	"	11	"	1 30	304						
total		11			\$3,610	5	4		5		
averages				\$1 43	328			\$5 25			
Block Coal Co.,	Clay	1	Pick	\$1 85	\$181	1			5	1	
"	"	2	"	1 85	481	1					
"	"	3	"	1 60	187						
"	"	4	"	1 57	246	1					
"	"	5	"	1 47	191	1					
"	"	6	"	1 85	385	1					
"	"	7	"	1 75	301	1					
"	"	8	"	1 42	222	1			5		
"	"	9	"	1 47	229		1	\$3 00			
"	"	10	"	1 67	261		1	5 00			
"	"	11	"	1 81	282						
total		11			\$3,266	7	2		10	2	
averages				\$1 68	299			\$4 00			

TABLE III—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blank.	Character of Mine.	Net Daily Wages Earned. (All Classes)	Total Annual Earn- ings in Mine.	Do You Own the House You Live In?		If Not, What Rent Do You Pay?	No. of Shares in B. & L. Association.	Have You Built YOUR HOUSE Through Such Association.	
						Yes	No			Yes	No
Somers Coal Co	Clay	1	Pick . . .	\$1 25	\$162	. .	1	\$1 50	. .		. .
"	"	2	"	1 25	162	. .	. .	. .	. .		. .
"	"	3	"	1 35	210	1	. .	. .	. .		. .
"	"	4	"	1 70	265	. .	. .	. .	. .		. .
"	"	5	"	1 60	250	. .	. .	. .	. .		. .
"	"	6	"	1 70	265	1	. .	. .	. .		. .
"	"	7	"	1 75	273	1	. .	. .	. .		. .
"	"	8	"	1 80	234	. .	. .	. .	10		. .
"	"	9	"	1 80	281	1	. .	. .	. .		. .
"	"	10	"	1 75	273	. .	. .	. .	. .		. .
"	"	11	"	1 40	218	. .	. .	. .	. .		. .
"	"	12	"	1 40	218	. .	. .	. .	. .		. .
"	"	13	"	2 00	468	. .	. .	. .	. .		. .
Totals . . . . .	. . . . .	13	. . . . .	. . . .	\$3,279	4	1	\$4 50	10		. .
Averages . . . . .	. . . . .	. .	. . . . .	\$1 60	252	. .	. .	. .	. .		. .
C. Ehrlich Coal Co	Clay	1	Pick . . .	\$1 75	\$273	. .	. .	. .	. .		. .
"	"	2	"	1 75	182	. .	. .	. .	. .		. .
"	"	3	"	1 70	265	. .	. .	. .	. .		. .
"	"	4	"	1 70	265	. .	1	\$5 00	. .		. .
"	"	5	"	1 60	250	1	. .	. .	. .		. .
"	"	6	"	1 37	142	. .	. .	. .	. .		. .
"	"	7	"	1 75	273	. .	. .	. .	. .		. .
"	"	8	"	1 75	136	. .	1	4 00	. .		. .
"	"	9	"	1 75	228	. .	. .	. .	. .		. .
"	"	10	"	1 70	265	. .	. .	. .	. .		. .
"	"	11	"	1 75	273	. .	1	3 50	. .		. .
Totals . . . . .	. . . . .	11	. . . . .	. . . .	\$2,552	1	3	. .	. .		. .
Averages . . . . .	. . . . .	. .	. . . . .	\$1 69	232	. .	. .	\$4 17	. .		. .
Zeller, Sigler & Co. (Briar Hill)	Clay	1	Pick . . .	\$2 90	\$603	1	. .	. .	. .		. .
"	"	2	"	1 37	214	. .	1	\$3 50	. .		. .
"	"	3	"	1 75	227	. .	1	5 00	. .		. .
"	"	4	"	2 20	343	1	. .	. .	. .		. .
"	"	5	"	1 52	158	. .	. .	. .	. .		. .
"	"	6	"	1 47	344	. .	. .	. .	. .		. .
"	"	7	"	2 20	458	1	. .	. .	. .		. .
"	"	8	"	1 27	99	. .	. .	. .	. .		. .
"	"	9	"	1 75	136	. .	. .	. .	. .		. .
"	"	10	"	1 75	182	. .	. .	. .	. .		. .
"	"	11	"	1 81	188	. .	. .	. .	. .		. .
Totals . . . . .	. . . . .	11	. . . . .	. . . .	\$2,952	3	2	. .	. .		. .
Averages . . . . .	. . . . .	. .	. . . . .	\$1 82	268	. .	. .	\$4 25	. .		. .

TABLE III—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located	No. of Blank.	Character of Mine.	Net Daily Wages Earned. (All Classes)	Total Annual Earn- ings in Mine.	Do You Own the House You Live In?		If Not, What Month- ly Rent Do You Pay?	No. of Shares in B. and L. Association.	Have You Built Your House Through Such Association?	
						Yes	No.			Yes	No.
Sigler & Co.	Clay	1	Pick	\$3 37	\$649	1			7		
"	"	2	"	1 85	192		1	\$3 00			
"	"	3	"	2 75	529		1	2 50			
"	"	4	"	1 37	178		1	50			
"	"	5	"	1 37	139		1	50			
"	"	6	"	1 37	178	1					
"	"	7	"	1 37	227		1	4 00			
"	"	8	"	1 75	273		1	00			
"	"	9	"	3 15	409		1	00			
"	"	10	"	1 37	214	1					
"	"	11	"	1 81	424						
As.		11			\$1,412	3	7		7		
Ages				\$1 96	910			\$3 70			
Tr-Gatz Coal Co.	Clay	1	Pick	\$1 37	\$142		1	\$5 00			
"	"	2	"	1 37	142		1	4 00			
"	"	3	"	1 75	227	1					
"	"	4	"	1 47	115						
"	"	5	"	1 05	136						
"	"	6	"	1 37	214	1					
"	"	7	"	1 37	161		1	5 00			
"	"	8	"	1 42	222						
"	"	9	"	1 37	182				5		
"	"	10	"	1 62	211		1	5 00			
As.		10			\$1,752	2	4		5		
Ages				\$1 42	175			\$1 70			
and Indiana Co.	Clay	1	Pick	\$1 50	\$3 51				2		
"	"	2	"	1 45	1 88		1	\$1 20			
"	"	3	"	1 50	2 34		1	4 00			
"	"	4	"	1 63	2 54				1		
"	"	5	"	1 60	2 33		1	4 00			
"	"	6	"	1 55	3 22		1	4 00			
"	"	7	"	1 35	2 81						
"	"	8	"	1 60	1 66						
"	"	9	"	1 55	1 61				5		
"	"	10	"	1 66	2 59		1	8 00			
As.		10			\$24 49	5	5		8		
Ages				\$1 54	2 45			\$1 30			
ock Coal Co.	Clay	1	Machine	\$2 70	\$1 64			\$1 50			
"	"	2	"	4 94	5 14						
"	"	3	"	2 79	4 80			6 00			
"	"	4	"	3 29	5 83			6 00			
"	"	5	"	3 22	4 19			5 00			
"	"	6	"	1 25	1 95						
"	"	7	"	1 25	1 95						
"	"	8	"	1 40	1 82			8 00			
"	"	9	"	1 40	2 18						
"	"	10	"	1 20	1 87						
"	"	11	"	1 55	2 67	1					
"	"	12	"	1 75	1 89	1					
"	"	13	"	1 94	4 04	1					
As.		13			\$42 97	6	5				
Ages				\$2 21	3 30			\$1 30			

TABLE III—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No of Blank.	Character of Mine.	Net Daily Wages Earned. (All Classes.)	Total Annual Earn- ings in Mine.	Do You Own the House You Live in?		If Not, What Monthly Rent Do You Pay?
						Yes	No	
Buckeye Cannel Coal Co.	Daviess . . .	1	Pick . . .	\$1 75	\$228			
"	"	2	"	1 75	273			
"	"	3	"	1 95	304	1		
"	"	4	"	1 90	395			
"	"	5	"	1 75	206	1		
"	"	6	"	1 75	228		1	\$5 00
"	"	7	"	1 75	228			
"	"	8	"	1 75	228			
"	"	9	"	1 75	228			
"	"	10	"	1 75	228		1	4 00
"	"	11	"	1 75	228			
Totals		11			\$2,774	2	2	
Averages				\$1 72	252			\$4 50
Mutual Mining Co . .	Daviess . . .	1	Pick . . .	\$1 75	\$273	1		
"	"	2	"	3 25	507	1		
"	"	3	"	1 75	273		1	\$4 00
"	"	4	"	1 37	214	1		
"	"	5	"	1 90	296		1	2 50
"	"	6	"	1 00	130		1	4 00
"	"	7	"	1 75	263	1		
"	"	8	"	1 80	251			
"	"	9	"	1 85	289			
"	"	10	"	1 75	228		1	1 50
"	"	11	"	1 71	222			
Totals		11			\$2,946	4	1	
Averages				\$1 80	268			\$3 00
Wilson's Coal Co . . .	Daviess . . .	1	Pick . . .	\$1 68	\$218		1	\$5 00
"	"	2	"	1 45	151	1		
"	"	3	"	1 85	241	1		
"	"	4	"	2 20	343		1	3 00
"	"	5	"	1 85	144	1		
"	"	6	"	1 85	318	1		
"	"	7	"	1 85	192	1		
"	"	8	"	1 40	146			
"	"	9	"	1 45	151		1	5 00
"	"	10	"	1 63	254		1	7 00
Totals		10			\$2,158	5	4	
Averages				\$1 72	216			\$5 00
Wilson Coal Co. (Mont)	Daviess . . .	1	Pick . . .	\$1 30	\$338		1	\$4 00
"	"	2	"	1 30	270		1	2 00
"	"	3	"	95	198		1	5 00
"	"	4	"	1 58	329		1	3 00
"	"	5	"	1 40	146	1		
"	"	6	"	1 58	370	1		
"	"	7	"	1 35	211	1		
"	"	8	"	85	221	1		
"	"	9	"	1 30	338		1	6 00
"	"	10	"	1 30	351		1	5 00
"	"	11	"	63	66		1	4 00
Totals		11			\$2,838	4	7	
Averages				\$1 23	258			\$1 10

TABLE III—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blank.	Character of Mine.	Net Daily Wages Earned. (All Classes).	Total Annual Earn- ings in Mine.	Do You Own the House You Live In?		If not, What Monthly Rent do You Pay?	No. of Shares in B. & L. Association.	Have You Built Your House Through Such Association?	
						Yes	No			Yes	No
& Co., No. 4 . . .	Daviess . . .	1	Pick . .	\$1 15	\$179	..	1	\$3 50	..	..	..
" . . .	" . . .	2	" . .	1 10	172	..	1	5 00	..	..	..
" . . .	" . . .	3	" . .	1 10	172	1	..	..	..	..	..
" . . .	" . . .	4	" . .	90	234	..	..	..	..	..	..
" . . .	" . . .	5	" . .	1 15	178	..	1	5 00	..	..	..
" . . .	" . . .	6	" . .	1 55	322	..	1	8 00	..	..	..
" . . .	" . . .	7	" . .	1 00	156	..	..	..	..	..	..
" . . .	" . . .	8	" . .	1 25	260	..	1	3 00	..	..	..
" . . .	" . . .	9	" . .	95	158	..	..	..	..	..	..
" . . .	" . . .	10	" . .	1 00	208	..	1	5 00	..	..	..
" . . .	" . . .	11	" . .	1 20	250	..	..	..	..	..	..
als . . . . .	..	11	..	..	\$2,289	1	6	..	..	..	..
verages . . . . .	..	..	..	\$1 10	208	..	..	\$4 90	..	..	..
Co., No. 7 . . .	Daviess . . .	1	Pick . .	\$1 60	\$250	..	1	\$5 00	..	..	..
" . . .	" . . .	2	" . .	1 60	250	1	..	..	..	..	..
" . . .	" . . .	3	" . .	1 60	250	1	..	..	4	..	..
" . . .	" . . .	4	" . .	1 85	289	..	..	..	..	..	..
" . . .	" . . .	5	" . .	1 95	304	..	1	5 25	..	..	..
" . . .	" . . .	6	" . .	2 30	359	1	..	..	5	..	..
" . . .	" . . .	7	" . .	2 30	359	1	..	..	2	..	..
" . . .	" . . .	8	" . .	2 10	328	..	..	..	..	..	..
" . . .	" . . .	9	" . .	2 10	250	1	..	..	4	..	..
" . . .	" . . .	10	" . .	2 10	280	..	..	..	..	..	..
" . . .	" . . .	11	" . .	1 75	301	1	..	..	..	..	..
als . . . . .	..	11	..	..	\$3,190	6	2	..	15	..	..
verages . . . . .	..	..	..	\$1 93	290	..	..	\$5 12	..	..	..
Co. (Maple ")	Daviess . . .	1	Pick . .	\$1 30	\$203	..	..	..	..	..	..
" . . .	" . . .	2	" . .	3 05	525	..	1	\$3 00	..	..	..
" . . .	" . . .	3	" . .	2 30	395	1	..	..	2	1	..
" . . .	" . . .	4	" . .	2 30	396	..	..	..	..	..	..
" . . .	" . . .	5	" . .	2 40	274	..	..	..	..	..	..
" . . .	" . . .	6	" . .	2 35	489	1	..	..	5	1	..
" . . .	" . . .	7	" . .	1 80	234	1	..	..	..	..	..
" . . .	" . . .	8	" . .	1 70	293	1	..	..	..	..	..
" . . .	" . . .	9	" . .	2 40	292	1	..	..	1	..	..
" . . .	" . . .	10	" . .	1 60	250	1	..	..	4	1	..
" . . .	" . . .	11	" . .	1 60	166	1	..	..	2	1	..
als . . . . .	..	11	..	..	\$3,577	7	1	\$3 00	14	4	..
verages . . . . .	..	..	..	\$2 07	319	..	..	..	..	..	..
Co., No. 9 . . .	Daviess . . .	1	Pick . .	\$1 70	\$221	..	..	..	..	..	..
" . . .	" . . .	2	" . .	1 70	221	..	..	..	..	..	..
" . . .	" . . .	3	" . .	1 70	177	1	..	..	..	..	..
" . . .	" . . .	4	" . .	1 60	166	..	..	..	..	..	..
" . . .	" . . .	5	" . .	1 60	275	..	1	\$3 50	..	..	..
" . . .	" . . .	6	" . .	1 65	172	..	1	9 00	..	..	..
" . . .	" . . .	7	" . .	1 60	166	1	..	..	..	..	..
" . . .	" . . .	8	" . .	1 70	265	..	..	..	..	..	..
" . . .	" . . .	9	" . .	1 70	133	..	1	5 00	..	..	..
" . . .	" . . .	10	" . .	1 60	208	1	..	..	..	..	..
" . . .	" . . .	11	" . .	1 71	178	..	1	5 00	..	..	..
" . . .	" . . .	12	" . .	1 54	360	..	1	4 50	..	..	..
als . . . . .	..	12	..	..	\$2,542	3	5	..	..	..	..
verages . . . . .	..	..	..	\$1 65	212	..	..	\$5 40	..	..	..

TABLE III—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blank.	Character of Mine.	Net Daily Wages Earned. (All Classes.)	Total Annual Earn- ings in Mine.	Do You Own the House You Live In?		If not, What Monthly Rent Do You Pay?	No. of Shares in B. & L. Associations	Have You Built Your House Through Such Associations?	
						Yes	No.			Yes	No.
Shipman Coal Mining Co.	Fountain	1	Pick . .	\$1 40	\$241						
"	"	2	"	1 40	241		1	\$5 00			
"	"	3	"	1 50	195	1					
"	"	4	"	1 40	218	1					
"	"	5	"	1 35	176						
"	"	6	"	1 40	182						
"	"	7	"	1 40	182						
"	"	8	"	1 90	296						
"	"	9	"	1 50	234	1			2		
"	"	10	"	1 50	156		1	4 00			
"	"	11	"	1 50	234	1			2		
"	"	12	"	2 00	416	1					
"	"	13	"	2 00	312		1	2 00			
"	"	14	"	2 00	416	1					
Totals		14			\$3,499	6	3		4		
Averages				\$2 30	250			\$3 66			
Linton Coal Co.	Greene.	1	Pick . .	\$1 10	\$143		1	\$4 50			
"	"	2	"	1 10	143	1					
"	"	3	"	1 80	310						
"	"	4	"	1 40	218		1	5 00			
"	"	5	"	1 75	301		1	5 00			
"	"	6	"	1 75	273	1			5		
"	"	7	"	1 70	292		1	6 00			
"	"	8	"	1 00	156						
"	"	9	"	1 75	290						
"	"	10	"	1 40	241		1	4 00			
"	"	11	"	1 75	273		1	6 00			
"	"	12	"	1 84	316						
"	"	13	"	1 84	287		1	5 00			
Totals		13			\$3,243	2	7		5		
Averages				\$1 55	249			\$5 07			
Island City Coal Co.	Greene.	1	Machine	\$2 54	\$436	1					
"	"	2	"	2 14	394		1	\$5 00			
"	"	3	"	2 25	351		1	6 00			
"	"	4	"	2 25	351		1	5 00	5		
"	"	5	"	1 83	285						
"	"	6	"	1 83	285						
"	"	7	"	1 83	238		1	6 00			
"	"	8	"	1 83	238		1	6 00			
"	"	9	"	1 83	285	1			4		
"	"	10	"	2 25	351		1	3 00			
"	"	11	"	1 19	186						
"	"	12	"	1 65	257						
"	"	13	"	1 32	206		1	7 80	6		
"	"	14	"	1 42	222		1	4 50			
"	"	15	"	1 42	222						
"	"	16	"	1 84	267						
"	"	17	"	1 84	267						
Totals		17			\$1,841	2	3		15		
Averages				\$1 96	285			\$5 31			

TABLE III—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blank.	Character of Mine.	Net Daily Wages Earned. (All Classes.)	Total Annual Earn- ings in Mine.	Do You Own the House You Live In?		If Not, What Monthly Rent Do You Pay?	No. of Shares in B. & I. Association.	Have You Built Your House Through Such Association?	
						Yes	No			Yes	No
mit Coal Co . . .	Greene. . .	1	Pick . .	\$1 75	\$109	..	..	..	..	..	..
" . . .	" . . .	2	" . . .	1 70	398	..	..	..	..	..	..
" . . .	" . . .	3	" . . .	1 75	301	1	..	..	10	1	..
" . . .	" . . .	4	" . . .	1 75	301	1	..	..	..	..	..
" . . .	" . . .	5	" . . .	1 40	241	..	1	6 00	..	..	..
" . . .	" . . .	6	" . . .	1 75	301	..	..	..	..	..	..
" . . .	" . . .	7	" . . .	1 40	241	..	..	..	..	..	..
" . . .	" . . .	8	" . . .	2 35	404	..	1	5 00	..	..	..
" . . .	" . . .	9	" . . .	1 40	182	..	1	5 00	..	..	..
" . . .	" . . .	10	" . . .	1 40	182	..	..	..	..	..	..
" . . .	" . . .	11	" . . .	1 84	267	..	..	..	..	..	..
" . . .	" . . .	12	" . . .	1 84	316	..	1	3 50	..	..	..
als . . . . .	..	12	..	..	\$3,543	2	4	..	10	1	..
verages . . . . .	..	..	..	\$1 70	295	..	..	\$4 90	..	..	..
co Coal Co. . .	Gibson. . .	1	Pick . .	\$1 65	\$215	..	1	\$3 50	..	..	..
" . . .	" . . .	2	" . . .	1 00	234	..	..	..	..	..	..
" . . .	" . . .	3	" . . .	2 10	218	1	..	..	..	1	..
" . . .	" . . .	4	" . . .	1 78	417	..	1	3 00	..	..	..
" . . .	" . . .	5	" . . .	1 38	227	..	1	2 50	..	..	..
" . . .	" . . .	6	" . . .	1 90	494	..	1	2 50	..	..	..
" . . .	" . . .	7	" . . .	1 00	60	..	..	..	..	..	..
" . . .	" . . .	8	" . . .	1 70	292	..	..	5 75	..	..	..
" . . .	" . . .	9	" . . .	1 25	260	..	..	4 00	..	..	..
" . . .	" . . .	10	" . . .	1 65	343	..	..	..	..	..	..
" . . .	" . . .	11	" . . .	1 50	312	..	..	2 00	..	..	..
" . . .	" . . .	12	" . . .	1 80	281	1	..	..	4	1	..
als . . . . .	..	12	..	..	\$3,353	2	4	..	4	2	..
verages . . . . .	..	..	..	\$1 56	279	..	..	\$3 30	..	..	..
erill Coal Co . .	Gibson. . .	1	Pick . .	\$1 30	\$134	..	1	..	..	..	..
" . . .	" . . .	2	" . . .	1 30	304	..	1	4 00	..	..	..
" . . .	" . . .	3	" . . .	85	254	..	..	..	..	..	..
" . . .	" . . .	4	" . . .	75	129	..	..	..	..	..	..
" . . .	" . . .	5	" . . .	75	129	..	1	5 00	..	..	..
" . . .	" . . .	6	" . . .	1 35	316	..	..	..	..	..	..
" . . .	" . . .	7	" . . .	1 35	351	..	1	4 00	..	..	..
" . . .	" . . .	8	" . . .	1 10	229	..	..	..	..	..	..
" . . .	" . . .	9	" . . .	1 00	172	1	..	..	..	..	..
" . . .	" . . .	10	" . . .	1 00	156	..	1	5 00	..	..	..
" . . .	" . . .	11	" . . .	1 30	224	..	1	5 00	..	..	..
als . . . . .	..	11	..	..	\$2,169	1	5	..	..	..	..
verages . . . . .	..	..	..	\$1 09	197	..	..	\$4 60	..	..	..

TABLE III—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blank.	Character of Mine.	Net Daily Wages Earned. (All Classes.)	Total Annual Earn- ings in Mine.	Do You Own the House You Live in.		If not, What Monthly Rent do You Pay?	No. of Shares in B & L. Association.	Have You Built Your Own Home?
						Yes	No.			
Bicknell Coal Co	Knox	1	Pick . .	\$1 66	\$173	..	1	\$5 00	..	..
"	"	2	" . .	1 63	216	..	1	5 00	..	..
"	"	3	" . .	1 86	320	1	..	..	..	..
"	"	4	" . .	1 66	286	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	5	" . .	1 86	290	..	1	6 00	..	..
"	"	6	" . .	1 81	311	..	1	5 00	5	..
"	"	7	" . .	1 71	267	..	1	5 00	..	..
"	"	8	" . .	1 45	189	1	..	..	..	..
"	"	9	" . .	1 45	151	1	..	..	..	..
"	"	10	" . .	1 45	168	1	..	..	..	..
"	"	11	" . .	1 66	259	..	1	5 00	..	..
"	"	12	" . .	1 94	444	..	1	4 50	..	..
Totals . . . . .	.. . . .	12	.. . . .	..	\$3,093	4	7	..	5	..
Averages . . . . .	.. . . .	..	.. . . .	\$1 58	258	..	..	\$5 07	..	..
Lancaster Block Coal Co	Owen	1	Pick . .	\$1 47	\$153	..	1	\$4 00	..	..
"	"	2	" . .	1 45	226	..	1	4 00	..	..
"	"	3	" . .	1 47	344	..	1	3 50	..	..
"	"	4	" . .	1 47	253	1	..	..	..	..
"	"	5	" . .	1 49	349	..	1	4 00	..	..
"	"	6	" . .	1 20	94	..	1	5 00	..	..
"	"	7	" . .	2 60	608	..	1	4 00	..	..
"	"	8	" . .	1 45	226	..	1	4 50	..	..
"	"	9	" . .	1 52	237	1	..	..	..	..
"	"	10	" . .	95	148	..	1	3 00	..	..
"	"	11	" . .	2 00	468	1	..	..	..	..
Totals . . . . .	.. . . .	11	.. . . .	..	\$3,106	3	8	..	..	..
Averages . . . . .	.. . . .	..	.. . . .	\$1 55	282	..	..	\$4 00	..	..
Brazil Block Coal Co., No. 3	Parke	1	Machine	\$2 16	\$337	1	..	..	..	..
"	"	2	" . .	2 06	354	1	..	..	..	..
"	"	3	" . .	2 06	354	1	..	..	..	..
"	"	4	" . .	2 48	327	..	1	\$5 00	..	..
"	"	5	" . .	2 48	387	1	..	..	..	..
"	"	6	" . .	2 11	363	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	7	" . .	2 16	372	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	8	" . .	1 42	244	..	1	5 00	..	..
"	"	9	" . .	1 47	229	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	10	" . .	1 30	234	..	1	5 00	..	..
"	"	11	" . .	1 30	203	..	1	5 00	..	..
"	"	12	" . .	1 51	196	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	13	" . .	1 51	196	..	1	5 00	..	..
"	"	14	" . .	1 74	271	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	15	" . .	1 74	362	..	..	..	..	..
Totals . . . . .	.. . . .	15	.. . . .	..	\$1,429	4	5	..	..	..
Averages . . . . .	.. . . .	..	.. . . .	\$1 83	295	..	..	\$5 00	..	..

TABLE III—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blank.	Character of Mine.	Net Daily Wages Earned (All Classes.)	Total Annual Earn- ings in Mine.	Do You Own the House You Live in?		If Not, What Monthly Rent Do You Pay?	No. of Shares in B & L. Association.	Have You Built Your House Through Such Association?	
						Yes	No			Yes	No
County Coal Co.	Parke	1	Machine	\$1 57	\$245		1	\$4 00			
"	"	2	"	1 57	245		1	4 50			
"	"	3	"	1 57	270		1	5 00			
"	"	4	"	1 57	270		1	5 50			
"	"	5	"	1 57	270		1	5 00			
"	"	6	"	1 57	270		1	5 00			
"	"	7	"	1 57	270	1	1		5	1	
"	"	8	"	1 57	245		1	6 00		1	
"	"	9	"	1 57	245	1	1			1	
"	"	10	"	1 53	263		1	6 00			
"	"	11	"	1 57	270	1	1		2	1	
"	"	12	"	1 23	180		1	2 00			
"	"	13	"	1 23	182						
"	"	14	"	1 23	182						
"	"	15	"	1 23	128		1	5 00			
15		15			\$1,535	3	10		10	3	
Average				\$1 48	236			\$4 70			
County Coal Co.	Parke	1	Pick	\$1 70	\$254			\$5 00			
"	"	2	"	1 35	281						
"	"	3	"	1 95	281						
"	"	4	"	1 60	333			5 00			
"	"	5	"	1 60	333			5 00			
"	"	6	"	1 60	333						
"	"	7	"	1 60	333						
"	"	8	"	1 60	275						
"	"	9	"	2 70	484	1					
"	"	10	"	1 95	335		1	5 00			
"	"	11	"	2 04	540		1	5 00			
"	"	12	"	2 04	265						
12		12			\$4,119	1	5				
Average				\$1 81	\$343			\$5 00			
County Coal Co.	Parke	1	Machine	\$1 35	\$232		1	\$5 00			
"	"	2	"	2 09	359						
"	"	3	"	2 09	272						
"	"	4	"	1 35	232						
"	"	5	"	1 35	140						
"	"	6	"	2 09	435		1	6 60	3		
"	"	7	"	2 09	859						
"	"	8	"	1 57	270		1	4 00			
"	"	9	"	1 67	347		1	5 00			
"	"	10	"	1 67	287						
"	"	11	"	1 97	339		1	5 00			
"	"	12	"	1 74	299						
"	"	13	"	1 74	362		1	8 00			
"	"	14	"	2 20	458		1	9 00			
14		14			\$4,391		7		3		
Average				\$1 78	\$314			\$5 07			

TABLE III—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blank.	Character of Mine.	Net Daily Wages Earned. (All Classes)	Total Annual Earn- ings in Mico.	Do You Own the House You Live in?		If Not, What Month- ly Rent Do You Pay?	No. of Shares in B. & L. Association.	Have You Built Your House Through Such Association?	
						Yes	No.			Yes	No.
Parks County Coal Co. 9	Parks	1	Machine	\$1 42	\$335		1	\$5 00			
"	"	2	"	1 42	222		1	5 00			
"	"	3	"	1 42	148		1	5 00			
"	"	4	"	1 52	237		1	5 00			
"	"	5	"	1 52	237		1	5 00			
"	"	6	"	1 42	222		1	5 00			
"	"	7	"	1 52	237		1	5 00			
"	"	8	"	1 52	237		1	5 00			
"	"	9	"	1 47	229	1					
"	"	10	"	1 47	243		1	6 00			
"	"	11	"	1 23	192		1	5 00			
"	"	12	"	1 23	192						
"	"	13	"	1 51	236	1			5	1	
"	"	14	"	1 74	181						
"	"	15	"	2 20	343		1	6 00			
Totals		15			\$3,451	2	11		5	1	
Averages				\$1 51	230			\$5 41			
Superior Coal Co	Parks	1	Pick . .	\$1 75	\$364		1	\$5 00			
"	"	2	"	1 75	227		1	4 00			
"	"	3	"	1 90	296						
"	"	4	"	1 85	289						
"	"	5	"	1 00	156		1	6 00			
"	"	6	"	1 35	211		1	6 00			
"	"	7	"	1 35	211		1	3 00			
"	"	8	"	1 35	202		1	3 00			
"	"	9	"	1 35	211						
"	"	10	"	1 35	211		1	4 00			
"	"	11	"	1 87	243		1	4 00			
Totals		11			\$2,621		8				
Averages				\$1 50	238			\$4 38			
McIntosh & Co	Parks	1	Pick . .	\$1 47	\$115						
"	"	2	"	1 45	119						
"	"	3	"	1 55	176		1	\$6 50			
"	"	4	"	1 25	163						
"	"	5	"	1 35	211	1					
"	"	6	"	1 45	188		1	3 00			
"	"	7	"	1 35	211	1					
"	"	8	"	1 35	211		1	6 00			
"	"	9	"	1 35	176						
"	"	10	"	2 85	445		1	6 00			
Totals		10			\$2,009	2	4				
Averages				\$1 52	201			\$5 38			

TABLE III—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blank.	Character of Mine.	Net Daily Wages Earned. (All Classes.)	Total Annual Earn- ings in Mine.	Do You Own the House You Live In?		If Not, What Month- ly Rent Do You Pay?	No. of Shares in B. & L. Association.	Have You Built Your House Through Such Association?	
						Yes	No			Yes	No
azil Block Coal Co.	Parke . . .	1	Pick . .	\$2 40	\$532	..	1	\$3 00	..	..	..
"	" . . .	2	" . .	1 45	339	..	1	4 50	..	..	..
"	" . . .	3	" . .	1 70	221	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	" . . .	4	" . .	1 75	273	..	1	6 00	..	..	..
"	" . . .	5	" . .	2 72	354	1	..	..	..	..	..
"	" . . .	6	" . .	2 75	572	..	1	7 00	..	..	..
"	" . . .	7	" . .	1 50	234	1	..	..	..	..	..
"	" . . .	8	" . .	2 10	437	..	1	4 00	..	..	..
"	" . . .	9	" . .	2 85	593	1	..	..	..	..	..
"	" . . .	10	" . .	1 15	179	..	1	2 50	..	..	..
Totals . . . . .	..	10	..	..	\$3,264	3	6	..	..	..	..
Averages . . . . .	..	..	..	\$2 04	326	..	..	\$4 50	..	..	..
McCune Coal Co., No. 1	Parke . . .	1	Pick . .	\$1 60	\$250	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	" . . .	2	" . .	1 05	137	..	1	\$3 00	..	..	..
"	" . . .	3	" . .	1 75	227	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	" . . .	4	" . .	1 40	182	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	" . . .	5	" . .	1 60	250	1	..	..	..	..	..
"	" . . .	6	" . .	1 85	289	..	1	3 00	..	..	..
"	" . . .	7	" . .	1 50	258	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	" . . .	8	" . .	1 55	242	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	" . . .	9	" . .	1 35	211	..	1	5 00	..	..	..
"	" . . .	10	" . .	1 70	265	..	1	6 00	..	..	..
"	" . . .	11	" . .	1 85	318	1	..	..	..	..	..
"	" . . .	12	" . .	2 04	318	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	" . . .	13	" . .	2 04	351	1	..	..	..	..	..
Totals . . . . .	..	13	..	..	\$3,298	3	4	..	..	..	..
Averages . . . . .	..	..	..	\$1 56	254	..	..	\$4 25	..	..	..
McCune Coal Co., No. 2	Parke . . .	1	Pick . .	\$1 60	\$250	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	" . . .	2	" . .	1 60	374	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	" . . .	3	" . .	1 60	250	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	" . . .	4	" . .	1 60	275	..	1	\$5 00	..	..	..
"	" . . .	5	" . .	1 60	166	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	" . . .	6	" . .	1 60	416	..	1	5 00	..	..	..
"	" . . .	7	" . .	1 95	152	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	" . . .	8	" . .	3 45	538	1	..	..	..	..	..
"	" . . .	9	" . .	1 60	275	1	..	..	..	..	..
"	" . . .	10	" . .	1 50	258	1	..	..	10	..	..
Totals . . . . .	..	10	..	..	\$2,955	3	2	..	10	..	..
Averages . . . . .	..	..	..	\$1 81	295	..	..	\$5 00	..	..	..
Crawford C'l Co., No. 1	Parke . . .	1	Pick . .	\$1 67	\$261	..	1	\$3 00	..	..	..
"	" . . .	2	" . .	1 85	337	..	1	3 00	..	..	..
"	" . . .	3	" . .	1 67	217	..	1	3 50	..	..	..
"	" . . .	4	" . .	1 67	261	..	1	3 50	..	..	..
"	" . . .	5	" . .	1 67	261	1	..	..	..	..	..
"	" . . .	6	" . .	1 62	163	..	1	4 50	..	..	..
"	" . . .	7	" . .	2 00	312	..	1	5 00	..	..	..
"	" . . .	8	" . .	3 10	335	1	..	..	..	..	..
"	" . . .	9	" . .	2 00	312	1	..	..	..	..	..
"	" . . .	10	" . .	1 42	256	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals . . . . .	..	10	..	..	\$2,720	3	6	..	..	..	..
Averages . . . . .	..	..	..	\$1 87	272	..	..	\$3 75	..	..	..

TABLE III—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blacks.	Character of Mine.	Net Daily Wages. (All Classes.)	Total Annual Earn- ings in Mine.	Do You Own the House You Live in?		If Not, What Monthly Rent Do You Pay?	No. of Shares in U. & L. Association	Did You Build Your House Through Such Association?	
						Yes	No			Yes	No
American Channel Coal	Perry	1	Pick	\$1 25	\$260		1	\$2 55			
"	"	2	"	92	191		1	50			
"	"	3	"	25	85	1					
"	"	4	"	95	166						
"	"	5	"	70	146		1	25			
"	"	6	"	40	83		1	55			
"	"	7	"	25	260		1	00			
"	"	8	"	30	348	1					
"	"	9	"	25	260		1				
"	"	10	"	25	260						
"	"	11	"	00	206						
"	"	12	"	00	206						
Totals		12			\$2,507	3	5				
Averages				\$0 99	209			\$2 77			
Ingle Coal Co	Pike	1	Pick	\$0 98	\$153						
"	"	2	"	88	137	1			3	1	
"	"	3	"	88	137		1	\$4 00			
"	"	4	"	08	164	1					
"	"	5	"	98	127		1	4 00			
"	"	6	"	93	145		1	6 00			
"	"	7	"	98	153		1				
"	"	8	"	94	153						
"	"	9	"	98	197		1	4 00			
"	"	10	"	98	168		1	5 00			
"	"	11	"	85	289						
"	"	12	"	75	195						
Totals		12			\$1,982	2	1		3	1	
Averages				\$1 09	164			\$4 60			
S. W. Little Coal Co	Pike	1	Pick	\$1 65	\$294			\$3 00			
"	"	2	"	75	301						
"	"	3	"	65	257						
"	"	4	"	37	143	1					
"	"	5	"	37	214		1	2 00			
"	"	6	"	75	273		1	4 00			
"	"	7	"	37	236						
"	"	8	"	70	265		1	4 00			
"	"	9	"	27	198		1	3 00			
"	"	10	"	60	275		1	4 00			
"	"	11	"	00	344						
"	"	12	"	30	224						
"	"	13	"	45	236		1	2 50			
"	"	14	"	40	218		1	4 00			
Totals		14			\$3,458	1	1				
Averages				\$1 53	247			\$3 31			

TABLE III—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blank.	Character of Mine.	Net Daily Wages Earned. (All Classes.)	Total Annual Earn- ings in Mine.	Do You Own the House You Live In?		If not, What Monthly Rent Do You Pay?	No. of Shares in B. & L. Associations	Have you Built Your House Through Such Association?	
						Yes	No.			Yes	No.
McNeal Coal Co.	Sullivan	1	Pick	\$3 10	\$484	1					
"	"	2	"	1 75	301		1	\$4 00			
"	"	3	"	1 60	333	1			3		
"	"	4	"	1 60	333	1			3		
"	"	5	"	1 70	354	1					
"	"	6	"	1 70	354	1					
"	"	7	"	1 75	301						
"	"	8	"	1 60	374	1					
"	"	9	"	1 75	364		1	4 00			
"	"	10	"	1 80	310		1	3 00			
"	"	11	"	1 75	273		1	5 00			
"	"	12	"	1 84	383	1			2		
Subs.		13			\$1,164	7	4		9		
Average				\$1 85	347			\$4 00			
Mc & Conkle Co.	Sullivan	1	Pick	\$1 75	\$364		1	\$5 00			
"	"	2	"	1 85	192		1	6 00			
"	"	3	"	1 85	318	1					
"	"	4	"	1 50	234	1					
"	"	5	"	1 50	234	1					
"	"	6	"	3 20	550	1					
"	"	7	"	1 60	250						
"	"	8	"	1 80	310		1	4 00			
"	"	9	"	1 80	310	1			2		
"	"	10	"	1 50	234						
"	"	11	"	1 80	234	1					
Subs.		11			\$3,230	6	3		2		
Average				\$1 83	294			\$4 06			
Mc Coal Co.	Sullivan	1	Machine	\$2 06	\$321		1	\$4 50			
"	"	2	"	2 06	321	1					
"	"	3	"	2 95	507						
"	"	4	"	2 95	507						
"	"	5	"	2 95	460	1					
"	"	6	"	2 95	460						
"	"	7	"	2 06	321	1					
"	"	8	"	1 14	196	1					
"	"	9	"	1 54	160		1	3 00			
"	"	10	"	1 74	181		1	5 00			
"	"	11	"	1 74	226						
Subs.		11			\$3,660	4	3				
Average				\$2 19	333			\$4 16			
Mcille Coal Co.	Sullivan	1	Machine	\$2 10	\$351	1					
"	"	2	"	2 04	351		1	\$4 00			
"	"	3	"	2 03	349		1	3 00			
"	"	4	"	2 03	349		1	3 00			
"	"	5	"	2 43	253						
"	"	6	"	1 50	258		1	4 00			
"	"	7	"	1 91	298	1					
"	"	8	"	1 55	242	1					
"	"	9	"	1 55	242	1					
"	"	10	"	1 75	273		1	3 50			
"	"	11	"	1 50	231						
Subs.		11			\$3,211	4	5				
Average				\$1 85	292			\$3 50			

TABLE III—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blank.	Character of Mine.	Net Daily Wages Earned. (All Classes.)	Total Annual Earn- ings in Mine.	Do You Own the House You Live in?		If not, What Monthly Rent do You Pay?	No. of Shares in B. & L. Association.	Have You Built Your House Through Such Association?	
						Yes.	No.			Yes.	No.
Old Pittsburgh Coal Co.	Sullivan	1	Machine	\$2 44	\$634	1					
"	"	2	"	2 44	317		1	\$3 75			
"	"	3	"	2 44	634						
"	"	4	"	1 74	299						
"	"	5	"	1 88	291		1	2 00	5		
"	"	6	"	1 90	395						
"	"	7	"	1 02	106						
"	"	8	"	1 34	230	1					
"	"	9	"	1 68	395	1					
"	"	10	"	1 44	247	1					
Totals		10			\$3,548	4	3		5		
Averages				\$1 81	355			\$2 87			
First Avenue Coal Co.	Vanderb'gh	1	Pick	\$1 00	\$158		1	\$5 00			
"	"	2	"	75	129						
"	"	3	"	1 50	258						
"	"	4	"	1 50	312		1	8 00			
"	"	5	"	75	117						
"	"	6	"	75	78		1	4 50			
"	"	7	"	1 05	164		1	6 00			
"	"	8	"	1 70	265		1	7 00			
"	"	9	"	1 25	195		1	6 00			
"	"	10	"	1 25	181		1	6 00			
"	"	11	"	1 30	101						
"	"	12	"	1 44	225						
"	"	13	"	1 44	225		1	6 50			
Totals		13			\$2,409		8				
Averages				\$1 20	185			\$6 12			
J. Ingle & Co.	Vanderb'gh	1	Pick	\$1 55	\$322		1	\$5 00			
"	"	2	"	1 30	224						
"	"	3	"	1 50	351		1	5 00			
"	"	4	"	1 30	338		1	6 00			
"	"	5	"	1 30	224						
"	"	6	"	1 35	140		1	7 00			
"	"	7	"	85	146		1	4 00			
"	"	8	"	1 40	241		1	7 00			
"	"	9	"	1 15	198						
"	"	10	"	1 40	241		1	6 00			
"	"	11	"	1 28	220						
"	"	12	"	1 29	268						
Totals		12			\$2,913		7				
Averages				\$1 30	243			\$5 71			

TABLE III—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blank.	Character of Mine.	Net Daily Wages Earned. (All Classes.)	Total Annual Earn- ings in Mine.	Do You Own the House You Live in?		If Not, What Monthly Rent Do You Pay?	No. of Shares in B. & L. Association	Have You Built Your House Through Such Association?	
						Yes	No			Yes	No
Evansville C. & M. Co.	Vanderb'gh	1	Pick	\$1 00	\$158		1	\$7 00			
"	"	2	"	1 00	158		1	6 00			
"	"	3	"	1 00	98		1				
"	"	4	"	1 00	215						
"	"	5	"	1 20	158		1	6 00			
"	"	6	"	1 00	140						
"	"	7	"	1 00	158						
"	"	8	"	1 00	9						
"	"	9	"	65	101		1	7 00			
"	"	10	"	65	101						
"	"	11	"	75	117						
Totals		11			\$1,496	2	4				
Averages				\$0 94	133			\$6 50			
Sunny Side Coal and Coke Co.	Vanderb'gh	1	Pick	\$1 40	\$218	1					
"	"	2	"	1 45	249		1	\$6 00			
"	"	3	"	1 35	223		1	8 00			
"	"	4	"	1 40	241		1	5 00			
"	"	5	"	1 40	241		1	7 00			
"	"	6	"	1 40	241		1	8 00			
"	"	7	"	1 15	150						
"	"	8	"	1 02	133						
"	"	9	"	1 02	159						
"	"	10	"	1 38	257		1	5 50			
Totals		10			\$1,892	1	6				
Averages				\$1 30	189			\$6 00			
Diamond Coal Co.	Vanderb'gh	1	Pick	\$0 60	94	1			6	1	
"	"	2	"	60	62	1			6	1	
"	"	3	"	60	94						
"	"	4	"	60	78	1				1	
"	"	5	"	60	78		1	\$4 00			
"	"	6	"	60	94		1	7 50			
"	"	7	"	60	94		1	7 00			
"	"	8	"	60	94		1	7 00			
"	"	9	"	65	101		1	7 50			
"	"	10	"	60	78						
"	"	11	"	65	101	1			10	1	
"	"	12	"	65	101	1			4	1	
"	"	13	"	65	68						
Totals		13			\$1,127		5		26	5	
Averages				\$0 62	87			\$7 40			

TABLE III—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blank.	Character of Mine.	Net Daily Wages Earned. (All Classes.)	Total Annual Earn- ings in Mine.	Do You Own the House You Live in?		If Not, What Monthly Rent Do You Pay?	No. of Shares in B. & O.
						Yes	No		
Torrey Coal Mining Co	Vermillion	1	Pick . .	\$2 05	\$267		1	\$1 50	
"	"	2	" . .	1 45	189		1		
"	"	3	" . .	1 62	211				
"	"	4	" . .	1 32	227		1	4 00	
"	"	5	" . .	1 30	296				
"	"	6	" . .	1 43	186		1	6 00	
"	"	7	" . .	1 43	246				
"	"	8	" . .	1 35	140	1			
"	"	9	" . .	1 43	223		1	6 00	
"	"	10	" . .	1 55	242				
"	"	11	" . .	1 70	177				
"	"	12	" . .	2 03	317	1			
Totals		12			\$2,821	2	4		7
Averages				\$1 69	\$235			\$5 12	
Hazel Creek Coal Co. No. 1	Vermillion	1	Pick . .	\$2 03	\$349				
"	"	2	" . .	1 93	301	1			
"	"	3	" . .	1 63	170		1	8 00	
"	"	4	" . .	2 13	332	1			
"	"	5	" . .	2 13	332	1			
"	"	6	" . .	1 83	285	1			
"	"	7	" . .	1 73	180				
"	"	8	" . .	1 25	195		1	4 00	
"	"	9	" . .	2 18	340				
"	"	10	" . .	2 23	348		1	6 00	
"	"	11	" . .	1 88	198		1	6 00	
"	"	12	" . .	2 03	349		1	10 00	
"	"	13	" . .	1 83	285				
Totals		13			\$3,662	4	5		11
Averages				\$1 90	\$286			\$6 80	
Hazel Creek Coal Co. No. 2	Vermillion	1	Pick . .	\$2 21	\$345				
"	"	2	" . .	2 93	457		1	\$5 00	
"	"	3	" . .	2 21	345		1	5 00	
"	"	4	" . .	2 21	517				
"	"	5	" . .	2 21	345		1	7 00	
"	"	6	" . .	2 21	345		1	6 00	
"	"	7	" . .	2 23	348				
"	"	8	" . .	2 23	174	1			
"	"	9	" . .	2 23	174				
"	"	10	" . .	2 04	530				
Totals		10			\$3,581	1	4		
Averages				\$2 27	\$358			\$5 75	

TABLE III—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY	County in Which Located.	No. of Blanks.	Character of Mine.	Net Daily Wages Earned. (All Operators.)	Total Annual Earn- ings in Mine.	Do You Own the House You Live in?		If Not, What Monthly Rent Do You Pay?	No. of Shares in B. & L. Associations	Have You Built Your House Through Such Association.	
						Yes	No.			Yes	No.
Luff Min. Co.	Vigo.	1	Pick	\$1 75	\$455	1					
" "	"	2	"	1 75	409						
" "	"	3	"	1 65	343		1	\$3 50			
" "	"	4	"	1 60	374	1					
" "	"	5	"	1 65	257	1					
" "	"	6	"	2 15	224	1					
" "	"	7	"	1 60	208	1					
" "	"	8	"	1 70	354	1					
" "	"	9	"	1 60	416	1					
" "	"	10	"	1 80	421	1		6 00			
" "	"	11	"	2 90	654	1					
" "	"	12	"	1 93	401	1		5 75			
" "	"	12	"		\$1,516	8	3				
Ages				\$1 84	\$376			\$5 08			
ff Mining Co.	Vigo.	1	Pick	\$1 60	\$314		1	\$1 00			
" "	"	2	"	1 70	354						
" "	"	3	"	1 75	384						
" "	"	4	"	2 75	372	1			3		
" "	"	5	"	1 60	250		1	3 00			
" "	"	6	"	2 35	550	1			5		
" "	"	7	"	1 60	208		1	4 00			
" "	"	8	"	1 95	326	1			5		
" "	"	9	"	1 60	250						
" "	"	10	"	1 60	250						
" "	"	11	"	1 60	333						
" "	"	11	"		\$3,571	3	3		13		
Ages				\$1 92	\$325			\$3 33			
ff Mining Co.	Vigo.	1	Pick	\$2 25	\$520		1	\$4 00			
" "	"	2	"	2 55	530	1					
" "	"	3	"	2 20	458	1					
" "	"	4	"	2 15	447	1					
" "	"	5	"	1 00	203	1					
" "	"	6	"	1 00	156		1	3 00			
" "	"	7	"	2 00	416		1	3 50			
" "	"	8	"	2 40	150						
" "	"	9	"	2 05	426		1	8 00			
" "	"	10	"	1 00	130	1					
" "	"	11	"	1 75	364		1	4 00			
" "	"	11	"		\$1,805	5	5				
Ages				\$1 85	\$352			\$4 40			

TABLE III—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blank.	Character of Mine.	Net Daily Wages Earned. (All Classes.)	Total Annual Earn- ings in Mine.	Do You Own the House You Live in?		If Not, What Month- ly Rent Do You Pay?	No. of Shares in B. & L. Association.	Have You Built Your House Through Such Association?	
						Yes.	No.			Yes.	No.
Julius Ehrlich Coal Co.	Vigo.	1	Pick	\$1 60	\$166	1					
"	"	2	"	1 25	130		1	\$5 00			
"	"	3	"	1 60	250	1					
"	"	4	"	1 60	250		1	2 50			
"	"	5	"	1 60	250						
"	"	6	"	1 25	163	1					
"	"	7	"	1 35	211						
"	"	8	"	1 35	211						
"	"	9	"	1 35	211	1					
"	"	10	"	1 35	176	1					
Totals		10			\$2,018	5	2				
Averages				\$1 43	\$202			\$3 75			
Clemens Vogt & Co.	Warrick . .	1	Pick . .	\$0 95	\$163	1				1	
"	"	2	"	95	149		1	\$5 00			
"	"	3	"	1 40	241		1	4 00			
"	"	4	"	1 40	148		1	5 00			
"	"	5	"	1 50	312	1				1	
"	"	6	"	1 45	151		1	5 00			
"	"	7	"	1 00	172						
"	"	8	"	1 35	270	1				1	
"	"	9	"	1 00	208		1	4 00			
"	"	10	"	1 50	304						
Totals		10			\$2,115	3	5			3	
Averages				\$1 25	211			\$4 60			
J. Archbold Coal Co.	Warrick . .	1	Pick	\$1 00	\$208						
"	"	2	"	90	54						
"	"	3	"	95	124						
"	"	4	"	90	94		1	\$5 50			
"	"	5	"	95	124		1	3 00			
"	"	6	"	95	110						
"	"	7	"	1 25	163		1	4 00			
"	"	8	"	1 20	174	1				1	
"	"	9	"	90	104		1	3 50	4		
"	"	10	"	1 35	232						
"	"	11	"	1 30	169						
Totals		11			\$1,556	1	4		4	1	
Averages				\$1 04	141			\$4 00			

TABLE IV.

INDIANA COAL MINES.

Employees' Statements.

[illegible]

TABLE IV—Continued.

[illegible]

TABLE III—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blank.	Character of Mine.	Net Daily Wages Earned. (All Classes.)	Total Annual Earn- ings in Mine.	Do You Own the House You Live in?		If Not, What Monthly Rent Do You Pay?	No. of Shares in B. & L. Association.	Have You Built Your House Through Such Association?	
						Yes	No			Yes	No
Torrey Coal Mining Co	Vermillion	1	Pick . .	\$2 05	\$267		1	\$1 50			
"	"	2	" . .	1 45	189		1				
"	"	3	" . .	1 62	211						
"	"	4	" . .	1 32	227		1	4 00			
"	"	5	" . .	1 90	296						
"	"	6	" . .	1 43	186		1	6 00			
"	"	7	" . .	1 43	246				3		
"	"	8	" . .	1 35	140	1			2		
"	"	9	" . .	1 43	223		1	6 00			
"	"	10	" . .	1 55	242						
"	"	11	" . .	1 70	177						
"	"	12	" . .	2 03	317	1			2		
Totals		12			\$2,821	2	4		7		
Averages				\$1 69	\$235			\$5 12			
Hazel Creek Coal Co. No. 1	Vermillion	1	Pick . .	\$2 03	\$349						
"	"	2	" . .	1 93	301	1			2		
"	"	3	" . .	1 63	170		1	8 00	4		
"	"	4	" . .	2 13	332	1			2		
"	"	5	" . .	2 13	332	1			3		
"	"	6	" . .	1 83	285	1					
"	"	7	" . .	1 73	180						
"	"	8	" . .	1 25	195		1	4 00			
"	"	9	" . .	2 18	340						
"	"	10	" . .	2 23	348		1	6 00			
"	"	11	" . .	1 88	196		1	6 00			
"	"	12	" . .	2 03	349		1	10 00			
"	"	13	" . .	1 83	285						
Totals		13			\$3,662	4	5		11		
Averages				\$1 90	\$286			\$6 80			
Hazel Creek Coal Co. No. 2	Vermillion	1	Pick . .	\$2 21	\$345						
"	"	2	" . .	2 93	457		1	\$5 00			
"	"	3	" . .	2 21	345		1	5 00			
"	"	4	" . .	2 21	517						
"	"	5	" . .	2 21	345		1	7 00			
"	"	6	" . .	2 21	345		1	6 00			
"	"	7	" . .	2 23	348						
"	"	8	" . .	2 23	174	1					
"	"	9	" . .	2 23	174						
"	"	10	" . .	2 04	530						
Totals		10			\$3,581	1	4				
Averages				\$2 27	\$358			\$5 75			

TABLE III—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blank.	Character of Mine.	Net Daily Wages Earned. (All Classes.)	Total Annual Earn- ings in Mine.	Do You Own the House You Live in?		If Not, What Monthly Rent Do You Pay?	No. of Shares in B. & L. Associations	Have You Built Your House Through Such Association.	
						Yes	No.			Yes	No.
Coal Bluff Min. Co. (Hercules.)	Vigo.	1	Pick . . .	\$1 75	\$455	1	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	2	"	1 75	409	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	3	"	1 65	343	..	1	\$3 50	..	..	..
"	"	4	"	1 60	374	1	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	5	"	1 65	257	1	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	6	"	2 15	224	1	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	7	"	1 60	208	1	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	8	"	1 70	354	1	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	9	"	1 60	416	1	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	10	"	1 80	421	..	1	6 00	..	..	..
"	"	11	"	2 90	654	1	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	12	"	1 93	401	..	1	5 75	..	..	..
Totals . . . . .	.. . . .	12	.. . . .	.. . .	\$1,516	8	3	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .
Averages . . . . .	.. . . .	..	.. . . .	\$1 84	\$376	..	..	\$5 08	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .
Coal Bluff Mining Co. (Star.)	Vigo.	1	Pick . . .	\$1 60	\$214	..	1	\$3 00	..	..	..
"	"	2	"	1 70	354	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	3	"	1 75	364	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	4	"	2 75	572	1	..	..	3	..	..
"	"	5	"	1 60	250	..	1	3 00	..	..	..
"	"	6	"	2 35	550	1	..	..	5	..	..
"	"	7	"	1 60	208	..	1	4 00	..	..	..
"	"	8	"	1 95	326	1	..	..	5	..	..
"	"	9	"	1 60	250	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	10	"	1 60	250	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	11	"	1 60	333	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals . . . . .	.. . . .	11	.. . . .	.. . .	\$3,571	3	3	.. . .	13	.. . .	.. . .
Averages . . . . .	.. . . .	..	.. . . .	\$1 92	\$325	..	..	\$3 33	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .
Coal Bluff Mining Co. (Diamond.)	Vigo.	1	Pick . . .	\$2 25	\$520	..	1	\$4 00	..	..	..
"	"	2	"	2 55	530	1	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	3	"	2 20	458	1	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	4	"	2 15	447	1	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	5	"	1 00	203	1	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	6	"	1 00	156	..	1	3 00	..	..	..
"	"	7	"	2 00	416	..	1	3 50	..	..	..
"	"	8	"	2 40	150	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	9	"	2 05	426	..	1	8 00	..	..	..
"	"	10	"	1 00	130	1	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	11	"	1 75	364	..	1	4 00	..	..	..
Totals . . . . .	.. . . .	11	.. . . .	.. . .	\$3,805	5	5	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .
Averages . . . . .	.. . . .	..	.. . . .	\$1 85	\$352	..	..	\$4 40	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .

TABLE III—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blank.	Character of Mine.	Net Daily Wages Earned. (All Classes.)	Total Annual Earn- ings in Mine.	Do You Own the House You Live in?		If Not, What Month- ly Rent Do You Pay?	No. of Shares in B. & L. Association.	Have You Built Your House Through Such Association?	
						Yes	No.			Yes	No.
Julius Ehrlich Coal Co.	Vigo.	1	Pick	\$1 60	\$166	1					
"	"	2	"	1 25	150		1	\$5 00			
"	"	3	"	1 60	250	1					
"	"	4	"	1 60	250		1	2 50			
"	"	5	"	1 60	250						
"	"	6	"	1 25	163	1					
"	"	7	"	1 35	211						
"	"	8	"	1 35	211						
"	"	9	"	1 35	211	1					
"	"	10	"	1 35	176	1					
Totals		10			\$2,018	5	2				
Averages				\$1 43	\$202			\$2 75			
Clemens Vogt & Co.	Warrick	1	Pick	\$0 95	\$163	1				1	
"	"	2	"	95	148		1	\$5 00			
"	"	3	"	1 40	241		1	4 00			
"	"	4	"	1 40	148		1	5 00			
"	"	5	"	1 50	312	1				1	
"	"	6	"	1 45	151		1	5 00			
"	"	7	"	1 00	172						
"	"	8	"	1 35	270	1				1	
"	"	9	"	1 00	208		1	4 00			
"	"	10	"	1 50	204						
Totals		10			\$2,115	3	5			3	
Averages				\$1 25	211			\$4 60			
J. Archbold Coal Co.	Warrick	1	Pick	\$1 00	\$209						
"	"	2	"	90	54						
"	"	3	"	95	124						
"	"	4	"	90	94		1	\$5 50			
"	"	5	"	95	124		1	3 00			
"	"	6	"	85	110						
"	"	7	"	1 25	163		1	4 00			
"	"	8	"	1 20	174	1				1	
"	"	9	"	80	104		1	3 50	4		
"	"	10	"	1 35	232						
"	"	11	"	1 30	169						
Totals		11			\$1,556	1	4		4	1	
Averages				\$1 04	141			\$4 00			

TABLE IV—Continued.

[illegible]

TABLE IV—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blanks.	Character of Mine.	Is the Property Mortgaged?		No. Days Lost by Injury in Mine.	Does the Company own a Store?		Are You Compelled to Deal at the Store?		Per Cent of Wages Spent at the Store.
				Yes	No		Yes	No	Yes	No	
Crawford Coal Co. No. 4.	Clay	1	Pick				1			1	45
"	"	2	"				1			1	100
"	"	3	"	1			1			1	25
"	"	4	"				1			1	100
"	"	5	"				1			1	
"	"	6	"				1			1	
"	"	7	"				1			1	
"	"	8	"				1		1	1	60
"	"	9	"				1			1	55
"	"	10	"				1			1	30
"	"	11	"				1			1	40
"	"	12	"				1			1	
Totals . . .		12		1			12		1	10	
Average											58
Crawford Coal Co. No. 5.	Clay	1	Pick				1				85
"	"	2	"				1				85
"	"	3	"				1				85
"	"	4	"				1				55
"	"	5	"				1				100
"	"	6	"				1				75
"	"	7	"	1		130	1				35
"	"	8	"				1				70
"	"	9	"				1				85
"	"	10	"				1				70
Totals		10		1		130	10		10		
Average											75
Crawford Coal Co. No. 6.	Clay	1	Pick				1				
"	"	2	"				1				
"	"	3	"				1				
"	"	4	"				1				
"	"	5	"				1				
"	"	6	"				1				
"	"	7	"				1				
"	"	8	"	1			1			1	
"	"	9	"				1			1	
"	"	10	"				1			1	
"	"	11	"				1			1	
Totals .		11		1			11		8	3	
Average .											
Brazil Block Coal Co., No. 9	Clay	1	Pick	1			1		1		
"	"	2	"	1			1		1		
"	"	3	"				1				
"	"	4	"				1				
"	"	5	"				1				
"	"	6	"			14	1		1		
"	"	7	"				1				
"	"	8	"	1			1				25
"	"	9	"				1				20
"	"	10	"				1				30
"	"	11	"			42	1				
Totals . . .		11		3		56	11		4	6	
Average											17

TABLE IV—Continued.

[illegible]

TABLE IV—Continued.

[illegible]

TABLE IV—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blank.	Character of Mine.	Is the Prop-erty Mort-gaged?		No. Days Lost by Injury in Mine.	Does the Company Own a Store?		Are You Compelled to Deal at the Store?		Per Cent. of Wages Spent at the Store.
				Yes	No.		Yes	No.	Yes	No.	
Utah Mining Co	Daviess . .	1	Pick . .	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	50
"	" . .	2	" . .	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	65
"	" . .	3	" . .	.	.	40	1	.	.	1	50
"	" . .	4	" . .	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	50
"	" . .	5	" . .	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	25
"	" . .	6	" . .	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.
"	" . .	7	" . .	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.
"	" . .	8	" . .	.	.	40	1	.	.	1	.
"	" . .	9	" . .	.	.	14	1	.	.	1	.
"	" . .	10	" . .	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	75
"	" . .	11	" . .	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	15
Totals		11		1	.	94	11	.	.	11	.
Average											47
son Coal Co	Daviess . .	1	Pick . .	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	90
"	" . .	2	" . .	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	35
"	" . .	3	" . .	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.
"	" . .	4	" . .	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	90
"	" . .	5	" . .	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	50
"	" . .	6	" . .	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	38
"	" . .	7	" . .	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.
"	" . .	8	" . .	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.
"	" . .	9	" . .	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	70
"	" . .	10	" . .	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.
Totals		10		5	.	.	10	.	.	10	.
Average											62
on Coal Co	Daviess . .	1	Pick . .	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	40
"	" . .	2	" . .	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	50
"	" . .	3	" . .	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	70
"	" . .	4	" . .	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.
"	" . .	5	" . .	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	80
"	" . .	6	" . .	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	50
"	" . .	7	" . .	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.
"	" . .	8	" . .	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	60
"	" . .	9	" . .	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	40
"	" . .	10	" . .	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	50
"	" . .	11	" . .	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.
Totals		11		2	.	.	11	.	.	11	.
Average											55
le & Co. No. 4	Daviess . .	1	Pick . .	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	90
"	" . .	2	" . .	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	50
"	" . .	3	" . .	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	30
"	" . .	4	" . .	.	.	21	1	.	.	1	.
"	" . .	5	" . .	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	95
"	" . .	6	" . .	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	80
"	" . .	7	" . .	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.
"	" . .	8	" . .	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	25
"	" . .	9	" . .	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.
"	" . .	10	" . .	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	70
"	" . .	11	" . .	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.
Totals		11				21	11	.	.	11	.
Average											56

TABLE IV—Continued.

[illegible]

TABLE IV—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blank.	Character of Mine.	Is the Prop-erty Mort-gaged?		No. Days Lost by Injury in Mine.	Does the Company Own a Store?		Are You Compelled to Deal at the Store?		Per Cent. of Wages Spent at the Store.
				Yes	No.		Yes	No.	Yes	No.	
Mutual Mining Co	Daviess	1	Pick	1			1			1	50
"	"	2	"				1			1	65
"	"	3	"			40	1			1	50
"	"	4	"				1			1	50
"	"	5	"				1			1	25
"	"	6	"				1			1	
"	"	7	"				1			1	
"	"	8	"			40	1			1	
"	"	9	"			14	1			1	
"	"	10	"				1			1	75
"	"	11	"				1			1	15
Totals		11		1		94	11			11	
Average											47
Wilson Coal Co	Daviess	1	Pick				1			1	90
"	"	2	"	1			1			1	35
"	"	3	"	1			1			1	
"	"	4	"				1			1	90
"	"	5	"	1			1			1	50
"	"	6	"	1			1			1	38
"	"	7	"	1			1			1	
"	"	8	"				1			1	
"	"	9	"				1			1	70
"	"	10	"				1			1	
Totals		10		5			10			10	
Average											62
Wilson Coal Co	Daviess	1	Pick				1			1	40
"	"	2	"				1			1	50
"	"	3	"				1			1	70
"	"	4	"				1			1	
"	"	5	"	1			1			1	80
"	"	6	"				1			1	50
"	"	7	"	1			1			1	
"	"	8	"				1			1	60
"	"	9	"				1			1	40
"	"	10	"				1			1	50
"	"	11	"				1			1	
Totals		11		2			11			11	
Average											55
Cable & Co. No. 4	Daviess	1	Pick				1			1	90
"	"	2	"				1			1	50
"	"	3	"				1			1	30
"	"	4	"			21	1			1	
"	"	5	"				1			1	95
"	"	6	"				1			1	30
"	"	7	"				1			1	
"	"	8	"				1			1	25
"	"	9	"				1			1	
"	"	10	"				1			1	70
"	"	11	"				1			1	
Totals		11				21	11			11	
Average											56

TABLE IV—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blank.	Character of Mine.	Is Property Mortgaged?		No. of Days Lost by Injury in Mine.	Does Company Own a Store?		Are You Compelled to Deal at the Store?		Per Cent. Wages Spent at the Store.
				Yes	No.		Yes	No.	Yes	No.	
Shipman Coal Mining Co.	Fountain	1	Pick	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
"	"	2	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
"	"	3	"	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
"	"	4	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
"	"	5	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
"	"	6	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
"	"	7	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
"	"	8	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
"	"	9	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
"	"	10	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
"	"	11	"	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
"	"	12	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
"	"	13	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
"	"	14	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Totals		14		2							
Average											
Linton Coal Co.	Greene	1	Pick . . . . .	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	65
"	"	2	" . . . . .	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	45
"	"	3	" . . . . .	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	90
"	"	4	" . . . . .	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	25
"	"	5	"	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	48
"	"	6	" . . . . .	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	48
"	"	7	" . . . . .	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	35
"	"	8	" . . . . .	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	65
"	"	9	" . . . . .	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	25
"	"	10	" . . . . .	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	50
"	"	11	" . . . . .	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	50
"	"	12	" . . . . .	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	50
"	"	13	" . . . . .	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	50
Totals		13		1			13		3	10	
Average											49
Island City Coal Co.	Greene	1	Machine	1	.	35	1	.	.	1	30
"	"	2	"	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	40
"	"	3	"	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	40
"	"	4	"	.	.	10	1	.	.	1	40
"	"	5	"	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	10
"	"	6	"	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	10
"	"	7	"	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	65
"	"	8	"	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	50
"	"	9	"	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	10
"	"	10	"	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	65
"	"	11	"	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	70
"	"	12	"	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	5
"	"	13	"	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	10
"	"	14	"	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	10
"	"	15	"	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	10
"	"	16	"	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	10
"	"	17	"	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	10
Totals		17		1		45	17		17		
Average											36

TABLE IV—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blank.	Character of Mine.	Is the Property Mortgaged?		No. of Days Lost by Injury in Mine.	Does the Company Own a Store?		Are You Compelled to Deal at the Store?		Per Cent of Wages Spent at the Store
				Yes	No.		Yes	No.	Yes	No.	
Summit Coal Co.	Greene.	1	Pick	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
"	"	2	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
"	"	3	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
"	"	4	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
"	"	5	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
"	"	6	"	.	.	14	.	.	.	.
"	"	7	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
"	"	8	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
"	"	9	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
"	"	10	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
"	"	11	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
"	"	12	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Totals		12		.	.	14	12	.	.	12	
Average . . . . .				.	.			.	.
Francisco Coal Co.	Gibson.	1	Pick	.	.	14	.	.	.	.
"	"	2	"	.	.	21	.	.	.	.
"	"	3	"	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
"	"	4	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
"	"	5	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
"	"	6	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
"	"	7	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
"	"	8	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
"	"	9	"	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
"	"	10	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
"	"	11	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
"	"	12	"	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Totals		12		3	.	35					
Average . . . . .				.	.	
F. Cotterill Coal Co.	Gibson.	1	Pick	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
"	"	2	"	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
"	"	3	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
"	"	4	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
"	"	5	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
"	"	6	"	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
"	"	7	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
"	"	8	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
"	"	9	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
"	"	10	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
"	"	11	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Totals		11		2	.						
Average . . . . .				.	.	

TABLE IV—Continued.

[illegible]

TABLE IV—Continued.

[illegible]

TABLE IV—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blanks.	Character of Mine.	Is the Property Mortgaged?		No. Days Lost by Injury in Mine.	Does the Company Own a Store?		Are You Compelled to Deal at the Store?		Per Cent. of Wages Spent at the Store.
				Yes	No.		Yes	No.	Yes	No.	
Parke Co. Coal Co., No. 9	Parke	1	Machine						1		30
"	"	2	"						1		100
"	"	3	"			14			1		80
"	"	4	"						1		50
"	"	5	"						1		30
"	"	6	"			35			1		100
"	"	7	"						1		20
"	"	8	"	1					1		5
"	"	9	"						1		10
"	"	10	"						1		
"	"	11	"						1		
"	"	12	"						1		
"	"	13	"						1		
"	"	14	"						1		
"	"	15	"						1		40
Totals		15		1		49	15		15		
Average											46
Superior Coal Co.	Parke	1	Pick						1		
"	"	2	"						1		
"	"	3	"						1		
"	"	4	"						1		
"	"	5	"						1		
"	"	6	"						1		
"	"	7	"						1		
"	"	8	"						1		
"	"	9	"						1		
"	"	10	"						1		
"	"	11	"						1		
Totals		11					11		11		
Average											
Intosh & Co.	Parke	1	Pick								
"	"	2	"								
"	"	3	"								
"	"	4	"								
"	"	5	"								
"	"	6	"								
"	"	7	"	1							
"	"	8	"								
"	"	9	"								
"	"	10	"								
Totals		10		1							
Average											
Mill Block Coal Co. (Bl. & R.)	Parke	1	Pick						1		50
"	"	2	"						1		50
"	"	3	"						1		5
"	"	4	"						1		35
"	"	5	"	1					1		
"	"	6	"						1		35
"	"	7	"	1					1		35
"	"	8	"						1		70
"	"	9	"						1		25
"	"	10	"						1		75
Totals		10		2			10		1	9	
Average											42

TABLE IV—Continued.

[illegible]

TABLE IV—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blank.	Character of Mine.	Is the Property Mortgaged?		No. Days Lost by Injury in Mine.	Does the Company Own a Store?		Are You Compelled to Deal at the Store?		Per Cent. of Wages Spent at the Store.
				Yes	No.		Yes	No.	Yes	No.	
Ingle Coal Co	Pike	1	Pick				1			1	40
"	"	2	"	1			1			1	50
"	"	3	"				1			1	50
"	"	4	"	1			1			1	40
"	"	5	"				1			1	100
"	"	6	"				1			1	100
"	"	7	"				1			1	15
"	"	8	"				1			1	50
"	"	9	"				1			1	100
"	"	10	"				1			1	35
"	"	11	"			14	1			1	15
"	"	12	"				1			1	5
Totals		12		2		14	12			12	
Average											52
S. W. Little Coal Co	Pike	1	Pick				1		1		
"	"	2	"				1			1	90
"	"	3	"				1			1	15
"	"	4	"			21	1			1	90
"	"	5	"				1		1	1	90
"	"	6	"				1			1	65
"	"	7	"				1			1	
"	"	8	"				1			1	25
"	"	9	"				1			1	35
"	"	10	"				1		1		100
"	"	11	"				1		1		50
"	"	12	"				1		1		50
"	"	13	"				1			1	100
"	"	14	"				1			1	100
Totals		14				21	14		5	9	
Average											67
Dugger & Neal Coal Co	Sullivan	1	Pick				1		1		50
"	"	2	"				1			1	90
"	"	3	"	1			1			1	48
"	"	4	"	1			1			1	90
"	"	5	"				1		1		40
"	"	6	"				1			1	20
"	"	7	"				1			1	
"	"	8	"				1			1	
"	"	9	"				1			1	
"	"	10	"				1			1	40
"	"	11	"				1			1	15
"	"	12	"				1			1	40
Totals		12		2			12		2	10	
Average											48

TABLE IV—Continued.

NAME OF COMPANY OPERATING.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blank.	Character of Mine.	Is the Prop- erty Mort- gaged?		No. of Days Lost by Injury in Mine Last Year.	Does the Company Own a Store?		Are You Com- pelled to Deal at this Store?		Per Cent. of Wa- ges Spent at the Store.
				Yes	No		Yes	No	Yes	No	
Hancock & Conkle Coal Co.	Sullivan	1	Pick				1			1	80
"	"	2	"				1			1	80
"	"	3	"				1			1	80
"	"	4	"	1			1		1	1	50
"	"	5	"				1			1	50
"	"	6	"				1		1	1	70
"	"	7	"				1			1	25
"	"	8	"				1			1	10
"	"	9	"				1			1	
"	"	10	"				1			1	
"	"	11	"				1			1	
Totals		11		1			11		2	9	
Average											52
Shelburn Coal Co	Sullivan	1	Machine								
"	"	2	"	1							
"	"	3	"								
"	"	4	"			35					
"	"	5	"								
"	"	6	"			30					
"	"	7	"								
"	"	8	"			30					
"	"	9	"								
"	"	10	"								
"	"	11	"			60					
Totals		11		1		155					
Average											
Curriesville Coal Co.	Sullivan	1	Machine								
"	"	2	"								
"	"	3	"	1							
"	"	4	"								
"	"	5	"								
"	"	6	"								
"	"	7	"								
"	"	8	"								
"	"	9	"	1							
"	"	10	"								
"	"	11	"								
Totals		11		2							
Average											
Old Pittsburgh Coal Co.	Sullivan	1	Machine				1			1	20
"	"	2	"				1			1	5
"	"	3	"				1			1	10
"	"	4	"				1			1	10
"	"	5	"				1			1	
"	"	6	"				1			1	
"	"	7	"				1		1	1	
"	"	8	"	1			1		1	1	
"	"	9	"				1			1	
"	"	10	"				1			1	
"	"	11	"				1			1	
Totals		11		1			11		1	10	
Average											

TABLE IV—Continued.

[illegible]

TABLE IV—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Blank.	Character of Mine.	Is the Property Mortgaged?		No. of Days Lost by Injury in Mine.	Does the Company Own a Store?		Are You Compelled to Deal at the Store?		Per Cent. of Wages Spent at the Store.
				Yes	No.		Yes	No.	Yes	No.	
Hazel Creek Coal Co., No. 2	Vermillion	1	Pick								
"	"	2	"								
"	"	3	"								
"	"	4	"								
"	"	5	"								
"	"	6	"								
"	"	7	"								
"	"	8	"								
"	"	9	"								
"	"	10	"								
Totals		10									
Average											
Coal Bluff M'ng Co. (Star)	Vigo	1	Pick				1			1	10
"	"	2	"				1			1	70
"	"	3	"				1			1	10
"	"	4	"				1			1	60
"	"	5	"				1			1	60
"	"	6	"				1			1	50
"	"	7	"				1			1	45
"	"	8	"				1			1	45
"	"	9	"				1			1	40
"	"	10	"				1			1	20
"	"	11	"			30	1			1	20
Totals		11				30	11			11	
Average											38
Coal Bluff M'g Co. (Diam.)	Vigo	1	Pick				1		1		85
"	"	2	"				1		1		95
"	"	3	"		1		1			1	70
"	"	4	"				1			1	10
"	"	5	"	1			1			1	90
"	"	6	"				1			1	100
"	"	7	"				1			1	5
"	"	8	"				1			1	95
"	"	9	"				1			1	80
"	"	10	"				1			1	15
"	"	11	"				1			1	
Totals		11		1	1		11		2	9	
Average											56
Julius Ehrlich Coal Co.	Vigo	1	Pick			10	1			1	
"	"	2	"				1			1	10
"	"	3	"				1			1	15
"	"	4	"				1			1	5
"	"	5	"				1			1	
"	"	6	"				1			1	25
"	"	7	"				1			1	10
"	"	8	"				1			1	20
"	"	9	"				1			1	35
"	"	10	"				1	1		1	
"	"	11	"				1			1	
Totals		11				10	11		1	10	
Average											17

TABLE IV—Continued.

[illegible]

TABLE I.

RECAPITULATION.

Employes' Statements.

OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Men Reporting	Character of Mine.	Average Age.	Native Born.	Foreign Born.	Married.	Single.	No. of Children in Families.	No. of Boys Assist- ing in Mine.	Hours Constituting a Day's Work.	Av. No. of Days Em- ployed Past Year.
Coal Co.	Clay	10	Pick . .	32	3	7	10		50	5	9	183
Co., No. 1	"	12	"	32	3	9	4	8	4		9	160
Co., No. 2	"	11	"	35	1	10	7	4	20	2	9	136
ck Coal Co.	"	12	"	37	6	5	7	5	12		9	196
r Coal & M. Co. . .	"	12	"	31	10	2	11	1	23		9	175
& M. Co., No. 1 . .	"	15	"	43	4	11	15		67	2	9	209
ining Co.	"	10	"	40	7	3	10		34	3	9	150
& M. Co., No. 2 . .	"	10	"	39	4	6	9	1	38	1	9	189
ining Co.	"	11	"	28	2	9	6	5	19		9	139
ining Co. (Pratt)	"	11	"	31	5	6	7	4	21	2	9	135
Coal Co.	"	12	"	33	6	6	7	5	25	1	9	173
Coal Co., No. 3 . .	"	15	"	35	8	7	7	8	24	2	9	208
Coal Co., No. 4 . .	"	15	"	33	9	6	11	4	26	2	9	230
Coal Co., No. 6 . .	"	15	"	36	10	5	12	3	51	4	9	210
Coal Co., No. 8 . .	"	10	"	31	3	7	6	4	9	1	9	145
Coal Co. (Nellie)	"	10	"	42	3	7	8	2	28	5	9	138
Coal Co.	"	15	"	37	5	10	15		60	3	9	154
Coal Co.	"	15	"	34	5	10	12	3	34	1	9	141
Coal Co. (Fairview)	"	15	"	31	10	5	12	3	20		9	211
e & Co.	"	15	"	38	6	9	10	5	40	2	9	182
l Co., No. 4	"	12	"	30	7	5	7	5	26	1	9	163
l Co., No. 5	"	10	"	39	7	3	10		35	1	9	168
l Co., No. 6	"	11	"	38	5	6	9	2	30	1	9	223
Coal Co., No. 9 . .	"	11	"	33	10	1	9	2	34		9	174
No.	"	13	"	28	13		5	7	12		9	156
al Co.	"	11	"	30	11		4	7	10		9	137
e Co. (Briar Hill)	"	11	"	36	8	3	5	6	17	2	9	142
& Co. (Beauty)	"	11	"	35	7	4	10	1	47	3	9	146
Coal Co.	"	10	"	35	4	6	6	4	18		9	121
l. Block Coal Co.	"	10	"	39	9	1	10		30	1	9	166
Coal Co.	"	13	Machine	30	13		11	2	27		9	157
Coal Co.	"	10	"	30	9	1	6	4	8		9	141
nel Coal Co. . . .	Dayless	11	"	27	8	3	4	7	8		8	155
ing Co.	"	11	"	34	10	1	8	3	33	1	8	148
Co.	"	10	"	40	8	2	9	1	21	1	8	124
No. (Montgom.) . .	"	11	"	40	7	4	11		37		8	207
No. 4	"	11	"	35	8	3	7	4	12		8	189
No. 7	"	11	"	35	3	8	8	3	33		8	157
Maple Valley) . .	"	11	"	35	8	3	9	3	20		8	158
No. 9	"	12	"	38	9	3	8	3	27		8	129
l Mining Co. . . .	Fountain	14	Pick . .	34	10	4	9	5	27		9	155
Co.	Greene	13	"	34	10	3	9	4	25		9	158
Coal Co.	"	17	Machine	25	17		9	8	9		9	154
Co.	"	12	Pick . .	37	6	6	5	7	20	1	9	174
al Co.	Gibson	12	"	34	9	3	6	3	19		9	179
Coal Co.	"	11	"	30	10	1	6	5	15		9	174
Co.	Knox	12	"	35	12		11	1	37		9	151

TABLE I—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Men Reporting	Character of Mine.	Average Age	Native Born.	Foreign Born.	Married.	Single.	No. of Children in Families.	No. of Boys Assisting in Mine.	Hours Constituting a Day's Work.	Av. No. of Days Employed Past Year.
Lancaster Block Coal Co.	Owen	11	Pick	36	4	7	10	1	40	1	9	17
Brazil Block Coal Co., No. 3.	Parke	17	Machine	29	19	9	9	6	32		9	18
Parke County Coal Co., No. 6	"	15	"	32	13	2	12	3	23		9	14
Parke County Coal Co., No. 7	"	12	Pick	32	6	2	6	6	22	2	9	19
Parke County Coal Co., No. 8	"	14	Machine	30	12	2	13	9	16		9	17
Parke County Coal Co., No. 9	"	15	"	34	4	2	13	2	35		9	13
Superior Coal Co.	"	11	Pick	27	3	6	8	3	7		9	15
McIntosh & Co., No. 1	"	10	"	44	2	8	8	2	28	1	9	130
Brazil Block Coal Co.	"	10	"	37	5	5	9	1	37	5	9	182
McCune Coal Co., No. 1	"	13	"	30	11	2	7	6	20		9	134
McCune & Co., No. 2	"	10	"	35	5	5	6	4	18		9	166
Crawford Coal Co., No. 1	"	10	"	38	7	3	9	1	33	1	9	148
American Cannel Coal Co.	Perry	12	"	37	10	2	8	4	23		10	96
Ingle Coal Co.	Pike	12	"	34	10	2	8	4	23		9	135
S. W. Little Coal Co.	"	14	"	39	12	2	9	5	26		9	159
Dugger-Neal Coal Co.	Sullivan	12	"	37	6	6	11	1	27	1	9	190
Hancock & Conkle Coal Co.	"	11	"	33	11		8	3	28		9	159
Shelburn Coal Co.	"	11	Machine	25	11		4	4	11		9	150
Curriesville Coal Co.	"	11	"	30	10	1	8	3	10		9	158
Old Pittsburgh Coal Co.	"	10	"	28	10		3	7	17		9	182
First Avenue Coal Co.	Vanderburgh	13	Pick	34	10	3	9	4	24		9	132
J. Ingle & Co.	"	12	"	39	8	6	4	3	19		9	196
Evansville Coal & Mining Co.	"	11	"	39	7	4	7	4	12		9	146
Sunnyside Coal & Coke Co.	"	10	"	30	5	5	7	4	24		9	159
Diamond Coal Co.	"	13	"	34	5	8	1	2	32		9	142
Torrey Coal Mining Co.	Vermillion	12	"	32	1	11	6	6	15		9	141
Hazel Creek Coal Co., No. 1	"	13	"	31	8	5	6	5	20	1	9	146
Hazel Creek Coal Co., No. 2	"	10	"	36	5	5	6	4	20	1	9	158
Coal Bluff Mining Co.	Vigo	12	"	35	6	6	11	1	34		9	208
Coal Bluff Mining Co. (Star)	"	11	"	28	8	3	5	6	12		9	187
Coal Bluff Mining Co. (Diam.)	"	11	"	39	7	4	10	1	47	6	9	186
Julius Ehrlich Coal Co.	"	10	"	37	9	1	7	3	22		9	140
Clemens, Vogt & Co.	Warrick	10	"	36	10		7	3	29	1	9	170
J. Archbold Coal Co.	"	11	"	34	10	1	5	6	13		9	184
Totals		961			513	449	676	285	67			
Averages				34					3		9	165

TABLE II.
RECAPITULATION.

Employees' Statements.

OPER- NO.	County in Which Located.	No. of Men Report- ing.	Character of Mine.	Cost per day of Pow- der, Oil, keeping Tools in Order.	Price per ton for Min- ing Coal.	No. of tons Mined per day.	Amount paid helper per day.	If Loader only what price do you get per ton?	How many tons do you load per day?	If day hand, what wages do you re- ceive per day?	Estimated loss per day by the screen system.
Co. . .	Clay	10	Pick . .	\$0 58	\$0 75	31					\$0 41
o. No. 1	"	12	" . .	0 33	0 60	31					
o. No. 2	"	11	" . .	0 47	0 75	31				\$1 94	0 33 1/2
x Coal	"	12	" . .	0 45	0 70	24				2 00	0 32
r Coal	"	12	" . .	0 30	0 75	24				1 87	0 31
oal Co.	"	10	" . .	0 39	0 75	24					0 32
l and	"	15	" . .	0 35	0 75	24				1 89	0 30 1/2
n. Co.	"	10	" . .	0 53	0 70	31				2 00	0 63
l and	"	10	" . .	0 70	0 75	24					0 27
n. Co.	"	11	" . .	0 45	0 75	24					0 28
n. Co.	"	11	" . .	0 45	0 75	3				1 89	0 36
Coal	"	12	" . .	0 31	0 75	24				1 76	0 28
Coal	"	15	" . .	0 33	0 75	24				1 74	0 30
Coal	"	15	" . .	0 31	0 75	24				1 89	0 33
Coal	"	15	" . .	0 33	0 75	3				1 81	0 36
Coal	"	10	" . .	0 45	0 75	34					0 32 1/2
Coal Co	"	10	" . .	0 53	0 75	34					0 38 1/2
x Coal	"	15	" . .	0 35 1/2	0 75	24				2 00	0 32
oal Co.	"	15	" . .	0 23	0 75	24				2 00	0 30
oal Co	"	15	" . .	0 19	0 75	24				1 74	0 23
e & Co	"	15	" . .	0 28	0 75	3				1 80	0 31 1/2
al Co.,	"	12	" . .	0 35	0 75	24				1 87	0 32
al Co.,	"	13	" . .	0 44	0 75	24					0 31
al Co.,	"	11	" . .	0 43	0 60	31					
Coal	"	11	" . .	0 36	0 75	24				1 87	0 36
Co. . .	"	13	" . .	0 39	0 70	24				2 00	0 58
oal Co.	"	11	" . .	0 37	0 70	3					0 57
& Co.	"	11	" . .	0 53	0 75	3				1 87	0 40
& Co.	"	11	" . .	0 53	0 75	31				1 87	0 41 1/2
Coal	"	10	" . .	0 45	0 75	24					0 30
Ind.	"	10	" . .	0 45	0 65	3					0 41
Co. . .	"	13	Machine	0 24	0 30	14	\$1 66	\$0 40	4 1/2	2 00	0 53 1/2
oal Co.	Daviess . .	11	Pick . .	0 45	0 75	3					0 30 1/2
nel C'l	"	11	" . .	0 43	0 75	3				1 77	0 15
ng Co.	"	10	" . .	0 35	0 45	4 1/2				1 68	
Co.	"	11	" . .	0 42	0 45	4 1/2					
l Co.	"	11	" . .	0 39	0 70	24					0 39
ry.)	"	11	" . .	0 48	0 70	34					0 67
No. 4	"	11	" . .								
No. 7	"	11	" . .								
Maple	"	11	" . .	0 44	0 70	34					0 62
No. 9	"	12	" . .	0 38	0 70	3				1 68	0 57

TABLE III.

RECAPITULATION.

Employees' Statements.

MINE	County in Which Located.	No. of Men Reporting.	Character of Mine.	Net Daily Wages Earned.	Total Annual Earnings.	Do You Own House You Live In?		If Not, what Monthly Rent Do You Pay?	No. of Shares in B. & L. Associations.	Have You Built Through Such Association?	
						Yes.	No.			Yes.	No.
al Co. . .	Clay	10	Pick . .	\$1 92	\$351	7	3	\$4 68	..	2	..
.. No. 1 .	"	12	" . .	1 62	259	1	3	4 33	..	..	..
.. No. 2 .	"	11	" . .	1 53	208	..	6	4 00	..	..	..
Coal Co. .	"	12	" . .	1 30	255	4	3	5 20	11	1	..
Coal and	"	12	" . .	1 76	308	4	7	4 36	10	..	..
l Co. . .	"	10	" . .	1 48	309	2	4	5 50	..	..	..
nd Min-	"	15	" . .	1 71	257	7	8	4 36	..	..	..
ng Co. . .	"	10	" . .	2 07	391	6	4	5 25	..	..	..
nd Min-	"	10	" . .	1 18	164	3	5	4 80	..	..	..
ng Co. . .	"	11	" . .	1 43	193	1	5	3 80	..	..	..
.. (Pratt)	"	11	" . .	1 80	309	1	6	4 66	..	..	..
al Co. . .	"	12	" . .	1 56	324	5	2	4 25	..	..	..
o., No. 3 .	"	15	" . .	1 54	354	3	4	4 50	..	..	..
o., No. 4 .	"	15	" . .	1 75	368	4	6	4 50	2	1	..
o., No. 6 .	"	15	" . .	1 92	279	7	6	4 46	2	..	..
o., No. 8 .	"	10	" . .	2 17	299	..	5	3 80	..	..	..
.. (Nellie)	"	10	" . .	2 09	322	4	4	5 37	20	..	..
Coal Co. .	"	15	" . .	1 70	240	5	9	3 55	..	..	..
l Co. . .	"	15	" . .	1 64	346	6	6	4 25	9	1	..
oal Co. .	"	15	" . .	1 68	307	3	9	4 61	5	..	..
Co. . .	"	15	" . .	1 97	321	7	3	5 00	3	1	..
o., No. 4 .	"	12	" . .	1 52	255	3	3	3 50	8	2	..
o., No. 5 .	"	10	" . .	1 43	319	4	6	3 66	..	..	..
o., No. 6 .	"	11	" . .	1 52	264	5	4	5 25	5	1	..
o., No. 9 .	"	11	" . .	1 70	265	7	2	4 00	10	2	..
Co. . .	"	13	" . .	1 53	210	4	1	4 50	10	..	..
Co. (Bri-	"	11	" . .	1 73	216	1	3	4 17	..	..	..
Beauty)	"	11	" . .	1 72	251	3	2	4 25	..	..	..
al Co. . .	"	11	" . .	1 97	238	3	7	3 70	7	..	..
. Block	"	10	" . .	1 42	236	2	4	4 70	5	..	..
l Co. . .	"	10	" . .	1 50	236	5	5	4 30	8	..	..
C'l Co. .	Daviess . .	13	Machine	2 30	324	6	5	4 90	..	..	..
Co. . .	"	11	Pick . .	1 80	279	2	2	4 50	..	..	..
.. (Mont-	"	11	" . .	1 82	269	4	4	3 00	3	1	..
.. 4 . . .	"	10	" . .	1 75	217	5	4	5 10	8	..	..
.. 7 . . .	"	11	" . .	1 60	331	4	7	4 10	7	..	..
.. 9 . . .	"	11	" . .	1 18	223	1	6	4 90	..	..	..
.. (Val.)	"	11	" . .	1 97	309	6	2	5 12	15	..	..
.. 9 . . .	"	11	" . .	2 01	318	7	1	3 00	14	4	..
lin. Co. .	Fountain . .	12	" . .	1 72	222	3	5	5 40	..	..	..
Co. . .	Greene. . .	14	" . .	1 43	222	6	3	3 66	4	..	..
Co. . .	"	13	" . .	1 62	256	2	7	5 07	5	..	..
Co. . .	"	17	Machine	2 10	323	2	8	5 31	15	..	..
Co. . .	"	12	Pick . .	1 69	277	2	4	4 90	10	1	..

TABLE III—Continued.

NAME OF OPERATING COMPANY.	County in Which Located.	No. of Men Reporting.	Character of Mine.	Net Daily Wages Earned.	Total Annual Earn- ings.	Do You Own House You Live In?		If Not, what Month- ly Rent Do You Pay?	No. of Shares in B. & L. Associations.	Have You Built Through Such Association?	
						Yes.	No.			Yes.	No.
Francisco Coal Co.	Gibson.	12	Pick.	\$1 34	\$276	3	4	\$3 30	4	1	
F. Cotterill Coal Co.	"	11	"	1 15	200	1	5	4 66			
Bicknell Coal Co.	Knox	12	"	1 79	270	4	4	5 97	5		
Lancaster Block C'l Co.	Owen	11	"	1 40	244	3	3	4 06			
Brazil Bl'k C'l Co., No. 3	Parke	15	Machine	2 10	342	4	3	5 55			
Parke Co. Coal Co., No. 6	"	15	"	1 52	240	3	10	4 70	10	3	
Parke Co. Coal Co., No. 7	"	12	Pick	1 84	351	1	6	5 06			
Parke Co. Coal Co., No. 8	"	14	Machine	1 89	331		7	5 07			
Parke Co. Coal Co., No. 9	"	15	"	1 27	194	2	11	4 41	5	1	
Superior Coal Co.	"	11	Pick	1 56	242		3	4 38			
McIntosh & Co.	"	10	"	1 54	200	2	4	5 38			
Brazil Block Coal Co.	"	10	"	2 09	360	3	6	4 50			
McCune Coal Co., No. 1.	"	13	"	1 74	268	3	4	4 25			
McCune Coal Co., No. 2.	"	10	"	1 92	319	3	2	5 00	10		
Crawford Coal Co., No. 1	"	10	"	1 92	284	3	6	3 75			
American Cannel C. Co.	Perry	12	"	1 07	220	3	5	2 77			
Ingle Coal Co.	Pike	12	"	1 63	160	2	6	4 66	3	1	
S. W. Little Coal Co.	"	14	"	1 66	264	1	8	3 31			
Dugger-Neal Coal Co.	Sullivan	12	"	1 94	369	7	4	4 00	9		
Hancock & Conkle C. Co.	"	11	"	1 79	285	6	3	4 66	2		
Shelburn Coal Co.	"	11	Machine	2 31	347	4	3	4 16			
Carriessville Coal Co.	"	11	"	1 94	307	4	5	3 50			
Old Pittsburgh Coal Co.	"	10	"	2 04	371	4	2	2 87	5		
First Avenue Coal Co.	Vanderburgh	13	Pick	1 34	204		8	6 12			
J. Ingle & Co.	"	12	"	1 50	285		7	5 71			
Evansville C'l & M. Co.	"	11	"	83	124	2	4	6 50			
Sunnyside C & Coke Co.	"	10	"	1 56	248	1	6	6 00			
Diamond Coal Co.	"	13	"	62	88	5	5	7 40	26	5	
Torrey Coal Mining Co.	Vermillion	12	"	1 27	179	2	4	5 12	7		
Hazel Creek C. Co., No. 1	"	13	"	1 92	280	4	5	6 80	11		
Hazel Creek C. Co., No. 2	"	10	"	1 22	193	1	4	5 75			
Coal Bluff Mining Co.	Vigo	12	"	1 84	283	8	3	5 08			
Coal Bluff M. Co. (Star)	"	11	"	1 83	342	3	3	3 34	10		
Coal Bl. M. Co. (Dism'd)	"	11	"	1 90	453	5	5	4 40			
Julius Krich Coal Co.	"	10	"	1 40	196	5		3 75			
Clemens, Vogt & Co.	Warrick	10	"	1 22	207	3	5	4 60		3	
J. Archbold Coal Co.	"	11	"	1 03	138	1	4	4 00	4	1	
Totals		361				271	294		310	32	
Averages				\$1 66	\$2 69			\$4 58			

TABLE IV.

RECAPITULATION.

Employees' Statements.

NAMES	County in Which Located.	No. of Men Reporting.	Character of Mine.	Is Property Mortgaged?		No. of Days Lost by Injury in Mine.	Does Company Own a Store?		Are You Compelled to Deal at the Store?		Per Cent. Wages Spent at Store.
				Yes	No.		Yes	No.	Yes	No.	
Co.	Clay	10	Pick . . .	4							
No. 1	"	11	"			4					
No. 2	"	12	"	1							
Coal Co. . . .	"	12	"	1							
al Mining . . .	"	12	"			40	12		7	5	39
Co.	"	10	"	1		30	10		6	2	25
ling Co. . . .	"	15	"			12	15		13	2	51
Co.	"	10	"				10		2	1	21
d Mining . . .	"	10	"			50	10		10		56
Co.	"	11	"			69	11		11		53
Co. Pratt . . .	"	11	"			69	11		11		53
Co. No. 1 . . .	"	12	"	1		150	12		5	4	43
Co. No. 3 . . .	"	15	"	1		150	15		11	4	28
Co. No. 4 . . .	"	15	"	2	2	153	15		10	5	36
Co. No. 6 . . .	"	15	"	2		153	15		11	3	40
Co. No. 8 . . .	"	10	"	2		60	10		4		41
(Nellie)	"	10	"	1	6		10				
l Co.	"	15	"	3		130	15		12	2	55
Co.	"	15	"	3		130	15		7	8	42
Co.	"	15	"	2		13	15	15			
Co.	"	15	"	2			15	15			
No. 4	"	12	"	1		130	12		1	11	53
No. 5	"	16	"	1		130	16		10	3	75
No. 6	"	11	"	1		56	11		4	6	46
Co. No. 9 . . .	"	11	"	3		6	11		4	6	17
"	"	13	"	2			13				
"	"	11	"	1		6	11				
"	"	11	"	2		21	11		1	10	
(Beauty) . . .	"	11	"	2		49	11		8	3	56
Co.	"	10	"	1			10		4	5	23
on Block . . .	"	10	"	2		134	10		2	8	47
Co.	"	13	Machine	2		7	13	12			
al Co.	Daviess.	11	Pick . . .			204		11			
"	"	11	"	1		94	11				
"	"	10	"	5			10				
"	"	11	"	2		21	11				
"	"	11	"	5			11				
"	"	11	"	4			11		1		
" Valley . . .	"	12	"	3		88	12				
ing Co.	Fountain.	14	"	1			13		3	10	49
Co.	Greene.	17	Machine	1		45	17				
"	"	12	Pick . . .	3		14	12				
"	Gibson.	12	"	2		35					
"	"	11	"	1							
"	Knox . . .	12	"	1							
Coal Co. . . .	Owen. . . .	11	"				11				37

THE IRON INDUSTRIES.

THE IRON INDUSTRY.

The iron industry of Indiana is represented in this, the Fifth Biennial Report of the Department of Statistics, by 101 establishments located in fifteen cities. The number of establishments could have been indefinitely increased by including blacksmith and repair shops, employing, on an average, less than two men to an establishment, but they have been omitted because in no proper sense are they representative enterprises of the iron industry of the State.

IRON INDUSTRY—STATE.

RECAPITULATION.

Proprietors' Statements.

LOCATION.	No. Establishments Reporting.	Value of Buildings, Grounds and Machinery.	Total Annual Cost of Materials Used.	Total Annual Value of Products Manufactured.	No. Months in Operation.	Total Amount Paid Out for Wages Past Year.	TOTAL NO. EMPLOYED.			PER CENT. OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN WAGES.	
							Men.	Boys.	Women and Girls.	Inc.	Dec.
Indianapolis . . .	27	\$1,952,601	\$2,830,466	\$5,957,106	11.8	\$971,830	3,872	390	34	.	.
Muncie . . .	8	855,000	1,455,000	2,470,000	9.1	676,650	1,347	190	25	.	.
Richmond . . .	8	826,000	1,340,000	2,068,000	11.3	576,291	1,087	152	2	.	.
Fort Wayne . . .	5	584,714	1,184,414	2,784,091	11.6	386,234	910	15	.	.	.
Anderson . . .	11	406,900	669,500	1,116,500	10.7	371,380	791	148	72	.	.
Terre Haute . . .	9	213,400	477,542	706,009	10	239,185	604	36	3	.	.
Marion . . .	6	165,500	269,200	574,700	8.9	170,300	362	32	5	.	.
Kokomo . . .	4	60,000	101,500	272,000	10.9	51,561	142	23	.	.	.
Vincennes . . .	2	28,000	47,000	110,000	9.7	48,000	83	62	.	.	.
Elwood . . .	1	25,000	30,000	80,000	12	30,000	70	.	.	.	.
South Bend . . .	1	50,000		100,000	12	23,000	55	.	.	.	.
Gas City . . .	1	18,000	15,000	50,000	6	10,000	24	4	.	.	.
New Albany . . .	3	63,500	85,000	172,000	11.3	73,346	146	57	.	.	.
Brazil . . .	2	257,116	414,245	858,934	12	214,424	436	60	.	.	.
Evansville . . .	13	634,500	428,000	1,050,000	11.3	329,700	571	69	6	.	.
Totals . . .	101	\$5,830,231	\$9,146,297	\$18,069,340	10.8	\$4,174,891	10,514	1,250	146	.	.
Averages . . .					10.8						

IRON INDUSTRY—STATE.

RECAPITULATION.

Proprietors' Statements.

LOCATION.	No. Estab' ments Reporting.	Average Wages Paid Boys.	Av. Wages Paid Women and Girls.	DAILY WAGES.				No. Hours Constituting a Day's Work.	HAD A STRIKE OCCURRED PAST YEAR?		Cause of Strike as Alleged by Employer.	Cause of Strike as Alleged by Employees.
				Highest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Highest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.		Yes.	No.		
Indianapolis	27	97	\$1.01	\$3.75	\$1.25	\$1.50	\$1.38	9.7	2			
Muncie	8	86	1.75	3.00	1.25	1.75	1.15	10				
Richmond	5	86	1.20	3.00	1.25	1.75	1.20	9.7				
Fort Wayne	5	86	1.20	3.00	1.25	1.75	1.20	10				
Anderson	11	86	1.20	3.00	1.25	1.75	1.20	9.8	2			
Terre Haute	6	86	1.20	3.00	1.25	1.75	1.20	10.2				
Marion	6	86	1.20	3.00	1.25	1.75	1.20	10				
Kokomo	4	86	1.20	3.00	1.25	1.75	1.20	9.7				
Vincennes	1	86	1.20	3.00	1.25	1.75	1.20	10				
Elwood	1	86	1.20	3.00	1.25	1.75	1.20	10				
South Bend	1	86	1.20	3.00	1.25	1.75	1.20	10				
Gas City	1	86	1.20	3.00	1.25	1.75	1.20	10				
New Albany	3	86	1.20	3.00	1.25	1.75	1.20	9.6				
Brazil	2	86	1.20	3.00	1.25	1.75	1.20	10				
Evansville	13	91	.97	3.21	1.08	1.46	1.17	9.9	2			
Totals	101								7			
Averages		0.74	\$1.04	\$3.75	\$1.92	\$1.50	\$1.13	9.8				

IRON INDUSTRY—STATE

RECAPITULATION.

Employees' Statements.

LOCATION.	No. Establishments Reporting.	No. Employees Reporting.	Average Age.	No. Who Served Apprenticeship	Highest Daily Wages.	Lowest Daily Wages.	Average Daily Wages.	No. Working Hours a Day.	Average No. Days Worked.	Average Annual Income.	Married.	Single.	No. in Family.
Indianapolis.	27	319	31	211	\$1.58	\$1.75	\$2.00	8.8	256	\$501	254	65	4.4
Muncie.	8	31	34	31	3.99	2.89	3.45	8.9	242	809	28	3	5.3
Richmond.	8	34	36	34	2.82	2.29	2.54	10	283	719	29	5	4.8
Fort Wayne.	5	25	35	19	2.12	1.88	2.01	8.4	263	537	24	1	4.2
Anderson.	11	39	39	35	3.51	2.99	3.27	9.6	242	768	28	11	4.8
Terre Haute.	9	27	34	24	2.30	1.79	2.06	9.2	270	561	20	7	4
Marion.	6	28	34	28	1.46	3.2	3.31	9.1	200	570	24	4	4.7
Kokomo.	4	14	37	12	2.27	2.22	2.24	8.8	226	500	11	3	5.3
Vincennes.	2	7	32	7	2.54	2.46	2.50	10	273	683	5	2	5
Elwood.	1	7	32	7	2.54	2.46	2.50	10	273	683	5	2	5
South Bend.	1	7	32	7	2.54	2.46	2.50	10	273	683	5	2	5
Gas City.	1	7	32	7	2.54	2.46	2.50	10	273	683	5	2	5
New Albany.	3	9	39	9	2.48	2.37	2.39	9	308	740	8	1	6.3
Brazil.	2	8	26	5	1.62	1.55	1.59	8.3	255	383	5	3	6.6
Evansville.	13	76	38	36	2.18	1.91	2.05	9	268	554	32	4	4.4
Totals.	101	577		450							468	109	
Averages.			34		\$2.65	\$2.26	\$2.45	9.1	57	\$510			4.9

IRON INDUSTRY—STATE.

RECAPITULATION.

Employees' Statements.

LOCATION.	No. Establishm'ts Reporting.	No. Employees Reporting.	No. Who Own a Home.	No. Renting.	Average Monthly Rent Paid.	No. Who Save Money.	Amount Saved Annually.	WHEN PAID.		No. Shares B. & L. Stock Owned.	No. Who Built a Home by B. & L. A.	Do You Carry Life Insurance?	Amount.	Do You Carry Accident Ins.?	Amount.
								Weekly.	Semi-Monthly.						
Indianapolis .	27	319	128	113	\$11.80	84	\$10,154	263	56	462	65	94	\$102,439	25	\$25,005
Muncie .	8	31	7	21	11.57	12	1,550	16	15	20	4	9	11,000	3	3,000
Richmond .	8	34	17	12	11.04	17	3,090	39	5	54	11	11	15,400	3	4,800
Ft. Wayne .	5	25	10	14	7.63	5	370	25	25	32	4	6	9,717	4	4,000
Anderson .	11	39	13	16	11.80	20	3,050	26	13	63	4	6	10,000	4	4,000
Terre Haute .	9	27	9	11	10.33	5	830	21	6	41	7	4	5,400	4	6,000
Marion .	6	18	8	16	9.75	18	2,025	14	14	41	5	4	13,000	4	3,000
Kokomo .	4	14	6	6	9.50	6	450	12	2	21	5	3	3,000	3	3,000
Vincennes .	2														
Elwood .	1	7	2	3	10.60	2	225	7		6					
South Bend .	1														
Gas City .	1														
New Albany .	3	9	6	2	7.00	5	275	9		13	2	4	5,000	2	2,000
Brazil .	2	8	2	2	6.50	2	620	7	1	24		1	1,000		
Evansville .	13	36	15	16	9.06	12	1,525	36		5	1	22	43,400		
Totals .	101	577	223	232		168	\$24,164	440	137	782	98		\$319,346	44	\$47,006
Average .					\$9.85										

In the foregoing recapitulation of the tables following these remarks it is seen that the 101 establishments report the value of the buildings, grounds and machinery at \$5,830,231; the total cost of materials used for the year under review, \$9,146,897; and the total product of the 101 establishments is given at \$18,069,340. The total amount paid out for labor, for the year, is shown to have been \$4,174,891. Deducting the cost of material and the amount paid out for labor from the sum total of product, and we have a remainder of \$4,747,552, or 35.63 per cent. profit on the year's business. If to the cost of material and the amount paid out for labor, \$13,321,788, is added, for operating capital, an amount equal to that paid out for labor, \$4,174,891, the profits would be 27.15 per cent. on the year's business, and if to this investment, amounting to \$17,496,679, is added the cost of buildings, ground and machinery, \$5,830,231, making a total investment of \$23,326,918, the profits on the year's business would be 20.35 per cent., and if to this amount an allowance is made for

interest, wear and tear, repairs and improved machinery, an amount equal to that paid out for labor, \$4,174,891, carrying the investment up to \$27,501,809, the profits on the year's business would be 17.26 per cent. which must be accepted as a showing of exceptional prosperity.

EMPLOYES.

The proprietors of the 101 establishments report 11,910 employes, as follows:

Men	10,514
Boys	1,250
Women and girls	146
Total	11,910

MONTHS IN OPERATION—AMOUNT PAID OUT FOR LABOR.

Proprietors report their establishments in operation, during the year, 10.6 months, which, at twenty-six working days a month, is equivalent to 275 working days. They give the average wages of boys at 71 cents a day, requiring an expenditure of \$244,067. The average wages paid women and girls is \$1.04 a day, requiring an expenditure of \$41,756. Deducting the total paid boys and women and girls, \$285,823, from the total paid out for labor, \$4,174,891, and the remainder, \$3,889,068, divided between 10,514 men gives an average annual income of \$370, or an average of \$1.35 a day.

WAGES.

Proprietors of iron industries, as in other industries, give in their statements, four rates of wages, the highest and lowest for skilled, and the highest and the lowest rates for unskilled labor, the average of the highest rates for skilled labor being \$3.75, the lowest for skilled labor being \$1.92, the general average for skilled labor being \$2.83. The average of the highest rates for unskilled labor is \$1.50, the average of the lowest rates is \$1.13, and the general average \$1.31. The general average of wages, skilled and unskilled, exclusive of boys, and women and girls, is found to be \$2.07 a day.

It will be conceded that the item of wages is of more general interest than any other to be found in statistical tables relating to labor, and those who desire the nearest approximation to facts must consult rates as supplied by the statements of employes, as averages are always misleading. The question of averages was exhaustively discussed in a former

report of this Bureau, but as such statistics must be condensed by recapitulation for the benefit of the general reader, it is deemed prudent to introduce further analysis of averages in regard to wages.

Consulting employes' statements, from which figures used in the foregoing recapitulation are derived, it will be seen that wages are not classified as skilled and unskilled; in fact, unskilled labor is eliminated, the purpose being to ascertain the wages of skilled labor, because to introduce unskilled, or common labor, the average obtained represents neither skilled nor unskilled labor, complicating rather than elucidating the wage question, hence in employes statements the classes are named so that the reader may have the clearest possible comprehension of the subject, As an illustration, take the iron industry of Muncie, where there are eight establishments, the following rates of wages are furnished by proprietors:

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Highest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Highest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.
Sheet and plate steel, etc.	\$10.00	\$3.00	\$2.00	\$1.00
Stoves and steel ranges	8.00	2.00	1.50	1.00
Building new machinery	3.00	1.00	1.50	1.00
Bar iron, bolts, nuts, etc.	3.00	1.00	1.50	1.00
Iron and bar steel	3.00	1.00	1.50	1.00
Muck iron	3.00	1.00	1.50	1.00
Architectural iron	3.00	1.00	1.50	1.00
Electric dynamos, etc.	3.00	1.00	1.50	1.00
Averages	\$3.50	\$2.79	\$1.50	\$1.19
Average skilled				\$1.74
Unskilled				1.47
General average for skilled and unskilled labor				\$1.65

It is seen that the average in the highest wages paid skilled labor is \$3.50, there being six rates below the average and only two rates above the average. In the lowest paid skilled labor, the average being \$2.79, there are five rates below the average and only two rates above the average. Taking \$3.50 the highest, and \$2.79 the lowest average paid skilled labor, the difference is \$0.71 a day, or 20.3 per cent. In one instance it is seen that the highest rate paid skilled labor is \$10 a day, the lowest rate \$3 a day, a difference of \$7 a day, or 233 per cent. In another instance it is seen the highest rate paid skilled labor is \$20 a day, the lowest rate \$2.50 a day, a difference of \$17.50 a day, or 700 per cent. It is seen that the Muncie iron establishments pay skilled labor of \$4 a day, and unskilled labor of \$2.17, or 54.3 per cent as in no instance represent

of wages actually paid, and by including the highest with the
s, a rate is obtained which, when used by writers and speak-
hose who work for small wages great injustice, because it is
appear that the rates paid them are such as should be productive
tion instead of protest and unrest.
the employes' statements relating to wages in the iron indus-
ncie, we have the following exhibit :

CLASSES.	Highest Wages.	Lowest Wages.	Average Wages.
.....	\$3 25	\$3 25	\$3 25
.....	6 10	5 00	5 75
.....	3 50	3 50	3 50
.....	4 00	4 00	4 00
.....	3 00	3 00	3 00
.....	2 50	2 00	2 25
.....	15 00	3 00	9 00
.....	3 50	3 50	3 50
rs.	2 25	2 25	2 25
.....	2 00	2 00	2 00
.....	2 25	2 25	2 25
.....	3 50	2 25	2 87
.....	2 75	2 25	2 45
artment	2 25	2 25	2 25
.....	\$3 99	\$2 89	\$3 45

be observed that the foregoing figures represent the wages of
or, the average being \$3.45 against \$4.64, as given in the
furnished by proprietors, but aside from averages, which are
no value at all in determining actual wages, the statements of
give actual wages for each class of laborers, and must, there-
cepted as the true wage rates.

EMPLOYES MARRIED, SINGLE AND NUMBER IN FAMILY.

ng to the statements of the proprietors of the 101 establish-
y employed 10,514 men. Of these only 577 are represented
es' statements, and of these 577 men, 468, or 81 per cent., are
married, with an average of 4.9 to a family. Accepting the
rrect, it follows that of the 10,514 men, 8,516 were married,
their families represented a population of 41,268. There were
le men, 190 boys and 25 women and girls, giving a total popu-
endent upon the 101 establishments of 43,941.

APPRENTICES.

Of the 577 employees reporting, 223, or 38.64 per cent., served an apprenticeship, and therefore of the 10,514 men reported by employers, 4,062 learned their trade by apprenticeship, indicative of the fact that in the iron industry the question of apprenticeship is not regarded as specially important.

HOUSE OWNERS, RENTERS AND RENT.

Of the 577 employees reported by employees' statements, 233, or 38.64 per cent., owned their homes, hence of the 10,514 men reported by proprietors, 4,062 owned the homes in which they lived. Of the 577 men reported by employees' statements, 232, or 40 per cent., paid rent at the rate of \$9.65 a month, or \$115.80 a year. Upon this basis it is seen that of the 10,514 men reported by proprietors, 4,026 paid rent during the year under review, amounting to \$486,059—enough to have built 324 cottages at \$1,500 each.

SAVED MONEY.

Of the 577 men reported by employees' statements, 165, or 29 per cent., saved \$24,164 during the year, hence it is assumed that of the 10,514 employees reported by proprietors, 2,049 saved during the year \$294,119, or an average of \$143 each.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION SHARES AND BUILDING HOUSES.

It is shown that the 577 men reported by employees' statements owned 782 shares in building and loan associations, and by the aid of such associations have built 98 houses, hence it is assumed that the 10,514 men reported by proprietors owned 14,249 shares of building and loan stock and built, by the aid of such associations, 1,785 houses.

INSURANCE.

Of the 577 men reported by employees' statements, 171, or 29.63 per cent., carried \$219,346 life insurance, and 44, or 7.62 per cent., carried \$47,005 accident insurance, hence it is assumed that of the 10,514 men reported by proprietors, 3,115 carried \$3,103,648 life insurance, and 801 men would carry \$445,205 accident insurance, a total of life and accident insurance of \$3,548,853.

TABLE I.

IRON INDUSTRIES—INDIANAPOLIS.

Proprietors' Statements.

NAME OF FACILITY.	Value of Build- ings, Grounds and Machinery	Total Annual Cost of Materials Used.	Total Annual Value of Man- ufactured Pro- ducts.	Months in Oper- ation Past Year.	Total Amount Paid in Wages Past Year.	Total No. of Persons Em- ployed.			PER CENT. OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN WAGES.	
						Men.	Boys.	Girls.	In.	De.
oilers	\$305,000	\$300,000	\$705,000	12	\$325,000	50	5	..	..	..
ers and										
inery		75,000	200,000	12	80,000	14	10	..	..	..
ors	5,000	6,000	20,000	12	5,000	6	12	..	..	..
	10,000	11,995	50,000	12	7,729	17	1	1	..	10
ools	224,681	403,837	926,879	12	316,880	502	33	..	7	..
casting	236,905	346,215	691,576	11.2	305,069	641	..	..	..	..
ron w'ks										
mach'ry	150,000	60,000	175,000	12	50,000	100	..	..	..	13
	60,000	40,000	120,000	12	60,000	100	20	..	..	..
inery	25,000	20,000	30,000	12	7,000	15	10	..	..	..
mach'ry	28,000	25,000	60,000	12	12,000	34	3	1	..	..
inery	75,000	60,000	120,000	12	35,000	50	42	5	..	..
motors	4,500	19,000	27,000	10	14,000	36	5	2	..	..
agricul-										
ents	20,000	25,000	40,000	12	8,000	16	3	..	*18	..
cast'gs	15,000	25,000	60,000	12	10,000	25	10	..	..	..
ow ware	20,000	125,000	220,000	11	60,000	125	..	..	..	10
				12		50	20	..	..	..
d car re-										
	250,000	327,699	585,344	12	257,644	492	10	5	1 of 1	..
ngs	35,000	80,000	160,000	12	62,300	80	20	..	..	..
l special										
	20,000	4,000	10,000	12	9,600	6	2	..	..	..
	125,000	300,000	600,000	12	125,000	206	35	20	..	10
	30,000	150,000	200,000	12	20,000	125	10	..	20	..
d flour										
	213,000	328,000	650,000	12	193,000	390	..	8	..	..
beet iron										
		15,000	25,000	12	4,500	8	1	12	5	..
general										
	6,000	15,000	25,000	10	7,500	11	3	..	..	..
	3,000	600	3,000	12	2,000	2	..	..	..	..
brass	20,000	15,000	32,000	12	8,600	8	3	..	..	..
r	81,515	63,270	121,307	12	26,608	155	5	..	..	10
	\$1,952,601	\$2,830,466	\$5,457,106		\$1,974,830	3,872	990	34	..	..
				11.8						

TABLE II.

IRON INDUSTRIES—INDIANAPOLIS.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Average Wages Paid Boys	Average Wages Paid Women and Girls.	DAILY WAGES.					HAS A STRIKE OCCURRED PAST YEAR?		Cause Alleged by Employe
			Highest Paid Skilled Labor	Lowest Paid Skilled Labor.	Highest Paid Unskilled Labor.	Lowest Paid Unskilled Labor	No. Hours Constituting Day's Work.	Yes.	No.	
Engines and boilers.	\$9 30		\$3 00	\$1 40	\$1 40	\$1 25	10		1	
Engines, boilers and general machinery.	25		30	20	11	10	9		1	
Engine governors.	25		30	20	11	10	9		1	
Saws	1 20	\$1 50	30	20	11	10	9		1	
Raws and saw tools.	25		30	20	11	10	9		1	
Malleable iron castings.			30	20	11	10	9		1	
Architectural iron works and general machinery.			30	20	11	10	9		1	
Steam pumps	25		30	20	11	10	9		1	
General machinery	25		30	20	11	10	9		1	
Clay making machinery	25		30	20	11	10	9		1	
Bolts and machinery	25		30	20	11	10	9		1	
Dynamos and motors	25		30	20	11	10	9		1	
Castings and agricultural implements	25		30	20	11	10	9		1	
Iron fences and castings	25		30	20	11	10	9		1	
Stoves and hollowware	25		30	20	11	10	9		1	
Iron	25		30	20	11	10	9		1	
Locomotive and car repairs.	25	1 00	30	20	11	10	9		1	*Opposition to piece work.
Gray iron castings	25		30	20	11	10	9		1	
File tools and special machinery	25		30	20	11	10	9		1	
Bicycles	25		30	20	11	10	9		1	
Bicycles	25		30	20	11	10	9		1	
Machinery and flour mills	25	1 00	30	20	11	10	9		1	
Tin and sheet iron goods	25		30	20	11	10	9		1	
Fences and general foundry work	25		30	20	11	10	9		1	
Engines	25		30	20	11	10	9		1	
Iron, steel and brass.	25		30	20	11	10	9		1	
Mill machinery	25		30	20	11	10	9		1	
Total										
Averages.										

* Union foreman.

† Opposition to piece work.

TABLE III.

IRON INDUSTRIES—INDIANAPOLIS.

Employees' Statements.

EMPLOYEES BY CLASSES.	Number.	Average.	No. Who Served Apprenticeship	Av. No. Years Worked in Trade	Av. No. Years Worked for First Employer	Highest Daily Wages.	Lowest Daily Wages.	Average Daily Wages.	No. Working Hours a Day	Av. No. Days Worked Past Yr.	Average Yearly Income	Married.	Single.	Total No. in Family.
Foremen	18	41	13	19	12	\$1.00	\$1.80	\$2.78	9	294	\$417	15	3	5
Engineers	9	49	4	15	7	3.00	1.30	1.90	10	278	528	8	4	5
Mechanics	47	36	43	19	5	3.20	1.50	1.94	8.5	213	471	41	6	5
Blacksmiths	20	43	19	23	9	2.80	1.50	2.18	8.7	271	595	20	6	5
Moulders	20	35	14	14	5	3.75	1.50	2.21	9.8	227	502	14	6	5
Boiler-makers	8	37	5	19	10	5.00	1.42	2.37	8.3	260	816	8	4	4
Pattern makers	7	32	7	16	7	3.50	1.84	2.52	9	289	728	7	1	3
Locomotive and Car- builders	3	25	3	15	4	2.40	1.92	2.24	9	218	516	3	4	3
Stone mounters	8	31	7	10	9	2.00	1.85	1.93	16	209	403	4	4	5
Metal polishers	5	29	3	7	2	3.00	2.00	2.50	10	230	575	2	3	4
Core-makers	6	30	5	10	7	2.25	1.18	1.70	9	287	488	4	2	3
Flask-makers	1	40	1	17	17	1.60	1.60	1.60	8	250	400	1	1	7
Architectural-workers	3	34	2	6	1	1.65	1.60	1.58	8	287	453	2	1	3
Roll makers	5	32	5	10	6	2.30	1.80	2.00	8.4	217	491	5	1	5
Annealing	7	34	1	9	4	1.75	1.12	1.24	8.5	207	281	7	1	4
Armature winders	1	31	1	9	1	2.40	2.40	2.40	8	300	720	1	1	4
Steam pipe fitters	2	36	1	8	12	1.68	1.60	1.64	9	310	508	2	1	6
Iron-masters	1	34	1	30	30	1.76	1.76	1.76	8	250	440	1	1	5
Chain testers	2	22	2	10	6	2.00	1.50	1.75	10	300	525	1	1	2
Grinders	2	35	1	6	8	2.00	1.50	1.75	10	300	525	2	1	4
Carpenters	13	32	9	21	6	4.50	1.60	2.02	9.4	252	509	11	2	4
Saw makers	20	32	15	13	9	3.50	1.35	2.43	9	240	583	15	5	3
Saw-finishers	2	31	2	2	8	3.00	2.25	2.63	10	225	508	2	1	4
Saw-temperers	4	33	2	10	5	3.00	1.28	2.18	8	247	517	4	1	3
Saw setters	2	30	2	8	8	2.50	2.50	2.50	8	212	530	1	1	2
Saw finishers	1	24	2	2	4	2.00	2.00	2.00	8	270	540	1	1	2
Saw filers	14	37	5	4	6	2.50	1.18	1.92	8	232	445	12	2	6
Saw polishers	5	42	1	16	12	2.40	1.65	2.09	9	252	527	5	1	5
Saw-grinders	6	36	5	13	7	3.50	1.24	2.45	9	260	637	5	1	7
Saw-hammerers	7	33	7	16	8	3.75	2.40	3.00	8	220	660	6	1	5
Saw benders	1	30	1	3	4	1.20	1.20	1.20	8	300	300	1	1	2
Saw etching	4	23	2	4	5	2.00	1.50	1.83	8	184	310	3	3	5
Saw smiths	12	38	11	20	10	4.00	1.32	2.85	8.2	242	641	9	3	5
Painters	8	34	8	16	4	2.10	1.50	1.76	8.8	258	454	7	1	3
Car builders	10	49	7	21	11	2.00	1.20	1.71	9	258	441	6	4	5
Apprentices	11	14	3	3	2	1.80	1.35	1.61	8.7	254	204	5	1	5
Helpers	10	31	5	5	5	1.48	1.20	1.30	8.4	225	294	5	5	5
Laborers	15	33	5	5	5	1.84	1.10	1.32	9	227	300	14	1	5
Total	319		311									254	85	
Averages		31		13	7	\$1.58	\$1.75	\$2.00	8.8	253	\$501			4.4

TABLE IV.

IRON INDUSTRIES—INDIANAPOLIS

Employees' Statements.

EMPLOYEES BY CLASSES.	Number.	No. whose PAY HAS INCREASED OR DECREASED.		Do you own a Home?	No. Renting.	Average Monthly Rent Paid.	No. who save Money.	Amount saved Annually.	When Paid.		No. shares B. and L. Stock Owned	Did you build your home by B. and L. Stock?	Do you carry Life Ins?	Amount.	Do you carry Accident Insurance?	Amount.
		Incr.	Decr.						Weekly.	Monthly.						
Foremen	18	1	5	10	5	\$11 30	5	\$1,280	18	2	23	6	7	\$3,500	6	\$11,360
Engineers	9		3	3	5	10 20	2	335	7	2	3	2	5	7,360	1	3,000
Machinists	47	2	10	16	20	10 07	9	1,010	86	11	107	7	16	13,314	2	1,200
Blacksmiths	20	2	6	14	6	10 50	7	1,110	19	10	38	9	12	7,480	6	3,256
Moulders	20		10	6	7	8 57	2	150	20		21	4	3	3,575	1	2,000
Boysermakers	8	1	2	5	3	8 74	3	545	8		14	1	2	3,150		
Patternmakers	7	1	5	5	2	11 00	4	950	7		26	2	2	4,500	1	240
Locomotive and car builders	3	1			2	11 50	1	50		3	3		2	6,600	1	300
Stone mounters	5		7		4	8 25	1	105	8				2	350		
Metal polishers	5		2		2	11 00			5							
Coremakers	6	1	2	2	1	5 00	2	150	6		4	1	1	172		
Flaskmakers	1			1					1		4	1				
Architect iron work- ers	3		1		2	11 00	1	50	3				2	1,595		
Boltmakers	5		2	1	4	8 62			5		13	1	2	1,178		
Annealing	7		7		2	9 25			7		6					
Armature winders	1				1	12 00			1				1	1,000		
Steam pipe fitters	2			2			1	100	1	1	1		2	2,200		
Iron melters	2		1	1					1							
Chain testers	2				1	10 00			1							
Grinders	2			2					2		8		2			
Carpenters	13	1	5	8	3	10 33	4	525	4	9	2	3	7	10,000	1	2,500
Sawmakers	20	3	2	11	4	8 23	5	725	20		29	4	3	2,150		
Saw finishers	2		1				1	250	2		19	2				
Saw temperers	4	1		1	8	11 33			4		2	1				
Saw setters	2				2	9 43			2		14					
Saw toothers	1				1	8 00			1							
Saw filers	14		1	5	7	9 28	1	100	14		21	2	7	1,000		
Saw polishers	5			3	2	9 00	2	350	5		5	1	1	500		
Saw grinders	6	1		3	2	10 00	1	100	6		13	1	3	4,000		
Saw hammerers	7	1		3	3	13 00	2	175	7		15	2	3	3,000		
Saw levelers	1			1			1	300	1		3	1	1	1,000		
Saw etchers	3								3		5					
Saw smiths	12	1	1	4	3	11 66	4	1,014	12		7	1	2	2,180		
Painters	8	2	3	2	4	9 55	1	100	2	6	5	1	2	1,500	1	
Car builders	10	1	4	5	2	13 50	4	550		10	25	4	7	10,500	2	
Apprentices	11	5	1						10	1						
Helpers	10	1	3	3	2	5 60			10		3	2	2	1,000		
Laborers	15		3	5	6	8 06			15		7	4	2	1,135	1	
Totals	319	28	67	128	113		64	\$10,054	263	55	462	65	94	\$102,429	25	\$25,000
Averages						\$11 80										

TABLE V.

IRON INDUSTRIES—MUNCIE.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Value of Buildings, Grounds and Machinery	Total Annual Cost of Materials Used.	Total Value of Manufactured Products.	No. Men in Operation Past Year.	Total Amt. Paid Out for Labor Past Year.	TOTAL NO. EMPLOYED.			Per Cent. of Inc. or Dec. in Wages.
						Men.	Boys.	Women & Girls.	
Sheet and plate steel, etc.	\$225,000	\$200,000	\$100,000	12	\$150,000	280	10		10
Stoves and steel ranges	35,000	25,000	60,000	5	60,000	47	5		
Building new machinery	40,000	25,000	50,000	12	50,000	2			
Bar iron, bolts, nuts, etc.	800,000	700,000	1,200,000	9	250,000	500	175	25	12%
Iron and bar steel.	125,000	270,000	440,000	10	15,850	150			10
Muck iron.	100,000	215,000	250,000	9	75,800	275			10
Architectural iron	15,000	20,000	70,000	10	35,000	75			10
Electric dynamos, etc.	15,000			5		35			
Totals	\$355,000	\$1,155,000	\$1,470,000		\$676,650	1,347	19	25	
Averages				9.1					

IRON INDUSTRIES—MUNCIE.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Average Wages Paid Boys.	Average Wages Paid Women and Girls.	DAILY WAGES.				No. Hours Consti- tuting Day's Work.	Y Has A Strike Occurred Past Year?	Cause of Strike Alleged by Employees.	Cause of Strike Alleged by Employers.
			Highest Wages Paid Skilled Labor	Lowest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Highest Wages Paid Unskill- ed Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Unskill- ed Labor.				
Sheet and plate steel, &c.	\$1 00		\$10 00	\$5 00	\$2 00	\$1 25	10		1	
Stoves and steel ranges.	66		9 50	1 75	1 50	1 25	10			
Building new machinery			12 50	12 00	1 50	1 50	10			
Bar iron, bolts, nuts, &c	75	75	20 00	12 50	2 00	1 25	0		1	
Iron and bar steel.			4 50	2 50	2 00	1 75	10		1	
Muck Iron.			5 50	4 00	2 50	1 25			1	
Architectural iron			2 50		1 50	1 25	10		1	
Electric Dynamos, &c			2 75	1 75	1 00	1 00	10		1	
Totals.							10			
Averages	\$0 80	\$1 75	\$5 50	\$2 79	\$1 75	\$1 19				

TABLE VII.

IRON INDUSTRIES—RICHMOND.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Value of Build- ings, Ground and Machinery.	Total Annual Cost of Materials Used.	Total Annual Value of Man- ufactured Products.	Months in Opera- tion Past Year.	Total Amount Paid Out for La- bor Past Year.	TOTAL NO. OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.			PER CENT. OF INCREASE OR DECREASE OF WAGES.	
						Men.	Boys.	Women & Girls.	In.	De.
Traction and farm en- gines, etc.	\$53,000	\$135,000	\$273,000	11.2	\$35,000	140	10		32	
Engines and threshers.	250,000	825,000	1,500,000	12	285,091	500	100			
Mill machinery.	85,000	75,000	200,000	12	55,000	110	13	2		
Boilers and boiler cast- ings.	18,000	60,000	100,000	12	28,000	58	4			
Woven wire netting.	20,000	30,000	45,000	12	7,200	15	3			
Lawn mowers.	15,000	40,000	80,000	9.2	10,000	23	7			
Iron working machin- ery, etc.	40,000	25,000	50,000	10	8,000	25	5			
Agricultural imple- ments.	145,000	150,000	310,000	12	110,000	195	10			
Totals	\$628,000	\$1,340,000	\$2,068,000		\$576,291	1,067	152	2		
Average				11.3						

IRON INDUSTRIES—RICHMOND.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Average Wages Paid Boys.	Average Wages Paid Women and Girls.	DAILY WAGES.				No. Hours Constitut- ing a Day's Work.	Yes	Has STRIKE OCCURRED PAST YEAR?	No.	Cause of Strike as Alleged by Em- ployers.	Cause of Strike as Alleged by Em- ployers.
			Highest Wages Paid Skilled Labor	Lowest Wages Paid Skilled Labor	Highest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor	Lowest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor						
Traction and farm engines.	\$0.80		\$3.00	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$1.25	8			1		
Engines and threshers.	.87		2.75	1.50	2.35	1.25	10			1		
Mill machinery.	1.00	\$1.50	3.50	2.00	1.50	1.50	10			1		
Boilers and boiler castings.	.60		3.00	2.25	2.00	1.30	10			1		
Woven wire netting.	.75		2.25	2.25	1.75	1.00	10			1		
Lawn mowers.	.75		3.50	2.25	1.50	1.00	10			1		
Iron working machinery.	.75		3.50	2.75	2.00	1.00	10			1		
Agricultural implements.	.75		3.25	1.65	2.00	1.50	10			1		
Totals												
Averages	\$0.76	\$1.50	\$3.03	\$2.14	\$1.76	\$1.20	9.7					

TABLE VIII.

IRON INDUSTRIES—RICHMOND.

Employees' Statements.

EMPLOYEES BY CLASSES.	No. Reporting	Average Age.	No. Who Served Apprenticeship.	Av. No Years Worked at Trade.	Av. No. Years Worked for Present Employer.	Highest Daily Wages.	Lowest Daily Wages.	Average Daily Wages.	No. Working Hours a Day.	Average Number Days Worked Last Year.	Average Yearly Income.	Married.	Single.	No. in Family.
Engine builders . . .	4	33	4	1	9	\$3 00	\$1 75	\$2 33	10	306	\$783	4	1	4
Molder . . .	4	33	4	1	9	\$3 00	\$1 75	\$2 33	10	306	\$783	4	1	4
Boiler makers . . .	4	40	6	1	10	\$3 25	\$2 50	\$2 76	10	298	\$823	3	1	5
Wire weaving . . .	1	41	1	1	1	\$1 50	\$1 50	\$1 50	10	285	\$445	1	1	4
Gate makers . . .	1	31	1	1	6	\$2 00	\$1 50	\$1 75	10	287	\$502	1	1	6
Machinists . . .	13	37	13	13	9	\$4 50	\$1 75	\$3 23	10	299	\$887	1	1	5
Wood workers . . .	2	35	2	13	7	\$3 25	\$1 75	\$2 50	10	305	\$783	1	1	5
Foundry workers . . .	2	37	2	14	11	\$3 25	\$3 25	\$3 25	10	301	\$778	2	1	4
Tool-maker . . .	1	35	1	23	17	\$2 50	\$2 50	\$2 50	10	325	\$663	1	1	4
Blacksmith . . .	1	32	1	4	13	\$3 50	\$3 25	\$3 35	10	313	\$1,017	1	1	4
Millwright . . .	1	47	1	12	1	\$2 50	\$2 50	\$2 50	10	200	\$500	1	1	5
Totals . . .	34	36	34	16	9	\$2 82	\$1 29	\$2 54	10	283	\$719	29	5	45
Averages . . .		36		16	9	\$2 82	\$1 29	\$2 54	10	283	\$719	29	5	4.5

IRON INDUSTRIES—RICHMOND.

Employees' Statements.

EMPLOYEES BY CLASSES.	No. Reporting.	No. Whose Wages Have Increased or Decreased	Do You Own a House?	No. Renting	Av. Monthly Rent Paid.	No. Saving Money	Amount Saved Annually	When Paid.	No. B. and L. Shares Owned	Did You Build a House by B. & L.?	Do You Carry Life Insurance?	Amount.	Do You Carry Accident Insurance?	Amount.
Engine builders . . .	4	1	2	2	\$10 50	3	\$375	2	2	1	1	\$1,000	1	1,000
Molder . . .	1	1	1	1	12 00	1	250	1	1	1	1	5,000	3	\$1,000
Boiler makers . . .	3	1	5	1	12 00	1	665	1	27	2	4	5,000	3	\$1,000
Wire weaving . . .	1	1	1	1	10 00	1	10 00	1	1	1	1	6,400	1	6,400
Gate maker . . .	1	1	1	1	11 21	1	825	1	1	1	1	2,000	1	2,000
Machinists . . .	13	12	4	7	11 21	4	275	1	1	1	1	1,000	1	1,000
Wood workers . . .	2	1	1	1	11 21	1	275	1	1	1	1	1,000	1	1,000
Foundry workers . . .	1	1	1	1	11 21	1	275	1	1	1	1	1,000	1	1,000
Tool-maker . . .	1	1	1	1	11 21	1	275	1	1	1	1	1,000	1	1,000
Blacksmith . . .	1	1	1	1	11 21	1	275	1	1	1	1	1,000	1	1,000
Millwright . . .	1	1	1	1	11 50	1	225	1	1	1	1	1,000	1	1,000
Totals . . .	34	3	17	12	11 04	17	\$1,000	29	54	4	11	\$15,400	3	\$1,000
Average . . .		3	17	12	11 04	17	\$1,000	29	54	4	11	\$15,400	3	\$1,000

TABLE IX.

IRON INDUSTRIES—FORT WAYNE.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Value of Build-ings, Grounds and Machinery.	Total Annual Cost of Materials Used.	Total Value of Manufactured Product.	No. Machines in Operation.	Total Am't Paid Out for Labor Past Year.	TOTAL NO. OF EMPLOYEES.			PER CENT. OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN WAGES.	
						Men.	Boys.	Women and girls.	Inc.	Dec.
Wood-working mach'y		\$21,000	\$40,000	12	\$11,500	55	10			
Road-making mach'y.	\$18,000	45,000	120,000		8,000	25				
Machinery, boilers, etc.	326,714	984,444	1,366,031	12	297,734	700				3
Engines, boilers, etc.	60,000	58,000	98,000	12	29,000	80				
Gas-works machinery.	180,000	78,000	140,000	10	30,000	70	5			
Totals	\$584,714	\$1,184,444	\$2,784,091		\$396,234	910	15			3
Average				11.5						

IRON INDUSTRIES—FORT WAYNE.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Average Wages Paid Boys.	Average Wages Paid Women and Girls.	DAILY WAGES.				No. Hrs Constituting a Day's Work.	HAS A STRIKE OCCURRED PAST YEAR?		Cause of Strike as Alleged by Em-ploves.	Cause of Strike as Alleged by Em-plovers.
			Highest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Highest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.		Yes.	No.		
Wood-working machinery	\$0 65		\$3 00	\$2 00	\$1 50	\$1 25	10				
Road-making machinery.			2 00	2 00	1 00	1 00	10				
Machinery, boilers, etc.			4 00	1 95	2 50	1 25	10				
Engines, boilers, etc.			2 75	2 00	1 50	1 25	10				
Gas-works machinery	65		3 25	2 00	1 50	1 25	10				
Totals											
Averages . .	\$0 65		\$3 00	\$1 99	\$1 40	\$1 20	10				

TABLE XI.

IRON INDUSTRIES—ANDERSON.

Proprietors' Statements.

KIND OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Value of Buildings, Grounds and Machinery.	Total Annual Cost of Material Used.	Total Value of Manufactured Product.	Months in Operation Past Year.	Total Am't Paid Out for Wages Past Year.	TOTAL NO. OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.			PER CENT. OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN WAGES.	
						Men.	Boys.	Girls.	In.	De.
Shovels and	\$22,500	\$35,000	\$30,000	12	\$ 0,000	68				10
Tools, etc.	40,000	67,000	134,000	10	26,107	50	35	35		10
Hardware	30,000	15,000	50,000	12	15,000	25	10			
Eng machinery	25,000	20,000	50,000	12	10,000	35				
Eng machinery	15,800	25,000	70,500	11	26,000	200	35	15		4
Eng machinery		46,000	66,000	12	16,000	25			10	
Eng machinery	100,000	72,000	150,000	12	75,000	100	6			
Eng machinery	50,000	18,500		12	78,800	90	3			
Eng machinery	50,000	75,000	150,000	12	39,000	75	55	20		
Eng machinery		12,000	36,000	12	10,400	18				
Eng machinery	73,750	284,000	320,000	11	35,073	85	4	2		
	\$106,500	\$369,500	\$1,116,500		\$371,380	791	168	72		
				107						

IRON INDUSTRIES—ANDERSON.

Proprietors' Statements.

KIND OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Average Wages Paid Boys.	Average Wages Paid Women and Girls.	DAILY WAGES.				No. Hours Constituting Day's Work.	Has a Strike Occurred Part Year.	Cause of Strike Alleged by Employees.
			Highest Paid Skilled Labor.	Lowest Paid Skilled Labor.	Highest Paid Unskilled Labor.	Lowest Paid Unskilled Labor.			
Shovels and spades			\$1 00	\$1 00			10	1	
Tools, etc.	\$1 00	\$1 00	3 00	2 00	\$1 50	\$1 25	10	1	
Hardware	90		3 00	1 50	1 25	1 25	10	1	*More pay.
Eng machinery			3 00	2 50	1 50	1 25	10	1	
Eng machinery	60	60	3 75	1 60	1 75	1 00	10	1	
Eng machinery			3 75	2 00	1 50	1 25	10	1	
Eng machinery	1 00		7 00	3 25	1 35	1 35	8	1	
Eng machinery	30		5 00	1 35	1 50	1 25	10	1	Union.
Eng machinery	75	75	4 50	2 00	1 50	1 00	10	1	*Refusal to sign scale.
Eng machinery			3 50	2 25	1 50	1 50	10	1	
Eng machinery	1 00	87	4 00	2 50	1 50	1 50	10	1	
							3		
	\$0 79	\$0 80	\$3 95	\$1 99	\$1 48	\$1 22	9.8		

Cause alleged by employers.

TABLE XII.

IRON INDUSTRIES—ANDERSON.

Employes' Statements.

EMPLOYEES BY CLASSES.	No. Reporting.	Average Age.	No. Who Served Ap- prenticeship	Average No. Years Worked at Trade.	Average No. Years Worked for Pres- ent Employer	Highest Daily Wages.	Lowest Daily Wages.	Average Daily Wages.	No. Working Hours a Day.	Average No. Days Worked Past Year.	Average Yearly In- come.	Married.	Single.	No. in Family.
Superintendent.	1	55	1	25	1	\$7 00	\$7 00	\$7 00	8	180	\$1,260	1		5
Engineers . . .	4	38	4	14	3	3 50	1 50	2 41	9	245	890	2	1	3
Machinists . . .	38	38	4	12	8	3 50	2 00	2 72	10	263	715	3	1	5
Tool makers.	46	46	2	11	4	2 75	1 75	2 25	10	250	583	2		3
Puddlers	48	48	2	21	3	3 25	2 25	2 25	8	177	575	2		3
Forgers	35	35	2	8	3	3 00	1 50	2 04	10	257	512	2	4	4
Annealers.	37	37	1	7	2	1 50	1 50	1 50	10	260	390	1		5
File & raigten's	2	38	2	10	2	3 00	2 75	2 87	10	220	631	2		4
Muck rollers . . .	4	42	4	20	3	7 00	4 00	5 40	8	178	1,068	3	1	4
Die cutters . . .	40	40	1	14	2	3 00	3 00	3 00	10	210	630	1		4
Bolt benders . . .	1	39	1	13	2	6 00	6 00	6 00	10	210	1,260	1		4
Boilermakers . . .	1	39	1	16	4	3 00	3 00	3 00	10	200	600	1		5
Molders	12	44	2	25	7	3 25	2 50	2 87	10	300	861	2		3
Bolt makers . . .	1	26	1	10	2	3 25	3 25	3 25	10	260	825	1		6
Finishers	1	41	1	9	2	2 50	2 50	2 50	10	275	688	1		4
Blacksmiths . . .	1	46	1	18	2	2 25	2 25	2 25	10	310	688	1		4
Steelmakers . . .	1	36	1	18	2	6 73	6 73	6 73	10	300	2,019	1	1	5
Turners	1	29	1	18	1	2 50	2 50	2 50	10	250	625	1		4
Helpers	3	34		11	1	2 50	1 50	2 08	10	303	603	1	2	5
Laborers	1	27		2	2	1 35	1 35	1 25	10	200	250		1	5
Totals	39	39	35	14	3	\$3 54	\$2 99	\$3 27	9.8	242	\$768	28	11	4.6
Averages		39		14	3	\$3 54	\$2 99	\$3 27	9.8	242	\$768			4.6

TABLE XIII

IRON INDUSTRIES—ANDERSON.

Employees' Statements.

[illegible]

TABLE XIV.

IRON INDUSTRIES—TERRE HAUTE

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Value of Build-ings, Grounds and Machinery.	Total Annual Cost of Ma-terials Used.	Total Value of Manufactured Products.	No. Months in Operation.	Total Amt. Paid Out for Labor Last Year.	TOTAL NO. EMPLOYED.			Per Cent. of Incr. or Dec. in Wages.
						Men.	Boys.	Women and Girls.	
Coal handling machinery.	\$12,000	\$15,000	\$14,000	12	\$12,000	25			
Boilers, tanks, smoke stacks, etc	13,000	20,000	45,000	12	14,000	25			
Engines, boilers, etc.	85,000	125,000	200,000	12	48,000	100	10		
Electric machinery	9,000	8,900	25,000	12	9,888	15	5	3	
Bar iron	40,000	150,000	235,000	5	92,000	230	5		28
Boilers, tanks and sheet iron	3,500	1,913	5,969	10	1,755	4	1		5
Castings	3,000	4,500	8,000	12		3			
Gas engines, etc.	2,500	360		9	2,258	3			
Merchant bar iron	35,000	151,869	153,040	6	59,292	197	14		104
Totals	\$213,400	\$177,542	\$706,009		\$239,185	604	36	3	7
Average				10					

IRON INDUSTRIES—TERRE HAUTE

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Average Wages Paid Boys.	Average Wages Paid Women and Girls.	DAILY WAGES				No. Hrs. Constituting a Day's Work.	Yes. HAS A STRIKE OCCURRED PAST YEAR?	No.	Cause of Strike as Alleged by Employers.	Cause of Strike as Alleged by Employees.
			Highest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Highest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.					
Coal handling machinery.			\$1 00	\$1 50	\$1 50	\$1 00	10		1		
Boilers, tanks, smoke stacks, etc	\$1 00		2 85	2 25	1 50	1 25	10		1		
Engines, boilers, etc.	75		5 00	2 25	1 50	1 25	10		1		
Electric machinery	93	\$1 25	4 00	1 66	1 50	1 50	9.2		1		
Bar iron.	80		12 00	2 25	1 75	1 25	10		1		
Boilers, tanks and sheet iron	1 00		2 50	2 00	1 65	1 25	10		1		
Castings.			3 00	1 50	1 25	1 00			1		
Gas engines, etc.			2 50	2 50			10		1		
Merchant bar iron	75		8 00	2 50	1 75	1 25	12		1		
Totals.											
Averages	\$1 86	\$1 25	\$1 98	\$2 05	\$1 55	\$1 22	10.2				

TABLE XV.

IRON INDUSTRIES—TERRE HAUTE.

Employees' Statements.

EMPLOYER CLASS.	No. Reporting.	Average Age.	No. Who served Apprenticeship.	No. Years Worked at Trade.	No. Years Worked for Present Employer.	Highest Daily Wages.	Lowest Daily Wages.	Average Daily Wages.	No. Working Hours a Day.	Average No. Days Worked.	Average Yearly Income.	Married.	Single.	No. in Family.
men	10	27	16	14	1	\$2 35	\$2 25	\$2 25	8	255	\$574	1	1	2
makers	3	34	1	15	7	2 00	1 65	2 40	9.3	253	819	1	1	2
ists	7	28	7	7	4	2 25	1 35	1 84	8.4	288	643	1	4	4
akers	3	51	1	1	18	2 00	1 75	1 83	9.6	228	528	1	1	4
ry workers	2	41	1	1	3	2 25	1 25	2 25	9	300	675	1	1	1
miths	1	20	5	5	5	1 50	1 50	1 50	10	300	450	1	1	1
ale	27	23	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	7	.
orges	34	13	6	\$2 30	\$1 79	\$2 06	9.2	270	\$561	.	.	.	.	4

IRON INDUSTRIES—TERRE HAUTE

Employees' Statements.

[illegible]

TABLE XVI.

IRON INDUSTRIES—MARION.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Value of Buildings, Grounds and Machinery.	Total Ann'l Cost of the Materials Used.	Total Value of Manufactured Products.	No. Months in Operation.	Total Am't Paid Out for Labor Past Year.	TOTAL NO. OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.			PER CENT. OF INCREASE IN WAGES.	
						Men.	Boys.	Wom. and Girls.	Inc.	Dec.
Merchant bar iron	\$70,000	\$160,000	\$350,000	12	\$70,000	120	10	..	10	..
Merchant bar iron	50,000	15,000	2,700	$\frac{1}{2}$	500	34	2	..	10	..
Stoves and hollow ware	15,000	30,000	60,000	12	20,000	42	..	..	..	..
Boiler and sheet iron	1,000	500	3,000	12	1,000	4	..	..	11	..
Glass moulds	10,000	200	4,000	8	2,000	12	..	..	..	..
Curry combs and malleable iron	9,500	63,500	155,000	11	78,000	150	20	5	..	..
Totals	\$155,500	\$269,200	\$74,700	..	\$170,300	362	32	5	..	..
Average . . . . .	..	..	..	8.9	..	..	..	..	..	..

IRON INDUSTRIES—MARION.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Average Wages Paid Boys.	Average Wages Paid Women and Girls.	DAILY WAGES.				No. Hours Constituting a Day's Work.	Yes, HAS A STRIKE OCCURRED PAST YEAR?	No.	Cause of Strike, as Alleged by Employees.	Cause of Strike, as Alleged by Employers.
			Highest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Highest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.					
Merchant bar iron	\$0 85	..	..	..	\$1 25	\$1 25	10	..	..	..	..
Merchant bar iron	80	..	\$7 50	\$2 00	1 25	1 25	10	..	..	..	..
Stoves and hollow ware . . . . .	..	..	4 50	2 50	2 00	1 25	10	..	..	..	..
Boilers and sheet iron . . . . .	..	..	50	..	1 50	..	10	..	..	..	..
Glass moulds . . . . .	..	..	50	2 00	1 50	1 25	10	..	..	..	..
Curry combs and malleable iron	75	\$0 75	2 50	2 00	1 37	1 00	10	..	..	..	..
Totals . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Averages	\$0 80	\$0 75	\$1 05	\$1 12	\$1 47	\$1 11	10	..	..	..	..

TABLE XVII.

IRON INDUSTRIES—MARION.

Employees' Statements.

[illegible]

IRON INDUSTRIES—MARION.

Employers' Statements.

[illegible]

TABLE XVIII.

IRON INDUSTRIES—KOKOMO.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Value of Build- ings, Grounds and Machinery.	Total Annual Cost of Materi- als Used.	Total Value of Manufactured Product.	No. Months in Operation Past Year.	Total Amount Paid Out for Labor Past Year.	TOTAL NUM- BER PERSONS EMPLOYED.				PER CENT. OF INCR'SE OR DECR'SE IN WAGES.	
						Men.	Boys.	Women and Girls.	Incr'se.	Decr'se.	
Steel cook'g ranges, etc.		\$7,500	\$20,000	10	\$1,551	20	10				
Wood-boring tools.	\$30,000	14,000	52,000	9.2	23,000	59	1				55
St'm boilers, engines, etc.	20,000	55,000	100,000	12	20,000	38	2				
Electrical and carbon	10,000	25,000	100,000	12		25	10				
Totals.	\$60,000	\$101,500	\$272,000		\$71,551	142	29				
Average				10.9							

IRON INDUSTRIES—KOKOMO.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Average Wages, Men and Boys.	Average Wages, Women and Girls.	DAILY WAGES.				No. Hours Con- stituting a Day's Work.	HAS THERE BEEN A STRIKE PAST YEAR?		Cause of Strike Alleged by Em- ployers.	Cause of Strike Alleged by Em- ployees.
			Hig'st Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Low'st Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Hig'st Wages Paid Unsk'd Labor.	Low'st Wages Paid Unsk'd Labor.		Yes.	No.		
Steel cooking ranges, etc.	\$0 60		\$2 50	\$1 50	\$1 50	\$1 00	10		1		
Wood boring tools.	60		2 25	1 20	60	60	5		1		
Steam boilers, engines, etc.	57		3 00	2 00	1 75	1 25	10		1		
Electrical and carbon . .	60		4 00	2 00	1 50	1 25	10		1		
Total											
Averages	\$0 67		\$2 94	\$1 67	\$1 34	\$1 02	8.7				

TABLE XIX.

IRON INDUSTRIES—KOKOMO.

Employees' Statements.

EMPLOYEES BY CLASSES.	No. Reporting.	Average Age.	No. Who Served Ap- prenticeship	Average No. Years Worked at Trade.	Average No. Years Worked for Pres- ent Employer	Highest Daily Wages.	Lowest Daily Wages.	Average Daily Wages.	No. Working Hours a Day.	Average No. Days Worked Past Year.	Average Yearly In- come.	Married.	Single.	No. in Family.
Boilermakers . . .	1	40	1	14	6	\$2 50	\$2 50	\$2 50	9	300	\$750	1		3
Machinists . . .	1	45	1	18	5	\$2 50	\$2 50	\$2 50	9	210	620	1		3
Heaters . . .	1	43	1	12	5	\$2 25	\$2 25	\$2 25	9	226	500	1		3
Toolmakers . . .	1	41	1	10	5	\$2 25	\$2 25	\$2 25	9	225	506	1		3
Blacksmiths . . .	2	35	2	12	5	\$2 25	\$2 25	\$2 25	9	310	698	2		3
Foundrymen . . .	2	31	2	8	4	\$2 00	\$2 00	\$2 00	9	212	528	1		3
Polishers . . .	2	31	2	4	2	\$1 20	\$1 20	\$1 20	9	223	491	1		3
Porcelain dep't . .	2	38	2	4	2	\$2 00	\$2 00	\$2 00	10	58	116	1		4
Metal dep't . . .	2	36	2	9		\$4 00	\$4 00	\$4 00	10	71	284	2		6
Totals . . .	14		12									11	3	
Averages . . .		37		10	5	\$2 27	\$2 22	\$2 24	8.8	228	\$500			5.3

IRON INDUSTRIES—KOKOMO.

Employees' Statements.

EMPLOYEES BY CLASSES.	No. Reporting.	No. Who Have In- come Dec	No. Who Have In- come Dec	No. Who Own a House?	No. Renting.	Average Monthly Rent Paid.	No. Who Save Money.	Average Amount Saved Annually	When Paid.	No. B. and L. Shares.	No. Who Buy Homes with B. & L. Shares.	Do You Carry Life Insurance?	Amount.	Do You Carry Acci- dent Insurance?	Amount.
Boilermakers . . .	1	1	1		1	\$10 00	1	\$50	1	3	1			1	\$1,000
Machinists . . .	1	1	1		1		1	50	1	3	1			1	1,000
Heaters . . .	1	1	1		1		1	75	1	4	1		\$1,000		
Toolmakers . . .	1	1	1		1		1	75	2	4	1		1,000		
Blacksmiths . . .	2	2	2		1	8 00	1		2	4	2		1,000		
Foundrymen . . .	2	2	2		1	8 00	1		2						
Polishers . . .	2	2	2		1	10 00	1		2						
Porcelain dep't . .	2	2	2		2	11 50	2	200	2	8			1,000	1	1,000
Metal dep't . . .	2	2	2		2		2		2	8			1,000	1	1,000
Totals . . .	14	7	6	6	6		6	\$150	12	21	5	3	\$1,000	3	\$1,000
Averages . . .						\$9 50									

TABLE XX.

IRON INDUSTRIES—BRAZIL.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Value of Build- ings, Grounds and Machinery.	Total Annual Cost of Material Used.	Total Value of Manufactured Products.	No. Months in Operation.	Total Amount Paid Out for Labor Past Year.	TOTAL NO. EMPLOYED.			PER CENT. OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN WAGES.	
						Men.	Boys.	Women and Girls.	In	De.
Hoisting engines, etc. . . .	\$10,000	\$15,000	\$10,000	12	\$20,000	80				
Bar iron car axles, etc. . .	217,116	399,245	618,934	12	194,424	400	50			
Totals	\$257,116	\$414,245	\$358,934		\$214,424	480	50			
Average				12						

IRON INDUSTRIES—BRAZIL.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Average Wages for Boys.	Average Wages for Women and Girls.	DAILY WAGES.				No. Hours Constitut- ing Day's Work.	Yes. Has a Strike Occurred Past Year?	Cause of Strike as Alleged by Em- ployes.	Cause of Strike as Alleged by Em- ployers.
			Highest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Highest Wages Paid Unskill- ed Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Unskill- ed Labor.				
Hoisting engines, etc.			\$2 50	\$1 00	\$1 40		10			
Bar iron car axles, etc. . .	\$0 80		9 00	2 25	1 75	\$1 20	10			
Totals										
Averages	\$0 80		\$5 75	\$1 62	\$1 57	\$1 20	10			

TABLE XXI.

IRON INDUSTRIES—BRAZIL

Employees' Statements.

EMPLOYEES BY CLASSES.		Number Employees Reporting.	Average Age.	No. Who Served Apprenticeship.	Highest Daily Wages.	Lowest Daily Wages.	Average Daily Wages.	Hours Constituting a Day's Work.	No. Days Employed Past Year.	Annual Income.	Married.	Single.	No. in Family.
Foreman.	1	36	1	33	42	33	41	16	300	\$369	1		3
Engineer.	1	19		2	16	16	2	16	78	168			
Lathe hand	1	20		3	16	16	2	16	300	204		1	
Planer.	1	20		1	13	13	1	13	300	288		1	
Vise hand.	1	36		2	16	16	1	16	350	400			9
Machinists.	3	33	36	2	16	16	1	16	300	540			5
Totals	8		5								5	3	
Averages		28		\$1.62	\$1.55	\$1.59	8.3	255	\$383				5.6

IRON INDUSTRIES—BRAZIL

Employees' Statements.

[illegible]

TABLE XXII.

IRON INDUSTRIES—EVANSVILLE.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Value of Build- ing, Grounds and Machinery.	Total Annual Cost of Ma- terials Used.	Total Value of Manufactured Product.	No. Months in Operation.	Total Amt. Paid Out for Labor Past Year.	TOTAL NO. EMPLOYED.			Inc. or Dec. per Cent. in No. of Days in Week.
						Men.	Boys.	Women and Girls.	
Agricultural implements . . .	\$100,000	\$55,000	\$120,000	9.5	\$22,000	65	5	1	
Stoves and ranges . . .	30,000	75,000	200,000	12	60,000	90	6	2	
Stoves . . .	50,000	75,000	170,000	12	65,000	90	20		
Engines, boilers, etc . . .	50,000	10,000	20,000	12	7,500	16	4		
Boilers . . .	2,000	3,000	7,000	12	2,000	7	1		
Engines and boilers . . .	25,000	25,000	75,000	12	20,000	31	5		
Plows . . .	100,000					23	3		
Architectural iron . . .	50,000	40,000	80,000	12	25,000	30	5		
Engines, boilers, threshers, etc . .	100,000	60,000	150,000	12	40,700	65	20		
Plows . . .	2,500	10,000	20,000			18	2		
Hatchets, etc . . .	100,000	50,000	125,000	12	52,000	93	7	2	
Stoves . . .	24,000	20,000	70,000	11	30,000	37	12	1	5
Boilers . . .	1,000	5,000	10,000	8	5,500	6			
Totals . . .	\$334,500	\$128,000	\$1,050,000		\$329,700	571	89	6	
Average . . .				11.3					

IRON INDUSTRIES—EVANSVILLE.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Average Wages Paid Boys.	Average Wages Paid Women and Girls.	DAILY WAGES.				No. Hours Constituting a Day's Work.	Has a STRIKE Occurred Past Year?	Cause of Strike as Alleged by Em- ployers.	Cause of Strike as Alleged by Em- ployers.
			Highest Wage Paid Skilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Highest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.				
Agricultural implements . . .	\$1.00	\$1.25	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$1.40	\$1.00	9			
Stoves and ranges . . .	1.25	1.00	4.00	2.50	1.50		10			
Stoves . . .	1.00		4.00	2.25	1.50	1.00	10	1		
Engines, boilers, etc . . .	1.00		2.00	1.00	1.50	1.50	10			
Boilers . . .	.68		2.75	1.00			10			
Engines and boilers . . .	.58		2.50	1.75	1.25		10			
Plows . . .	.50		3.00	2.00	1.50		10			
Architectural iron . . .	.75		3.50	2.00	1.50	1.50	10			
Eng's, boilers, threshers, etc . .	.75		3.00	1.66	1.66	1.25	10			
Plows . . .	.50		2.50	1.40	.50		10			
Hatchets, etc . . .	.83	1.00	5.00	3.75	2.50	1.35	10			
Stoves . . .	.83	.67	3.35	2.25	1.50	1.25	10			
Boilers . . .			2.50	1.00	1.25		10			
Total . . .								2		
Averages . . .	\$0.81	\$0.97	\$3.21	\$2.08	\$1.46	\$1.17	9.9			

* trivial. † Advance in wages.

TABLE XXIII.

IRON INDUSTRIES—EVANSVILLE

Employees' Statements.

EMPLOYEES BY CLASSES.	No. Reporting.	Average Age.	No. Who Served Apprenticeship.	No. Years Worked at Trade.	No. Yrs. Worked for Pres't Emp'r.	Highest Daily Wages.	Lowest Daily Wages.	Average Daily Wages.	Av. No. Days Worked.	Av. No. Hours a Day.	Average Yearly Income.	Married.	Single.	No. in Family.
Foremen	5	50	5	31	17	\$3.50	\$2.00	\$2.81	273	10	\$767	5		6
Engineers	1	27		5	1	1.75	1.50	1.50	300	10	450			
Machinists	1	27		17	12	2.50	2.10	2.30	284	10	596		1	
Moulders	1	24		16	13	2.50	2.71	2.84	284	10	767			3
Stove fitters	1	24		5	2	1.00	1.84	2.22	282	9	482			4
Coremakers	1	51		24	24	1.83	1.83	300	300	10	549	1		3
Painters	1	43		18	4	1.33	1.33	300	300	9	399	1		4
Blacksmiths	1	43		22	8	2.10	2.10	225	225	9	473	1		5
Grinders	1	43		2	1	1.50	1.50	200	200	9	900	1		3
Stove mounters	3	23		3	5	2.50	2.25	2.41	291	10	701	3		4
Boilermakers	3	53		37	9	1.75	1.87	212	212	10	396	1	1	4
Plow stokers	1	53		37	2	2.50	2.50	300	300	10	750	1		10
Cornicemakers	1	28		28	14	1.83	1.83	300	300	10	549	1		3
Finishers	1	28		39	6	1.41	1.41	200	200	8	282		1	
Carpenters	1	43		15	2	2.25	2.25	275	275	10	618			4
Sheet iron workers	1	43		20	2	2.63	2.63	275	275	10	723			5
Lathe hands	1	38		21	18	2.25	2.25	275	275	10	618	1		6
Totals	36		36									32	4	
Averages		38		17	10	\$2.18	\$1.91	\$2.05	258	9	\$554			4.4

IRON INDUSTRIES—EVANSVILLE

Employees' Statements.

EMPLOYEES BY CLASSES.	No. Reporting.	No. Who Have INCORP'D DEPOS.	No. Who Own a Home.	No. Renting.	Ave Monthly Rent.	No. Who Save Money.	Amount Saved Annually.	When PAID.	No. B. & L. Shares.	No. Who Built House by B. & L. Shares.	No. Who Carry Life Insurance.	Amount.	No. Carry Acc't Ins. Amount.
Foremen	5		3	2	\$11.00			5			4	10,000	
Engineers	1			1	5.00								
Machinists	1		3	3	9.10	2	150				3	7,000	
Moulders	1			1	8.68	4	400					12,000	
Stove fitters	1	1		1	14.00							3,000	
Coremakers	1		1								1	1,000	
Painters	1			1	7.00								
Blacksmiths	1		1	1	10.00						1	2,000	
Grinders	1		1						5	1		400	
Stove mounters	3	1	3			2	350				1	2,000	
Boilermakers	2			1	9.00						1	2,000	
Plow stokers	1	1	1								1	3,000	
Cornicemakers	1			1	8.00								
Finishers	1	1				1	75						
Carpenters	1		1				200						
Sheet iron workers	1		1			1	150				1	2,000	
Lathe hands	1		1			1	200				1	1,000	
Totals	36	3	6	15	16	12	\$1,525	36	5	1	22	\$43,400	
Averages					\$9.06								

TABLE XXIV.

IRON INDUSTRIES—MISCELLANEOUS.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACT'D.	LOCATION.	Value of Build- ings, Grounds and Machinery.	Total Annual Cost of Material Used.	Total Value of Manufactured Prodn., t.	No. Months in Operation.	Total Am't Paid Out for Labor Past Year.	TOTAL NO. EMPLOYES.			PER CENT. OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN WAGES.	
							Men.	Boys.	Women & Girls.	In.	De.
Stoves.	Vincennes.	\$13,000	\$22,000	\$60,000	9.5	\$28,000	43	12			
Cast-iron pipes	"	15,000	25,000	50,000	10	20,000	40	50			10
Totals.		\$28,000	\$47,000	\$110,000		\$48,000	83	62			
Average.					9.7						
Gas supplies, etc.	Elwood	\$25,000	\$30,000	\$80,000	12	\$30,000	70				
Wagon skeins	S. Bend	\$50,000		\$100,000	12	\$23,000	55				
Edge tools	Gas City	\$18,000	\$15,000	\$40,000	6	\$10,000	24	8			
Iron work	N. Albany	\$35,000	\$40,000	\$90,000	12	\$33,346	70	30			
Repairing	"	3,500	10,000	22,000	12	10,000	21	7			
Cast-iron	"	25,000	35,000	70,000	10	30,000	55	20			
Totals.		\$63,500	\$85,000	\$172,000		\$73,346	146	57			
Average					11.3						

TABLE XXV.

IRON INDUSTRIES—MISCELLANEOUS.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACT'D.	LOCATION.	Average Wages Paid Boys.	Average Wages Paid Women and Girls.	DAILY WAGES.				No Hours Constituting a Day's Work	HAS A STRIKE OCCURRED PAST YEAR?		Cause of Strike as Al- leged by Employees.	Cause of Strike as Al- leged by Employers.
				Highest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Highest Wages Paid Un- skilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Un- skilled Labor.		Yes	No		
Stoves	Vincennes		\$1 25			\$1 50	\$1 00	10		1		
Cast-iron pipes	"	\$0 50		\$1 75	\$1 00	1 50	75	10		1		
Total												
Averages		\$0 50	\$1 25	\$2 75	\$1 00	\$1 50	\$0 88	10				
Gas supplies, etc.	Elwood			\$3 00	\$1 75	\$1 50	\$1 25	10		1		
Wagon skeins	S. Bend			\$3 33	\$1 85	\$1 50	\$1 25	10		1		
Edge tools	Gas City	\$0 65		\$3 00	\$1 75	\$1 25	\$0 50	10		1		
Iron work	N. Albany	\$0 60		\$2 75	\$1 75	\$1 25	\$1 25	10		1		
Repairing	"	1 00		3 50	2 25	1 25	1 25	10		1		
Cast-iron	"	75		3 00	2 00	1 00	1 16	9		1		
Total												
Averages		\$0 78		\$3 08	\$2 00	\$1 38	\$1 22	9.8				

TABLE XXVI.

IRON INDUSTRIES—MISCELLANEOUS.

Employees' Statements.

EMPLOYEES BY CLASSES.	LOCATION.	No. Reporting.	Average Age.	No. Who Served Apprenticeship.	Highest Daily Wages.	Lowest Daily Wages.	Av. Daily Wages.	No. Working Hours a Day.	No. Days Employed Past Y'r.	Average Annual Income.	Married.	Single.	No. in Family.
.....	Vincennes.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foreman.	Elwood	1	28	1	\$3 00	\$3 00	\$3 00	10	312	\$936	1	..	4
Machinists.	"	2	34	2	2 75	2 25	2 50	10	262	720	1	1	6
Blacksmith.	"	1	38	1	2 50	2 50	2 50	10	275	688	1	..	4
Pattern-maker	"	1	33	1	2 75	2 75	2 75	10	260	614	1	..	3
Molder.	"	1	29	1	2 50	2 50	2 50	10	280	700	..	1	..
Core-maker	"	1	30	1	1 75	1 75	1 75	10	250	438	1	..	4
Totals		7		7							5	2	..
Averages			32		\$2 54	\$2 46	\$2 50	10	273	\$683			5
.....	South Bend	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.....	Gas City.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.....	New Albany	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boiler-makers.	"	3	31	3	\$2 50	\$2 00	\$2 16	9	308	\$685	2	1	6
Pattern makers	"	1	41	1	2 50	2 50	2 50	9	300	750	1	..	3
Iron foundry workers.	"	1	50	1	2 25	2 25	2 25	9	313	704	1	..	6
Brass foundry workers	"	1	44	1	2 50	2 50	2 50	9	313	783	1	..	7
Blacksmiths.	"	1	40	1	2 50	2 50	2 50	9	310	775	1	..	6
Sheet iron workers	"	2	31	2	2 50	2 50	2 50	9	306	765	2	..	5
Totals		9		9							8	1	..
Averages			39		\$2 46	\$2 37	\$2 39	9	308	\$740			6.3

TABLE XXVII.

IRON INDUSTRIES—MISCELLANEOUS.

Employees' Statements.

[illegible]

THE WOOD INDUSTRIES.

THE WOOD INDUSTRY.

In the recapitulation of the following tables relating to the wood industry of Indiana, 21 localities are represented by 163 establishments engaged in the manufacture of articles in which wood is the exclusive or the chief material. The wood industry of the State, owing to the vast quantities of hard wood supplied by its forests, takes high rank in the list of Indiana's manufacturing enterprises.

The 163 establishments reporting to this bureau have invested in grounds, buildings and machinery, \$4,615,430. They report a total annual cost of materials used amounting to \$9,994,589, and a total annual product valued at \$18,403,267. The amount paid out for labor is given at \$4,900,008; deducting cost of materials used and amount paid out for labor, there is a balance of \$3,508,670, or a profit of 24 per cent.

The wood industry of the State gives employment to 11,393 men, 1,842 boys and 310 women and girls, a total of 13,545 persons.

Consulting proprietors' statements it is seen that the average wages paid boys is 71 cents a day, and that the average for women and girls is 90 cents a day. The average wages paid for skilled labor is \$2.28 a day, and for unskilled labor \$1.30 a day, and the average wages for skilled and unskilled labor is \$1.79 a day.

According to the statements of proprietors their establishments, for the year for which statistics are obtained, are in operation on an average of 11 months, ranging from 9.6 to full time or 12 months, and, as given by proprietors, 9.9 hours constitute a day's work, ranging from 9.5 hours to 10, practically 10 hours.

EMPLOYEES' STATEMENTS, AGE, APPRENTICESHIP, WAGES, ETC.

Referring to the statements of employees it is seen that only 1,035 employees are represented, or 9 per cent. of the number of men reported by proprietors. Such a marked disparity calls for an explanation, and it is found chiefly in the following facts: (1) At the time the agents visited the establishments comparatively few men were employed; (2) in num

ous instances there had been a reduction in the hours of labor, with corresponding reduction in wages, and in other cases, while regular hours had been maintained, a distinct cut in wages had been instituted, and in other cases the days of employment had been reduced. Under such demoralizing conditions the Bureau found it impracticable to interview employees; (3) in numerous instances employees positively refused to be interviewed at all and would not answer questions; (4) there were instances where proprietors refused to extend any courtesies to agents of the Bureau to come in contact with employees for the purpose of obtaining information, some of whom had never heard of the Bureau and were totally oblivious of its existence and equally uninformed of its purpose. With such obstacles to overcome the Bureau found it difficult to obtain satisfactory results, but it may be said that the 1,035 employees who responded furnish fairly reliable data upon which to construct conclusions relating to the wood industry of the State.

The average age of employees engaged in this department of industry is 38 years, a little past the meridian line. Of these men it is shown that 746, or 72 per cent. served an apprenticeship, and taking this per cent. as a basis, it follows that of the 11,393 employees reported by proprietors, 7,975 served an apprenticeship in mastering their trades.

It will be noticed that proprietors, as has been stated, report their establishments in operation 11 months, which, at 26 days to the month would be 286 days, while employees give 274 as the average number of days they were employed during the year, a difference of only 12 days, an unusually close approximation.

In the matter of wages, proprietors give four rates, two for skilled and two for unskilled labor. Employees supply rates for skilled labor, giving an average of \$2.03, while proprietors' statements make the average for skilled labor \$2.28, a difference of 25 cents a day. It may be said in explanation of this discrepancy that while common labor was, as a general proposition, eliminated from the statements of employees, there were instances where rates of unskilled labor were introduced which had the effect to reduce the average, and as a result, it may be assumed that \$2.28 is nearer the mark as the average wages of skilled labor than \$2.03.

It is shown by the reports of employees that of 1,035 men reported 774, or 74.78 per cent. were married. Accepting these figures as a basis of calculation, it is seen that of the 11,393 employees reported by proprietors, 8,519 were married, and with an average of 5 to a family, the wood industry, as reported, would represent a population of 47,621 as follows:

Married men and their families	42,595
Unmarried men	2,874
Boys	1,842
Women and Girls	310
<hr/>	
Total	47,621

According to the statements of employees, their average annual income amounted to \$558. The amount is necessarily incorrect. The proprietors' statements show that for the year under review the total amount paid out for wages was \$4,900,008, omitting amount paid to boys, and to women and girls, would give an average income for the 11,393 men of \$431, or \$127 less than is shown by employees' statements, and if payments to boys and to women and girls is deducted, then in that case the average income of the men could not have exceeded \$400, or \$158 less than the statements of employees show. And this average of \$400 it is assumed, is practically correct, the discrepancy growing out of the fact that employees, in stating the number of days employed indulged largely in guessing, very few of them keeping any account of their days of employment, and this is also true of like information obtained from labor organizations, the Bureau being powerless to correct such inaccuracies.

HOUSE OWNERS AND RENTERS.

Of the 1,035 employees represented in employees' statements, 356, or 34.29 per cent, owned their homes, hence it is assumed that of the 11,393 employees reported by proprietors, 3,906 owned their homes, and 4,027 of the 11,393 pay rent at the rate of \$8.42 a month, or for a year, \$406,888.

SAVING MONEY.

Of the 1,035 employees reported in employees' statements, 199, or 19.22 per cent., saved money during the year amounting to \$22,621, hence it is assumed that of the 11,393 employees reported in proprietors' statements, 2,058 saved money during the year to the amount of \$237,009.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

It is shown that the 1,035 employees represented in employees' statements owned 1,136 shares of building and loan association stock, indicating that the 11,393 employees reported by proprietors owned 12,501 shares, and that 1,822 of the number had been assisted by building loan associations in building their homes.

LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

Employees' statements furnish the information that of the 1,035 employees reporting, 266 carried life insurance to the amount of \$274,843, hence the conclusion that of the number of employees reported by proprietors, 2,938 carried life insurance to the amount of \$3,056,574. Of the 1,035 employees reported in employees' statements, 47 carried accident insurance to the amount of \$59,505; the conclusion is, therefore, that of the 11,393 employees reported by proprietors, 526 carried accident insurance to the amount of \$549,126.

WOOD INDUSTRY—STATE.

RECAPITULATION.

Proprietors' Statements.

LOCATION.	No. Establish- ments Report'g.	Value of Build- ings, Grounds and Machinery.	Total Annual Cost of Mate- rials Used.	Total Value of Manufactured Products.	No. Months in Operation.	Total Amount Paid Out for Labor Past Year.	TOTAL NO. EM- PLOYED.		
							Men.	Boys.	Women and Girls.
Indianapolis . . .	65	\$1,899,099	\$1,221,884	\$7,099,958	11	\$1,859,466	4,031	727	149
South Bend . . .	4	535,000	948,000	1,760,000	11.7	556,000	1,375	295	10
Fort Wayne . . .	13	307,131	577,699	1,075,915	11	272,149	675	74	2
Richmond . . .	9	246,000	463,173	835,672	11.3	224,024	474	90	32
Muncie . . .	9	235,000	344,863	734,722	10.4	191,188	331	39	13
Terre Haute . . .	12	214,800	374,970	796,000	11	244,131	621	94	18
Columbus . . .	4	133,000	174,000	415,000	10.7	105,000	260	65	
Anderson . . .	5	114,000	230,000	345,000	9.6	81,000	335	65	40
Kokomo . . .	5	88,200	205,000	378,500	10.6	69,000	92	19	
Wabash . . .	5	84,000	125,000	278,000	10.4	78,000	210	5	
Portland . . .	4	32,000	120,000	245,000	11	101,500	170	50	
Marion . . .	2	55,000	26,500	85,000	12	27,500	90	5	10
Hartford City . .	3	29,000	55,000	94,000	12	14,000	54	6	
Huntington . . .	2	34,000	80,000	110,000	11	16,000	42	10	
Peru . . .	1			342,000	12		350	65	25
Albany . . .	1	8,000	10,000	18,000	10	6,000	20		
Logansport . . .	1	16,700	20,000	30,000	12	8,000	21	2	
New Albany . . .	1	23,500	16,500	60,000	10	32,500	45	5	
Jeffersonville . .	3	25,000	1,325,000	2,040,000	12	690,000	1,275	110	5
Brazil . . .	3	78,000	80,000	145,000	12	69,000	50	2	
Evansville . . .	11	458,000	589,000	1,409,500	11.2	255,500	872	94	6
Totals . . .	163	\$4,615,430	\$9,991,589	\$18,403,267		\$4,900,008	11,393	1,842	310
Average . . .					11				

WOOD INDUSTRY—STATE.

RECAPITULATION.

Proprietors' Statements.

LOCATION.	No. Establishments Reporting.	Average Wages Paid Boys.	Average Wages Paid Women and Girls.	DAILY WAGES.				No. Hours Constituted.
				Highest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Highest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.	
Indianapolis	65	\$0 89	\$0 78	\$2 84	\$1 70	\$1 47	\$1 13	9
South Bend	4	77	1 00	3 01	1 87	1 65	1 18	9
Fort Wayne	13	72	87	2 79	1 40	1 57	1 09	9
Richmond	9	68	67	2 71	1 83	1 50	1 00	10
Muncie	9	94	1 07	3 35	1 63	1 53	1 05	9
Terre Haute	12	79	75	3 04	1 84	1 49	1 14	9
Columbus	5	55	.	2 70	1 53	1 28	88	10
Anderson	5	72	70	2 70	1 60	1 35	98	10
Kokomo	5	81	.	2 99	1 74	1 42	90	9
Wacoah	5	75	.	2 80	1 83	1 35	90	10
Portland	4	62	.	2 62	1 58	1 20	1 08	10
Marion	2	75	65	3 20	2 50	1 37	1 25	1-1
Hartford City	3	75	.	2 62	1 87	1 38	1 12	10
Huntington	2	75	.	2 75	1 87	1 50	1 38	10
Peru	1	70	1 00	2 50	1 75	1 50	1 25	10
Albany	1	.	.	2 00	1 25	1 50	1 25	10
Logansport	1	75	.	2 75	1 50	2 00	1 25	10
New Albany	1	50	.	4 00	1 50	1 50	1 35	10
Jeffersonville	3	62	1 00	3 00	1 75	1 36	1 20	10
Brazil	3	62	.	2 37	1 75	1 58	1 25	9
Evansville	11	78	1 37	3 21	1 99	1 68	1 18	9
Totals	163	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Averages . . . . .	.	\$0 71	\$1 90	\$2 85	\$1 72	\$1 46	\$1 11	9

WOOD INDUSTRY—STATE.

RECAPITULATION.

Employer's Statements.

LOCATION.	No. Establishments Reporting.	No. Employers Reporting.	Average Age.	No. Who Served As Apprenticeship.	Highest Daily Wages.	Lowest Daily Wages.	Average Daily Wages.	No. Hours Constituting a Day's Work.	No. Days Employed Past Year.	Annual Income.	Married.	Single.	No. in Family.
Indianapolis.	65	778	35	542	\$1.08	\$1.88	\$1.87	9	251	\$180	560	218	3.8
South Bend.	4	7	40	3	1.27	1.24	1.27	8.3	277	320	3	4	5.5
Fort Wayne.	13	29	36	21	2.02	1.63	1.81	9.3	257	464	20	9	4.4
Richmond.	9	19	40	16	2.39	2.11	2.22	10	281	624	16	3	4.4
Muncie.	8	15	35	15	2.14	2.00	2.07	9.5	285	560	14	1	4.8
Terre Haute.	12	45	39	31	2.39	1.98	2.18	9.4	271	600	35	10	5
Columbus.	5	13	37	14	1.78	1.71	1.78	10	215	380	13		5.3
Anderson.	5	9	38	9	2.69	2.21	2.25	10	270	616	8	1	4.5
Kokomo.	5	20	37	20	2.56	2.15	2.37	9.6	270	681	18	2	5.7
Wabash.	5	20	39	14	2.02	1.61	1.81	9.9	254	452	18	2	3.6
Portland.	4	22	38	22	2.48	2.00	2.04	10	290	573	22		5.5
Marion.	4	3	37	3	2.16	2.16	2.16	10	285	613	3		5
Hartford City.	3	8	39	5	2.05	2.06	2.06	10	311	640	5	3	5.3
Huntington.	2												
Peru.	1	4	41	2	2.12	2.00	2.06	10	275	579	1	3	4
Albany.	1												
Logansport.	1	3	39	2	2.02	1.97	2.00	9	293	590	1	2	7
New Albany.	1												
Jeffersonville.	3	12	44	11	2.66	2.21	2.43	10	309	715	11	1	5.8
Evansville.	11	28	38	20	3.22	2.08	2.14	10	266	576	26	2	5.1
Totals	163	1,035		746							771	261	
Averages.			38		\$2.15	\$1.93	\$2.01	9	274	\$558			5

WOOD INDUSTRY—STATE.

RECAPITULATION.

Employees' Statements.

[illegible]

TABLE I.

WOOD INDUSTRIES—INDIANAPOLIS.

RECAPITULATION.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Value of Buildings, Grounds, and Machinery.	Total Annual Cost of Materials Used.	Total Value of Manu- factured Products.	Number Months in Operation.	Total Amount Paid Out for Labor the Past Year.	TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.		
						Men.	Boys.	Women and Girls.
Furniture	\$377,000	\$128,881	\$391,046	11.6	\$241,561	430	116	12
Planing mills	257,700	373,000	722,800	11.2	222,873	384	39	4
Lounges	171,000	445,743	816,423	11	138,038	300	151	17
Vehicles	94,827	935,457	1,391,597	11.7	219,821	652	34	50
Cooperage	45,000	192,000	125,000	8.7	41,000	180	2	.
Chairs and rockers	180,400	215,000	460,000	12	183,000	356	45	8
Packing boxes	49,500	67,000	113,000	12	30,000	59	23	.
Moldings and picture frames	105,400	11,000	140,000	11.5	64,800	119	27	14
Grain cradles	27,000	28,000	55,000	9	18,900	39	4	.
Coffins and caskets	30,500	37,000	86,000	12	28,314	51	5	.
Patent coiled elm hoops	10,000	25,000	35,000	9	4,000	14	14	.
Parquetry floors	3,000	5,000	20,000	12	10,480	16	4	1
Baskets, fruit packages, etc.	16,000	30,000	50,000	11	15,000	25	25	25
Step and extension ladders	60,000	105,422	220,654	11	73,279	139	30	12
Wheels, hubs, spokes, etc.		9,000	28,000	12	9,000	25	.	.
Stair building		1,500	400	12	2,000	6	.	.
Lumber	12,000	60,000	100,000	10	20,000	40	.	.
Pumps	1,500	34,052	48,799	12	6,876	13	1	.
Veneering	62,972	74,829	128,840	12	28,924	60	20	.
Office desks	45,000	24,000	75,000	12	24,000	60	5	5
Veneers	12,000	50,000	100,000	6	70,000	40	4	.
Building material	15,000	50,000	125,000	12	10,000	20	.	.
Dimension stuff	10,000	50,000	75,000	12	36,000	11	.	.
Head linings and boxes	10,000	7,000	14,000	12	8,000	8	3	1
Wheels and wheel material	220,000	375,000	645,000	12	185,000	550	150	.
Woodenware specialties	35,000	50,000	90,000	12	18,000	55	25	.
Freight cars	150,000	500,000	750,000	8	150,000	400	.	.
Totals	\$1,899,090	\$1,221,834	\$7,089,958		\$1,359,486	4,031	727	149
Average				11				

TABLE II.

WOOD INDUSTRIES—INDIANAPOLIS.

RECAPITULATION.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Av. Wages Paid Boys.	Av. Wages Paid Women and Girls.	DAILY WAGES.				No. Hours Con- stituting a Day's Work.	Has a Strike Occurred Past Year?		Cause of Strike as Alleged by Em- ployes	Cause of Strike as Alleged by Em- ployers.
			Highest Wages Paid Skilled Labor	Lowest Wages Paid Skilled Labor	Highest Wages Paid Un- skilled Labor	Lowest Wages Paid Un- skilled Labor		Yes	No.		
Furniture	\$1 61	\$1 00	\$2 76	\$1 63	\$1 55	\$1 19	10		1		
Planing mills . . .	86	88	3 12	2 05	1 52	1 39	8.5		1		
Lounges	84	1 00	3 12	1 69	1 67	1 33	9.5	1			†
Vehicles	72	1 00	2 92	1 60	1 37	1 12	9.5		1		
Coverage	1 10		2 20	1 20	1 68	1 51	9.5		1		
Chairs and rockers . .	64	1 00	3 90	1 67	1 50	1 17	10		1		
Packing boxes . . .	74		2 87	1 71	1 50	1 25	10		1		
Molding and picture frames	63	67	2 25	1 67	1 50	1 37	10		1		
Grain cradles . . .	60		3 00	1 75	1 50	1 25	10		1		
Coffins and caskets .	51		3 00	2 00	1 38	1 00	9		1		
Patent coiled elm hoops	66		2 50	2 00	1 50	1 50	9		1		
Parquet floors . . .	75	83	2 75	1 00	1 25	1 00	10		1		
Baskets, fruit packages, etc	60	60	2 00	1 00	1 00	50	10	1		†	
Step and extension ladders	66	60	3 50	1 50	1 50	1 00	10		1		
Wheels, hubs, spokes, etc			2 25	1 50	1 25	1 25	10		1		
Stair building . . .			3 25	2 40			8.5		1		
Lumber			3 50	1 75	1 50	1 10	10		1		
Pumps	50		2 50	1 50	1 25	1 25	10		1		
Veneering	75		2 50	2 00	2 00	1 50	10		1		
Office desks	50	40	2 25	1 25	1 25	1 25	10		1		
Veneers	50		2 50	1 50	1 50	1 25	10		1		
Building material .			2 40	2 00	1 50	1 25	8		1		
Dimensional stuff .			2 50	1 50	1 25	1 25	8		1		
Head linings and boxes	60	50	2 00	1 60	1 35	1 15	9		1		
Wheels and wheel material	1 00		3 00	2 00	1 50	50	10		1		
Woodenware specialties	62		2 50	2 00	1 75	50	10		1		
Freight cars			4 50	1 50	1 75	1 25	10		1		
Total . . . . .							...	2			
Average	\$0 69	\$0 75	\$2 84	\$1 70	\$1 47	\$1 13	9.5		...		

* Wages.

† General cursedness.

‡ Cut in wages.

TABLE III.

WOOD INDUSTRIES—INDIANAPOLIS.

RECAPITULATION.

Employes' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	No. Reporting.	Average Age.	No. Who Served Apprenticeship.	Highest Daily Wages.	Lowest Daily Wages.	Average Daily Wages.	No. Hours Consti- tuting Day's W'k.	No. Days Em- ployed Past Year.	Annual Income.	Married.	Single.	No. in Family.
Furniture	149	34	22	\$2 12	\$1 45	\$1 78	8.6	248	\$140	109	40	4
Planing mills	80	41	63	2 56	1 91	2 24	8.1	256	577	66	14	3.9
Lounges	100	32	75	2 15	1 85	1 72	8.7	239	418	87	33	3.8
Vehicles	39	35	26	2 08	1 56	1 82	9.4	247	447	27	12	4
Cooperage	57	42	32	2 08	1 58	1 76	9.7	230	449	57	10	3.9
Chairs and rockers	101	35	67	2 08	1 34	1 72	8.8	228	400	83	38	3.9
Packing boxes	22	28	8	2 40	1 60	1 61	9.7	268	502	14	3	3.5
Molding and picture frames	17	31	14	1 89	1 64	1 85	9.2	264	492	9	8	4.5
Grain cradles	8	31	5	1 94	1 64	1 79	10	227	428	4	4	3.7
Coffins and caskets	42	34	38	2 17	1 88	2 02	8.6	285	576	31	11	3.9
Patent coiled elm hoops	4	37	4	2 62	2 62	2 62	9	211	566	4	1	3.6
Parquetry floors	5	44	4	2 15	2 15	2 15	8.2	275	586	5	1	4
Baskets and fruit packages	5	29	1	1 52	1 52	1 52	9.4	270	416	4	1	4
Step and extension ladders	52	34	29	2 18	1 83	2 01	10	241	514	41	11	5
Wheels, hubs, spokes, etc.	6	38	6	1 50	1 50	1 50	8.3	293	443	6	1	3.8
Stair building	2	35	2	3 00	2 20	2 60	8	273	710	1	1	2
Lumber	4	27	1	1 50	1 13	1 33	8.8	291	360	1	4	1
Pumps	10	37	5	1 72	1 64	1 68	9.8	267	459	9	1	4
Veneering	6	34	2	2 00	1 75	1 89	10	271	514	6	1	4
Office desks	17	37	10	1 65	1 35	1 53	8.3	262	407	11	6	3.1
Veneers												
Building material												
Dimension stuff												
Head linings and boxes												
Wheels and wheel material												
Wooden ware specialties	19	31	9	2 19	1 87	2 08	9.6	241	508	11	8	4
Freight cars	23	34	14	1 91	1 42	1 63	9.1	197	325	15	8	4
Totals	778		532							560	218	..
Averages		35		\$2 06	\$1 89	\$1 87	9	254	\$480			3.8

TABLE IV.

WOOD INDUSTRIES—INDIANAPOLIS.

RECAPITULATION.

Employees' Statements.

[illegible]

TABLE I.

WOOD INDUSTRY—INDIANAPOLIS.

FURNITURE.

Proprietors' Statements

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Value of Build-ings, Grounds and Machinery.	Total Annual Cost of Ma-terials Used.	Total Value of Manufactured Products.	No. Months in Operation Past Year.	Total Amount Paid Out for Wages Past Year.	TOTAL NO EMPLOYED.			Yes. PER CENT. OF INC. OR DEC. IN WAGES.
						Men.	Boys.	Women and Girls.	
Cots, folding cribs, beds, etc.	\$25,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	12	\$ 9,000	35	45	10	.
Dimension stock for furniture	25,000	95,000	125,000	12	25,000	55	10		.
Furniture	10,000	14,000	35,000	12	12,000	25			.
Bedding	12,000	21,000	33,000	12	8,500	7	4	2	.
Bedsteads and chamber suits	25,000	24,600	69,000	12	28,450	51	19		.
Upholstered parlor furniture		16,413	25,545	12	4,641	14	1		.
Dining and bedroom furniture	40,000	24,068	71,500	12	34,220	56	4		5
Chamber furniture	35,000	39,600	102,000	11	34,750	66	15		.
Furniture	50,000	25,000	100,000	12	45,000	75	25		.
Tables and hat racks	55,000	17,300	50,000	11	26,000	47	3		.
Totals	\$277,000	\$326,881	\$391,045		\$344,561	430	116	12	.
Average				11.6					.

WOOD INDUSTRY—INDIANAPOLIS.

FURNITURE.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Average Wages Paid Boys.	Average Wages Paid Women and Girls.	DAILY WAGES				No. Hours Constituting Day's Work.	Yes. HAS A STRIKE OCCURRED PAST YEAR?	Cause of Strike as Alleged by Em-plo-yees.	Cause of Strike as Alleged by Em-plo-yers.
			Highest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Highest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.				
Cots, folding cribs, beds, etc.	\$0.50		\$1.00	\$1.25	\$1.50	\$1.00	10			
Dimension stock for furniture	50		1.75	1.50	1.35	1.00	10			
Furniture			2.25	1.50	1.25	1.25	10			
Bedding	58	1.00	2.75	1.50	1.75	1.35	10			
Bedsteads and chamber suits.	62		2.50	1.50	1.50	1.25	10			
Upholstered parlor furniture.	50		3.50	1.75			10			
Dining and bedroom furniture	65		2.50	1.65	1.50	1.35	10			
Chamber furniture	66		4.00	2.00	1.75	1.00	10			
Furniture	1.00		2.50	2.00	1.75	1.50	10			
Tables and hat racks	50		2.87	1.62	1.60	1.50	10			
Totals										
Averages	\$0.61	\$1.00	\$3.76	\$1.62	\$1.55	\$1.19	10			

TABLE II.
WOOD INDUSTRY—INDIANAPOLIS.
FURNITURE.
Employees' Statements.

EMPLOYEES BY CLASSES.	No. Reporting.	No. whose pay has increased or decreased.		No. who own a home?	Average Monthly Rent.	No. who save money.	Amount saved Annually.	When Paid.		No. shares B. and L. Stock.	No. who built a house by B. and L. A.	No. who carry Life Ins.	Amount.	No. who carry Accident Insurance.	Amount.
		Incr.	Deer.					Weekly.	Monthly.						
Foremen.	6			3	\$12 16	1	\$55	5	1	24			\$1,350		
Engineers.	4			1	17 00	1	295	4		9			1,000		
Furniture makers.	36		11	15	9 56	3	530	25	1	48			11,855	1	\$30
Machine hands.	34	1	4	13	8 37	3	110	34		40			2,344		
Spring-makers.	6		1	1	7 00			6							
Varnishers.	7		1	2	9 16	1	150	7		10			6,190		
Finishers.	18		9	4	8 25	4	160	18		11					
Sawyers.	15		6	7	8 00	1	26	6	9	9			296		
Wood carvers.	7		2	3	10 00	2	200	7		4			2,000		
Wood turners.	4		1	1	8 00			4		1			1,394		
Mattress-makers.	5	1	1	1	12 50			5					750		
Fellers.	2		2	1	9 00			2					300		
Carpenters.	1			1		1	100	1	1			1	23		
Blacksmiths.	1			1					1						
Gluers.	1		1	1				1		2					
Water rubber.	1			1	9 00			1							
Totals.	149	2	34	51	9 54	18	\$1,626	136	13	167	22	33	\$27,413	2	\$50
Average.					\$9 69										

WOOD INDUSTRY—INDIANAPOLIS.
FURNITURE.
Employees' Statements.

EMPLOYEES BY CLASSES.	No. Reporting.	Average Age.	No. who served Apprenticeship.	No. Years Worked in Trade.	Years Worked for Present Employer.	Highest Daily Wages.	Lowest Daily Wages.	Average Daily Wages.	No. Working 11 hours a Day.	No. Days Worked Past Year.	Annual Yearly Income.	Married.	Single.	No. in Family.
Foremen.	6	42	4	23	12	\$1 50	\$1 64	\$2 29	8 8	297	\$660	6		
Engineers.	4	40	3	15	8	1 16	2 00	1 05	10 4	238	494	2		
Furniture-makers.	36	40	43	17	8	1 00	1 30	1 65	24	214	355	31		
Machine hand.	34	32	7	12	6	2 53	1 12	1 62	9 6	228	359	28		
Spring-makers.	6	25		4	4	2 00	1 25	1 53	8 6	265	405	5		
Varnishers.	7	30	6	18	5	1 50	1 40	1 94	9	213	413	5		
Finishers.	18	30	16	12	5	2 25	1 16	1 67	8 8	235	368	10		
Sawyers.	15	37	2	16	7	1 90	1 20	1 57	9 2	269	424	18		
Wood carvers.	7	31	6	15	5	2 50	1 20	2 05	8 1	229	468	4		
Wood turners.	4	39	4	21	8	2 00	1 50	1 75	8 5	208	361	2		
Mattress-makers.	5	25	4	10	2	2 00	1 25	1 68	8 6	250	420	1		
Fellers.	2	27	2	13	11	1 16	1 16	1 16	8 3	245	319	1		
Carpenters.	2	28	2	1	7	1 65	1 25	1 45	9	292	423	1		
Blacksmith.	1	32		5	5	1 85	1 85	1 85	10	300	555	1		
Gluers.	1	44	1	7	12	2 00	2 00	2 00	10	280	560	1		
Water rubber.	1	28	1	8	1	2 16	2 16	2 16	8	200	432	1		
Totals.	149		89											
Averages.		34		13	6	\$2 12	\$1 45	\$1 78	8 9	248	\$440	13		

TABLE III.

WOOD INDUSTRY—INDIANAPOLIS.

PLANING MILLS.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Value of Build-ings, Grounds and Machinery.	Total Annual Cost of Mate-rial Used.	Total Value of Manufactured Product.	No. Months in Operation.	Total Amount Paid Out for Labor Past Year.	TOTAL NO. EMPLOYED.			PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN WAGES.	
						Men.	Boys.	Women and Girls.	In.	De.
Building material	\$35,000	\$25,000	\$43,600	10	\$14,600	25	24	2		
Doors, sashes, blinds and mouldings	25,000	75,000	125,000	12	28,000	50	5			
Sashes, doors, frames, etc.	37,200	92,000	135,000	11	23,000	45	5			
Sashes, doors, blinds, etc.	35,000	30,000	65,000	12	22,837	35				
Building material	4,000	25,000	45,000	12	20,000	19	8	1		
Sashes, doors and blinds	10,000	6,000	20,000	12	10,000	17				
House finishings, interior and exterior	50,000	30,000	90,000	8	15,000	40	3			25
Frames and machine work	4,000	10,000	19,000	12	5,200	8		1		
Sashes, doors, blinds, frames, etc.	12,000	15,000	35,000	10	7,200	10	1			
Doors, window frames, etc.	25,000	30,000	70,000	12	37,000	40				10
Building line wood work	20,000	35,000	75,000	12	40,000	75				
Totals	\$257,700	\$373,000	\$722,600		\$222,637	364	39	4		
Average				11.2						

WOOD INDUSTRY—INDIANAPOLIS.

PLANING MILLS.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Average Daily Wages Paid Boys.	Average Daily Wages Paid Women and Girls.	DAILY WAGES.				No. Hours Constituting a Day's Work.	HAS A STRIKE OCCURRED PAST YEAR.		Cause of Strike as Alleged by Employer.	Cause of Strike as Alleged by Employer.
			Highest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Highest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.		Yes.	No.		
Building material	\$0.75	\$0.75	\$1.00	\$2.25	\$1.00	\$1.25	8				
Doors, sashes, blinds and mouldings	1.00		4.25	2.00	1.50	1.50	10				
Sashes, doors, frames, etc.	1.25		3.00	2.25	1.00	1.25	8				
Sashes, doors, blinds, etc.			4.00	2.50	1.50	1.25	8				
Building material	83	83	2.00	2.00	1.50	1.50	8				
Sashes, doors and blinds			3.50	2.00	1.50	1.25	10				
House finishings, interior and exterior	75		4.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	10				
Frames and machine work		1.00	2.15	1.00	1.33	1.25	9				
Sashes, doors, blinds, frames, etc.	75		3.33	2.25	1.75	1.50	8				
Doors, window frames, etc.			3.25	2.25	1.80	1.50	8				
Building line wood work			2.80	2.00	1.20	1.00	8				
Total											
Averages	\$0.89	\$0.66	\$3.12	\$2.05	\$1.52	\$1.39	8.8				

TABLE IV.

WOOD INDUSTRY—INDIANAPOLIS.

PLAINING MILLS.

Employees' Statements.

EMPLOYEES BY CLASSES.	No. Reporting.	Average Age.	No. Who Served Apprenticeship	No. Years Worked at Trade.	No. Years Worked for Present Employer.	Highest Daily Wages.	Lowest Daily Wages.	Average Daily Wages.	No. Working Hours a Day.	No. Days Employed Past Year.	Average Yearly Income.	Married.	Single.	No. in Family.
Superintendent.	1	35	1	20	7	\$3 33	\$3 33	\$3 33	8	260	\$368	1		3
Foremen . . .	6	42	4	17	11	3 50	1 75	2 68	8.5	277	742	1		3
Engineers . . .	4	51	5	17	5	2 50	1 68	2 67	9	270	559	1		3
Carpenters . . .	14	47	14	25	7	2 50	1 50	1 97	8	251	494	12	13	4
Wood carvers . .	4	35	4	17	3	2 50	2 00	2 23	8	242	559	3	13	3
Wood turners . .	6	42	6	23	5	2 25	1 75	1 99	7.9	250	498	3	13	3
Sawyers . . .	5	43	2	15	9	2 38	1 60	2 09	8	282	548	5	5	5
Cabinet makers .	7	42	4	22	3	2 06	1 75	1 90	7.2	258	490	4	1	4
Machine hands . .	22	36	12	14	5	2 75	1 54	1 98	8	280	515	18	4	5
Stair-makers . . .	3	35	3	9	2	2 25	2 00	2 08	8	281	543	1	3	3
Bench hands . . .	6	42	6	23	2	2 50	2 00	2 29	8.3	234	539	6		3
Totals . . .	80		63									66	14	
Averages		41		19	5	\$2 59	\$1 91	\$2 24	8.1	256	\$577			3.9

WOOD INDUSTRY—INDIANAPOLIS.

PLAINING MILLS.

Employees' Statements.

EMPLOYEES BY CLASSES.	No. Reporting.	No. Who Have Increased Wages on Dec. 1st.	No. Who Own a House.	No. Renting.	Average Monthly Rent.	No. Saving Money.	Amount Saved Annually.	When Paid.	No. Who Build a House by B. & I.	No. Who Carry Life Insurance.	Amount.	No. Who Carry Accident Insurance.	Amount.
		Inc.	Dec.	Do You Own a House?				Weekly.	Monthly.				
Superintendent .	1			1				1					
Foremen . . .	6	1		5	\$13 00	4	\$925	5	1	10			
Engineers . . .	4	1		4	11 75	1	240	8		19	\$2,000		
Carpenters . . .	14		9	5	11 66	1	150	14	4	14	1,000		
Wood carvers . .	4			2	10 00	1	100	4		2	7,500	1	300
Wood turners . .	6		4	2	11 50	1	100	6	2	2	2,000		
Sawyers . . .	5	1		2	9 50	2	130	5	1	5	2,000		
Cabinet makers .	7		3	4	9 37			7	2	2	3,000	1	1,000
Machine hands . .	22	2	8	10	9 50	4	700	22	4	31	3,900	1	400
Stair-makers . . .	3	1	1	1			50	3		4			
Bench hands . . .	6		3	3	12 00	1	200	6		14	2,150		
Totals . . .	80	4	10	37	130	16	\$2,495	79	1	109	\$23,550	3	\$2,700
Average . . .					\$10 92								

TABLE V.

WOOD INDUSTRY—INDIANAPOLIS.

LOUNGES.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Value of Build-ings, Grounds and Machinery.	Total Annual Cost of Ma-terials Used.	Total Value of Manufactured Products.	No. Months in Operation.	Total Amount Paid Out for Labor Last Year.	TOTAL NO. EMPLOYED			PER CENT. OF INC. OR DEC. IN WAGES.
						Men.	Boys.	Women and Girls.	
Lounges and rockers	\$38,000	\$12,000	\$130,000	11.5	\$34,500	70	5	3	
Lounges, mirrors and mantels	23,000	40,000	90,000	12	18,000	34	34	1	1
Lounges	20,000	20,000	40,000	8	1,500	4	5		
Lounges	10,000	80,000	125,000	12	27,500	33	22		
Lounges and parlor furniture	45,000	110,000	200,000	12	26,000	75	25		
Lounges and mattresses	30,000	93,743	136,423	12	15,438	24	8	3	
Lounges, couches, etc	25,000	40,000	75,000	10	15,000	30	10		
Bed lounges			190,000	10		30	65	10	
Totals	\$171,000	\$445,743	\$896,423		\$136,038	300	151	17	1
Average				11					

WOOD INDUSTRY—INDIANAPOLIS.

LOUNGES.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Average Wages Paid Boys.	Average Wages Paid Women and Girls.	DAILY WAGES.				No. Hours Con-stituting a Day's Work.	Yes. Has a STRIKE Occurred DURING PAST YEAR?	Cause of Strike as Alleged by Em-ploye	Cause of Strike as Alleged by Em-ployer.
			Highest Wages Paid Skilled Labor	Lowest Wages Paid Skilled Labor	Highest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor	Lowest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor				
Lounges and rockers	\$0 75	\$1 00	\$3 00	\$1 75	\$1 50	\$1 00	10			
Lounges, mirrors, mantels							10			
Lounges	75		2 25	1 50	1 25	50	8			
Lounges	50		2 75	2 25	2 00	68	9			
Lounges, parlor furniture	75		3 75	1 12	1 48	57	9			
Lounges and mattresses	75	1 00	3 00	1 50	1 50	1 00	10			
Lounges, couches, etc	60		3 00	2 00	1 75	1 25	8			
Bed lounges	40	75	3 00	2 00	1 25	33	10	1		†
Total										
Averages	\$0 68	\$1 00	\$3 12	\$1 69	\$1 57	\$0 83	9.1			

* Wages. † General sickness.

TABLE VII.

WOOD INDUSTRY—INDIANAPOLIS.

COOPERAGE.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Value of Buildings, Grounds and Machinery.	Total Annual Cost Materials Used.	Total Value of Manufactured Product.	No. of Months in Operation.	Total Amount Paid Out for Labor Last Year.	TOTAL NO. EMPLOYEES.			PER CENT. OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN WAGES.
						Men.	Boys.	Women and Girls.	
Staves and cooperage	\$2,000	\$40,000	\$65,000	12	\$12,000	33	2		
Staves	25,000	100,000		6	15,000	100			
Heading, staves and cooperage	6,000	15,000	20,000	6	4,000	12			
Slack barrels	12,000	37,000	40,000	12	10,000	35			
Flour barrels	5,000	14,000	25,000	12	6,500	35			
Totals	\$45,000	\$192,000	\$125,000		\$41,000	180	2		
Average				8.7					

WOOD INDUSTRY—INDIANAPOLIS.

COOPERAGE.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED	Average Wages Paid Boys.	Average Wages Paid Women and Girls.	DAILY WAGES.				No. Hours Constituting a Day's Work.	HAS A STRIKE OCCURRED PAST YEAR?		Cause of Strike as Alleged by Employees.	Cause of Strike as Alleged by Employers.
			Highest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Highest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.		Yes.	No.		
Staves and cooperage	\$1 00		\$2 00	\$1 50	\$1 25	\$1 00	9		1		
Staves			2 50	2 50	1 25	1 25	10		1		
Heading, staves and cooperage			2 00	2 00	1 35	1 00	9		1		
Slack barrels			2 80	2 80	2 80	2 80	10		1		
Flour barrels			4 00	1 50			10		1		
Total											
Averages	\$1 00		\$2 32	\$2 20	\$1 66	\$1 51	9.5				

TABLE IX.

WOOD INDUSTRY—INDIANAPOLIS.

VEHICLES.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Value of Build- ings, Grounds and Machinery.	Total Annual Cost of Mate- rials.	Total Value of Manufactured Products.	No. Months in Operation	Total Amount Paid out for La- bor Past Year.	TOTAL NO. EMPLOYED.			PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN WAGES.	
						Men.	Wm.	Women and Girls.	Inc.	Dec.
Buggies		\$896,000	\$1,280,000	12	\$180,000	550	20	50		
Carriage wood-work	\$33,827	15,187	52,597	10.2	16,401	245	10			10
Carriages and hearses	40,000	12,270	24,400	12	8,438	24				
Wagons, buggies, etc	5,800	6,500	25,000	12	13,850	28			4	
Carriages and wagons	15,000	5,500	10,000	12	1,440	13				
Carriages and wagons		3,400	9,000	12	2,500	8				
Totals	\$94,627	\$335,457	\$1,391,597		\$219,821	652	34	50		
Average				11.7						

WOOD INDUSTRY—INDIANAPOLIS.

VEHICLES.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Av. Wages Paid Boys.	Av. Wages Paid Women and Girls.	DAILY WAGES.				No. Hours Con- stituting a Day's Work.	HAD A STRIKE IN COUNTRY PAST YEAR?		Cause of Strike as Alleged by Em- ployer.	Cause of Strike as Alleged by Em- ployer.
			Highest Wages Paid Skilled Labor	Lowest Wages Paid Skilled Labor	Highest Wages Paid Un- skilled Labor	Lowest Wages Paid Un- skilled Labor		Yes	No		
Buggies	\$0 75	\$1 00	\$3 50	\$2 00	\$1 50	\$1 25	8		1		
Carriage wood-work	75		3 00	1 75	1 50	1 00	10		1		
Carriages and hearses	75		3 00	1 50	1 25	1 00	8		1		
Wagons, buggies, etc	65		2 50	1 50	1 25	1 25	10				
Carriages and wagons			2 50	1 25			10		1		
Carriages and wagons			2 50	2 00	1 50	1 00	10		1		
Total											
Averages	\$0 72	\$1 00	\$2 92	\$1 60	\$1 37	\$1 12	9.2				

TABLE XI.

WOOD INDUSTRY—INDIANAPOLIS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Value of Buildings, Grounds and Ma- chinery.	Total Annual Cost of Materials Used.	Total Value of Man- ufactured Product.	No. of Months in Operation.	Total Amount Paid Out for Labor Past Year.	TOTAL NO. EMPLOYED.			PER CENT OF IN- CREASE OR DE- CREASE IN Wages. 1913.	
						Men.	Boys.	Women and Girls.		
Chairs and rockers . .	\$30,000	\$60,000	\$150,000	12	\$85,000	125	25	2	10	..
Chairs	150,000	155,000	310,000	12	118,000	250	20	6	5	..
Totals	180,000	215,000	460,000	..	183,000	365	45	8	..	..
Average . . . . .	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Packing boxes	22,500	32,000	48,000	12	12,000	26	4	..	..	..
Packing boxes	27,000	35,000	65,000	12	18,000	33	19	..	..	..
Totals	49,500	67,000	113,000	..	30,000	59	23	..	..	..
Average . . . . .	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mouldings and picture frames	35,000	11,000	40,000	12	14,800	23	7	..	..	..
Mouldings and picture frames	70,000	..	100,000	11	50,000	96	20	14	..	..
Totals	105,000	11,000	140,000	..	64,800	119	27	14	..	..
Average . . . . .	..	..	..	11.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bain cradles and crying machines . .	12,000	8,000	25,000	8	12,500	32	3	..	..	..
Whiffletrees and neck yokes	15,000	20,000	30,000	10	6,300	7	1	..	..	..
Totals	27,000	28,000	55,000	..	18,800	39	4	..	..	..
Average . . . . .	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boxes and caskets . .	20,000	25,000	56,000	12	18,600	30	3	..	..	10
Cloth caskets	10,500	12,000	30,000	12	9,814	21	2	..	..	10
Totals	30,500	37,000	86,000	..	28,414	51	5	..	..	10
Average . . . . .	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Patent coiled elm hoops	10,000	25,000	35,000	9	4,000	14	14	..	..	10
Parquetry floors . . .	3,000	5,000	20,000	12	10,480	16	4	1	..	..
Baskets, fruit p'kgs, etc	15,000	30,000	50,000	11	15,000	25	25	25	..	10

TABLE XI—Continued.

WOOD INDUSTRY—INDIANAPOLIS.

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Value of Buildings, Grounds and Ma- chinery.	Total Annual Cost of Materials Used.	Total Value of Manu- factured Products.	No. of Months in Operation.	Total Amount Paid Out for Labor Past Year.	Total No. Employed.			PER CENT. OF IN- CREASE OR DE- CREASE IN WA- GES.	
						Men.	Boys.	Women and Girls.		
Step and extension lad- ders, etc	60,000	105,422	220,654	11	73,279	139	30	12	..	..
Wheels, hubs, spokes, etc . . . . .	..	9,000	24,000	12	9,000	25	..	..	..	..
Building stairs . . . .	..	1,500	4,000	12	2,000	6	..	..	..	..
Lumber	12,000	60,000	100,000	10	20,000	40	..	..	..	..
Pumps	1,800	34,052	48,799	12	6,676	13	1	..	..	..
Veneering	62,972	74,829	128,840	12	28,924	60	20	..	..	..
Office desks	45,000	24,000	75,000	12	24,000	60	5	5	..	10
Veneers	12,000	50,000	100,000	6	7,000	40	4	..	..	..
Building materials . .	15,000	90,000	125,000	12	10,000	20	..	..	..	..
Dimension staff . . .	10,000	50,000	75,000	12	3,600	11	..	..	..	..
Head linings and boxes	10,000	7,000	14,000	12	6,000	8	3	1	..	..
Wheels and wheel ma- terials	220,315	375,000	635,000	11	185,000	550	150	..	..	10
Woodenware specialties	35,000	50,000	90,000	12	18,000	55	25	..	..	..
Freight cars	150,000	600,000	750,000	8	150,000	400	..	..	..	..
Totals	\$1,054,967	\$1,948,381	\$1,467,347	..	\$397,693	2,205	355	66	..	..
Average . . . . .	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE XII.

WOOD INDUSTRY—INDIANAPOLIS.

MISCELLANEOUS

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Average Wages Paid Boys.	Average Wages Paid Women and Girls.	DAILY WAGES.				No. Hours Constituting a Day's Work.	Yes HAD A STRIKE OCCURRED PAST Yr.	Cause of Strike as Al- leged by Employer.	Cause of Strike as Al- leged by Employer.
			Highest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Highest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.				
Chairs and rockers	80 63	80 75	\$1 00	\$1 50	\$1 25	\$1 10	10	1		
Chairs	67	1 25	4 80	1 75	1 75	1 25	10	1		
Totals										
Averages	64	1 00	3 90	1 82	1 50	1 17	10			
Packing boxes	83		8 00	1 75	1 50	1 25	10	1		
Packing boxes	65		2 75	1 66	1 50	1 25	10	1		
Totals										
Averages	74		2 87	1 71	1 50	1 25	10			
Molding and picture frames	60		3 00	2 00	1 50	1 50	10	1		
Moldings and picture frames	67	67	3 50	1 35	1 50	1 25	10	1		
Totals										
Averages	63	67	3 25	1 67	1 50	1 37	10			
Grain cradles and scythe knives	84		3 00	1 75	1 50	1 25	10	1		
Whistle trees and neck yokes	75		3 00				10	1		
Totals										
Averages	80		3 00	1 75	1 50	1 25	10			
Coffins and caskets	85		3 50	2 25	1 50	1 00	9	1		
Cloth caskets	40		2 50	1 75	1 25	1 00	9	1		
Totals										
Averages	52		3 00	2 00	1 38	1 00	9			
Patent coiled elm hoops	65		2 50	2 00	1 50	50	9	1		
Parquetry floors	75	83	2 75	1 00	1 25	1 00	10	1		
Baskets, fruit packages, etc.	60	60	2 00	1 00	1 00	50	10	1	Cut in wages.	Cut in wages.

TABLE XII—Continued.

WOOD INDUSTRY—INDIANAPOLIS.

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Average Wages Paid Boys.	Average Wages Paid Women and Girls.	DAILY WAGES.				No. Hours Consistently a Day's Work	Has a Strike Occurred Past Year.		Cause of Strike as Al- leged by Employer.	Cause of Strike as Al- leged by Employees.
			Highest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Highest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.		Yes	No		
Step and extension ladders, etc.	\$0 66	\$0 60	\$3 50	\$1 50	\$1 50	\$1 00	10	1			
Wheels, hubs, spokes, etc.	..	..	2 25	1 50	1 25	1 25	10	1			
Building stairs	..	..	3 25	2 40	..	..	8	1			
Lumber	..	..	3 50	1 75	1 50	1 10	10	1			
Pumps	50	..	2 50	1 50	1 25	1 25	10	1			
Veneering	75	..	2 50	2 00	2 00	1 50	10	1			
Office desks	50	40	2 25	1 25	1 25	50	10	1			
Veneers	50	..	2 50	1 50	1 50	1 25	10	1			
Building material	..	..	2 40	2 00	1 50	1 25	8	1			
Dimension stuff	..	..	2 50	1 50	1 25	1 25	8	1			
Head linings and boxes	60	50	2 00	1 60	1 35	1 15	9	1			
Wheels and wheel machinery	1 00	..	3 00	2 00	1 50	50	10	1			
Woodenware specialties	62	..	2 50	2 00	1 75	50	10	1			
Freight cars	..	..	4 50	1 50	1 75	1 25	10	1			
Totals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Averages	\$0 65	\$0 65	\$2 84	\$1 67	\$1 43	\$1 04	10	1			

TABLE XIII.

WOOD INDUSTRY—INDIANAPOLIS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Proprietors' Statements.

EMPLOYEES BY CLASSES.	CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Number Reporting.			Highest Daily Wages.	Lowest Daily Wages.	Average Daily Wages.	No. Hours Constituting a Day's Work.	No. Days Employed.	Annual Yearly Income.	Married.		Single.	Number in Family.
		Average Age.	No. Who Served Ap'ship.											
Foreman	Chairs	1	1	1	\$2 50	\$2 50	\$2 50	8.5	280	\$700	1	1	2	
Chair makers	"	31 36	27	1	2 25	1 00	1 55	8.7	235	358	19	12	4	
Engineers	"	2 37	1	4	2 35	1 75	3 00	10	300	900	2	2	7	
Carvers	"	7 28	7	2	2 25	1 83	1 92	8.7	230	441	4	3	3	
Machine hands	"	16 34	7	2	2 25	1 00	1 42	8.4	196	278	9	7	3	
Varnishers	"	7 29	5	2	2 25	1 20	1 61	8.3	184	296	4	3	4	
Sawyers	"	8 40	1	1	1 83	75	1 48	8.4	288	426	5	3	5	
Finishers	"	7 36	6	2	2 00	80	1 72	9.1	219	377	4	3	5	
Turners	"	7 34	3	2	2 00	1 25	1 85	8.7	213	394	5	2	5	
Upholsterers	"	4 29	4	2	2 75	1 43	2 00	9.3	186	372	4	3	3	
Seat makers	"	3 38	2	1	1 75	1 50	1 58	8.8	250	395	3	3	3	
Bending	"	3 28	2	1	1 50	1 25	1 41	8.6	251	354	1	2	4	
Ceting	"	2 28	2	2	2 00	1 50	1 75	8	150	263	2	2	3	
Gauge lather	"	1 35	1	1	75	75	75	10	150	113	1	1	1	
Mortising	"	1 21	1	1	1 50	1 50	1 50	10	234	351	1	1	1	
Gluers	"	1 35	1	1	1 50	1 50	1 50	8	250	375	1	1	1	
Totals		101	67								63	38		
Averages		35			2 08	1 34	1 72	8.8	226	400			3.9	
Foreman	Packing boxes	1 22	1	2	2 00	2 00	2 00	10	300	600	1	1	1	
Box makers	"	13 35	1	3	3 00	1 25	1 92	9.3	242	465	10	3	4	
Machine hands	"	4 37	1	2	2 50	1 25	1 62	9.5	277	448	4	2	3	
Sawyers	"	2 22	2	2	2 00	1 50	1 75	10	312	546	2	2	2	
Nailers	"	2 24	1	2	2 50	2 00	2 25	10	200	450	2	2	2	
Totals		22	6								14	8		
Averages		28			2 40	1 60	1 91	9.7	266	502			3.5	
Engineer	Mouldings and picture frames	1 26	4	2	2 25	2 25	2 25	10	300	675	1	1	3	
Finishers	"	4 38	4	2	2 00	2 00	2 00	9	241	482	3	1	7	
Gilders	"	3 25	3	2	2 50	2 00	2 16	9	301	650	3	3	3	
Antique workers	"	2 21	2	1	1 50	1 50	1 50	9	345	518	2	2	2	
Sand-papering	"	2 35	1	1	1 25	1 25	1 25	9	203	254	1	1	6	
Polishers	"	1 30	1	2	2 00	2 00	2 00	10	250	500	1	1	5	
Sawyers	"	1 50	1	2	2 00	2 00	2 00	10	234	468	1	1	5	
Gluers	"	1 30	1	1	1 62	1 62	1 62	9	260	412	1	1	3	
Mounting	"	1 21	1	1	1 80	1 80	1 80	9	250	450	1	1	1	
Machinery worker	"	1 26	1	2	2 00	2 00	2 00	8	260	520	1	1	3	
Totals		17	14								9	8		
Averages		31			1 89	1 84	1 85	9.2	264	492			4.5	

TABLE XIII—Continued.

WOOD INDUSTRY—INDIANAPOLIS.

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

Proprietors' Statements.

EMPLOYEES BY CLASSES.	CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Number Reporting Average Age.	No. who Served As'ship	Highest Daily Wages.	Lowest Daily Wages.	Average Daily Wages.	No. Hours Constituting a Day's Work	No. Days Employed.	Annual Income.	Married Males	Number in Family.
Assistant Foreman	Grain cradles, etc.	1 35	1 33	25	\$3 25	\$3 25	10	300	975	1	3
Engineer	"	1 64	1 1	50	1 50	1 50	10	300	450	1	3
Birding	"	2 29	1 1	25	1 25	1 25	10	235	295	1	3
Whiffletree maker	"	2 11	3 1	10	1 20	2 10	10	175	387	1	4
Belters	"	1 28	1 1	40	1 40	1 40	10	150	220	1	4
Spring makers .	"	1 27	1 1	25	1 25	1 25	10	200	250	1	4
Totals		8	3							4	3
Averages . . .		33		1 94	1 64	1 79	10	227	426		3.7
Foremen .	Coffins and cas-	2 38	2 1	00	2 25	2 62	8.2	300	786	2	3
Engineers	kets. "	1 30	1 1	50	2 50	2 50	9	312	780	2	5
Cabinetmakers.	"	14 48	14 1	25	1 50	1 78	9.1	266	473	11	4
Machine hands.	"	4 32	4 1	25	1 47	1 84	9.1	275	508	4	4
Coffin coverers	"	4 24	4 1	25	2 00	2 13	9	246	522	1	3
Finishers.	"	5 45	5 1	00	1 66	1 84	8.4	293	566	5	4
Varnishers .	"	2 10	2 1	25	1 50	1 88	9	300	564	1	5
Boxmakers.	"	1 42	1 1	25	2 25	2 25	9	300	675	1	6
Patternmakers .	"	1 56	1 1	00	2 00	2 00	8	263	526	1	3
Painters	"	1 25	1 1	00	2 00	2 00	9	300	600	1	4
Grinding	"	1 30	1 1	00	2 00	2 00	8	270	540	1	4
Sawyers	"	1	1	25	1 25	1 25	8	300	375	1	4
Totals.		42	8							31	11
Averages . . .		33		1 17	1 86	2 02	8.6	285	576		3.9
Engineers . .	Patent coiled	1 6	1 1	00	2 00	2 00	9	182	364	1	2
Hoop cutters .	arm hoops.	1 56	1 1	50	1 50	1 50	9	182	273	1	4
Hoop rollers . .	"	1 28	1 1	00	4 00	4 00	9	182	728	1	4
Machine hands	"	1 45	1 1	00	3 00	3 00	9	300	900	1	4
Totals. . . .		4	4							4	
Averages . . .		37		2 62	2 62	2 62	9	211	566		3.6
Foremen .	Flooring .	1 49	1 1	00	2 00	2 00	8	300	600	1	9
Lumber inspector	"	1 54	1 1	00	2 00	2 00	8	300	600	1	3
Planing mill hand	"	1 64	1 1	25	2 25	2 25	9	225	506	1	2
Machine hands.	"	1 32	1 1	50	2 50	2 50	8	250	625	1	2
Sawyers	"	1 26	1 1	00	2 00	2 00	8	300	600	1	4
Totals. . . .		5	4							5	
Averages . . .		33		2 15	2 15	2 15	8.2	275	586		4

TABLE XIII—Continued.

WOOD INDUSTRY—INDIANAPOLIS.

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

Proprietors' Statements.

EMPLOYEES.	CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Number Reporting. Average Age.	No. who Served Apprenticeship.	Highest Daily Wages.	Lowest Daily Wages.	Average Daily Wages.	No. Hours Constituting a Day's Work.	No. Days Employed.	Annual Income.	Married.	Single.	No. in Family.
1.	Baskets, fruit packages, etc.	1 22	1	\$1 50	\$1 50	\$1 50	9	\$7 00	\$450	1	1	2
hands.	"	1 32	1	2 00	2 00	2 00	10	300	600	1	1	3
rs.	"	1 30	1	1 35	1 35	1 35	9	150	203	1	1	4
makers.	"	1 25	1	1 25	1 25	1 25	10	300	375	1	1	4
.	"	1 38	1	1 50	1 50	1 50	9	300	450	1	1	4
.		5	1							4	1	..
ce.		29	1	1 52	1 52	1 52	9.4	270	416			4
ndent	Step and extension ladders, etc.	1 42	1	5 00	5 00	5 10	10	300	1,500	1	1	5
hands.	"	2 33	1	2 50	1 75	2 12	11	232	619	1	1	6
maker	"	17 34	7	2 50	1 50	1 90	10	227	431	14	3	4
adders	"	8 30	6	2 00	1 25	1 72	10	197	439	5	3	3
rs.	"	3 33	1	2 00	1 25	1 54	10	245	387	2	1	4
dept	"	3 50	1	1 83	1 25	1 52	10	228	347	2	1	4
rs.	"	4 26	4	1 50	1 35	1 46	10	229	334	3	1	6
dept	"	7 30	4	2 00	1 00	1 61	10	216	348	7	1	4
rs.	"	2 47	2	2 00	2 00	2 00	10	285	570	2	1	2
dept	"	1 1	1	2 50	2 50	2 50	10	290	725	1	1	9
rs.	"	1 38	1	1 50	1 50	1 50	10	50	75	1	1	5
dept	"	1 30	1	2 25	2 25	2 25	10	275	619	1	1	2
rs.	"	1 20	1	1 50	1 50	1 50	10	234	351	1	1	2
dept	"	1 28	1	1 50	1 50	1 50	10	300	450	1	1	2
.		52	29							41	11	..
ce.		34	1	2 13	1 63	2 01	10	241	514			5
r.	Wheels, hubs, spokes, etc.	1 12	1	1 50	1 50	1 50	8	365	548	1	1	8
lter.	"	1 61	1	1 25	1 25	1 25	8	260	325	1	1	2
lsher	"	1 31	1	1 75	1 75	1 75	10	300	525	1	1	4
ner	"	1 42	1	1 50	1 50	1 50	8	300	450	1	1	3
er.	"	1 30	1	1 75	1 75	1 75	8	275	481	1	1	2
ishers	"	1 51	1	1 25	1 25	1 25	8	260	325	1	1	4
.		6	6							6		..
ce.		38	1	1 50	1 50	1 50	6.3	293	443			3.8
lders	Stairs . . .	2 35	2	3 00	2 20	2 60	8	273	710	1	1	2
hands.	Lumber. . .	1 21	1	1 00	1 00	1 00	8	312	312	1	1	..
.		3 34	1	2 00	1 25	1 66	9.3	270	448	1	1	..
.		4										..
ce.		27	1	1 50	1 13	1 33	8.6	291	390			..

TABLE XIII—Continued.

WOOD INDUSTRY—INDIANAPOLIS.

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

Proprietors' Statements.

EMPLOYEES BY CLASSES.	CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Number Reporting Average Age	No. who Served 4 y's ship.	Highest Daily Wages.	Lowest Daily Wages.	Average Daily Wages.	No. Hours Constituting a Day's Work	No. Days Employed.	Annual Income.	Married. Single	Number in Family.
Engineers . . .	Pumps . . .	1 39	1	\$2 50	\$2 50	\$2 50	12	300	\$750	1	3
Finishers . . .	" . . .	2 42	1	1 50	1 25	1 37	9.7	256	351	1	4
Wood turners . . .	" . . .	1 45	1	1 75	1 75	1 75	9.5	260	455	1	5
Painters . . .	" . . .	5 38	2	1 50	1 35	1 45	9	260	387	5	3
Pump makers . . .	" . . .	1 23	1	1 35	1 35	1 35	9	260	351	1	3
Totals.		10	5							9	1
Averages		37		1 72	1 64	1 68	9.8	267	459		4
Engineers . . .	Veneering . . .	1 39	1	1 75	1 75	1 75	10	295	525	1	4
Veneermakers . . .	" . . .	3 40	1	2 50	1 75	2 16	10	295	637	3	3
Sawyers . . .	" . . .	2 33	1	1 75	1 75	1 75	10	217	380	2	5
Totals.		6	2							6	
Averages		34		2 00	1 75	1 89	10	271	514		4
Superintendent . . .	Doors . . .	1 52	1	3 33	3 33	3 33	10	300	1,000	1	3
Engineers . . .	" . . .	1 34		88	88	88	8	267	235	1	4
Cabinet makers . . .	" . . .	6 1	6	1 66	75	1 34	8	265	315	4	3
Machine hands . . .	" . . .	7 26	1	1 28	1 08	1 18	8	250	295	3	2
Gluing . . .	" . . .	1 26		1 64	1 20	1 43	8	221	316	1	4
Varnishers . . .	" . . .	1 26	2	1 68	92	1 00	8	281	281	1	2
Totals.		17	10							11	6
Averages		37		1 65	1 35	1 53	8.3	262	407		3.1
Foremen . . .	Woodenware specialties . . .	1 41	1	3 50	3 50	3 50	10	300	1,050	1	8
Engineers . . .	" . . .	1 35		2 25	2 25	2 25	10	312	702	1	6
Machine hands . . .	" . . .	9 26	2	2 00	1 25	1 50	9.1	227	346	3	3
Wood workers . . .	" . . .	3 24		2 00	1 25	1 66	9.6	211	350	2	3
Cabinetmakers . . .	" . . .	2 40	2	2 00	1 00	1 50	9	212	318	2	3
Mechanics . . .	" . . .	1 40	1	2 50	2 50	2 50	10	234	585	1	2
Band sawyers . . .	" . . .	1 19		1 75	1 75	1 75	10	234	410	1	1
Painters . . .	" . . .	1 26	1	1 50	1 50	1 50	9	200	300	1	3
Totals.		19	9							11	8
Averages		31		2 19	1 87	2 08	9.6	241	508		4
Engineers . . .	Freight cars . . .	1 43	1	2 00	2 00	2 00	10	300	600	1	4
Blacksmiths . . .	" . . .	2 26	2	2 25	2 25	2 25	9	160	360	1	3
Carpenters . . .	" . . .	5 37	4	2 40	90	1 51	8.8	186	281	3	3
Wood workers . . .	" . . .	10 35		1 66	90	1 17	9	173	202	7	5
Mechanics . . .	" . . .	2 45	1	1 80	90	1 35	9.2	156	211	2	5
Sawyers . . .	" . . .	2 55	1	1 48	1 25	1 36	9	225	305	1	4
Boltmakers . . .	" . . .	1 19		1 75	1 75	1 75	9	180	315	1	1
Totals.		23	14							15	8
Averages		34		1 91	1 42	1 53	9.1	197	325		4

TABLE XIV.

WOOD INDUSTRY—INDIANAPOLIS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Employees' Statements.

[illegible]

TABLE XIV—Continued.

WOOD INDUSTRY—INDIANAPOLIS.

MISCELLANEOUS-Continued.

Employees' Statements.

[illegible]

TABLE XIV—Continued.

WOOD INDUSTRY—INDIANAPOLIS

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

Employees' Statements.

[illegible]

TABLE XV.

WOOD INDUSTRIES—SOUTH BEND.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Value of Buildings, (grounds and Ma- chinery.	Total Annual Cost of Materials Used.	Total Value of Man- ufactured Product.	Av. No. of Months in Operation.	Total Amount Paid Out for Labor Past Year.	TOTAL NO. EMPLOYEES.			PER CENT. OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN WAGES.	
						Men.	Boys.	Women and Girls.	Inc.	Dec.
Wagons and carriages	\$150,000	\$250,000	\$550,000	12	\$120,000	240		10		
Sprinkl'g wagons, etc.	25,000	23,000	60,000	12	21,000	50			10	
Croquet, boys' wagons, etc.	60,000	75,000	150,000	11	55,000	65	95			
Sewing-machine cases	300,000	600,000	1,000,000	12	360,000	1,000	200			10
Totals	\$535,000	\$918,000	\$1,780,000		\$555,000	1,375	295	10		
Average				11.7						

WOOD INDUSTRIES—SOUTH BEND.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Average Wages Paid Boys.	DAILY WAGES.				No. Hours Constitu- ting a Day's Work.	HAS A STRIKE OC- CURRED DURING PAST YEAR?		Cause of Strike, as Alleged by Em- ployes.	Cause of Strike, as Alleged by Em- ployers.
		Average Wages Paid Women and Girls	Highest Wages Paid Skilled Labor	Lowest Wages Paid Skilled Labor	Highest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor	Yes	No		
Wagons and carriages		\$1 00	\$2 50	\$1 75	\$1 35	\$1 25	10			
Sprinkling wagons, etc.			3 00	2 25	2 00	1 25	10			
Croquet, boys' wagons, etc.	85		3 25	1 50	1 50	1 25	10			
Sewing-machine cases	60		3 50	2 00	1 75	1 00	9			
Total										
Average	\$0 77	\$1 00	\$3 01	\$1 67	\$1 65	\$1 18	9.7			

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—NORTH BEND.

3.1.1.1. *Staphylococcus aureus*

No.	Age	Sex	Height	Weight	Complexion	Build	Education	Occupation	Married	Single	No. in Family
1	25	M	5' 10"	175	Fair	Medium	High School	Teacher	Yes	No	3
2	22	F	5' 5"	125	Fair	Slender	High School	Homemaker	Yes	No	3
3	20	M	5' 8"	160	Fair	Medium	High School	Student	No	Yes	1
4	18	F	5' 3"	115	Fair	Slender	High School	Student	No	Yes	1
5	15	M	5' 0"	130	Fair	Medium	High School	Student	No	Yes	1
6	12	F	4' 8"	100	Fair	Slender	High School	Student	No	Yes	1
7	10	M	4' 5"	90	Fair	Slender	High School	Student	No	Yes	1
8	8	F	4' 2"	80	Fair	Slender	High School	Student	No	Yes	1
9	6	M	4' 0"	70	Fair	Slender	High School	Student	No	Yes	1
10	4	F	3' 8"	60	Fair	Slender	High School	Student	No	Yes	1

T. J. N. S. S. - CTH BEND.

2. *Phylogenetic relationships*

No. Application	
No. Questionnaire	
No. Return	
Assurance Month	
No. who answered	
Amount received	
Monthly	
No. who own life insurance	
No. who built a house by life insurance	
No. who carry life insurance	
Amount	\$1,000
No. who carry Accident Insurance	
Amount	\$2,000

TABLE XVII.

WOOD INDUSTRIES—FORT WAYNE.

Proprietors' Statements.

KIND OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Value of Build- ings, Ground and Machinery.	Total Annual Cost of Material Used.	Total Value of Manufactured Product.	No. Months in Op- eration Past Yr.	Total Amount Paid Out for Labor Past Yr.	TOTAL NO. EMPLOYEES			PER CENT. OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN WAGES.
						Men.	Boys.	Women and Girls.	
Shingles, etc.	\$15,000	\$35,000	\$35,000	12	\$30,000	66	10		
Shingles	18,000	5,000	15,000	12	5,000	11	11		
Lumber	40,000	70,000	150,000	12	41,000	125	10		
Shingles and corn planters	10,000	48,000	100,000		29,000	44	7		
Shingles work	20,131	85,000	125,000	12	21,677	39	1		
Shingles	3,000	90,000	125,000	12	24,000	60	10		
Shingles	10,000	12,000	18,500	10	5,000	11	1		
Shingles wagons	15,000	8,000	18,000	12	5,000	12			
Shingles and wood mantels.	25,000	18,000	45,000	9	15,800	37	8		
Shingles, etc.	2,000	20,000	35,000	11	5,500	20	6	2	10
Shingles bows	2,000	10,000	50,000	11	8,000	14	8		
Shingles furniture	30,000	20,000	50,000	9	18,000	43	2		15
Shingles washboards	99,000	168,000	281,000		66,192	200			6
	\$307,131	\$77,600	\$1,075,915		\$272,169	675	74	2	
				11					

WOOD INDUSTRIES—FORT WAYNE.

Proprietors' Statements.

KIND OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Average Wages Paid Boys.	Av. Wages Paid Women and Girls.	DAILY WAGES				No. Hours Con- sumed a Day's Work	HOURS OCCURRED IN PART YEAR		Cause of Strike as Alleged by Employees	Cause of Strike as Alleged by Employers.
			Highest Wages Paid Skilled Labor	Lowest Wages Paid Skilled Labor	Highest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor	Lowest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor		Yes	No		
Shingles, etc.	\$0.72		\$1.40	\$2.00	\$1.50	\$1.00	9		1		
Shingles	.75		1.75	1.45	1.35	1.00	10		1		
Lumber	.70		3.30	1.50	1.50	1.00	9		1		
Shingles and corn											
Shingles work	.75		3.00	1.50	1.50	1.25	10		1		
Shingles	.50		2.75	1.75	2.00	1.25	10		1		
Shingles	.70		4.15	1.80	1.80	1.01	9		1		
Shingles	.70		3.00	1.40	1.50	1.25	9		1		
Shingles wagons			2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	10		1		
Shingles and wood mantels.											
Shingles, etc.	.75		2.50	1.50	1.25	1.00	10		1		
Shingles	.75	\$0.75	4.50	1.25			10		1		
Shingles bows	.75		2.00	.50	1.75	1.25	10		1		
Shingles furniture	.75		2.50	1.75	1.40	1.00	10		1		
Shingles washboards	.45	1.00	3.50	1.75	1.75	1.10	10		1		
	\$0.72	\$1.87	\$2.79	\$1.60	\$1.57	\$1.07	97				

TABLE XIII—Continued.

WOOD INDUSTRY—INDIANAPOLIS.

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

Proprietors' Statements.

EMPLOYEES BY CLASSES.	CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Number Reporting. Average Age.	No. who Served Apprenticeship.	Highest Daily Wages.	Lowest Daily Wages.	Average Daily Wages.	No. Hours Constituting a Day's Work.	No. Days Employed.	Annual Income.	Married. Single.	Number in Family.
Assistant fireman	Grain cradles, etc.	1 35	1	\$3 25	\$3 25	\$3 25	10	300	\$975	1	3
Engineer . . .	"	1 64	1	1 50	1 50	1 50	10	300	450	1	5
Binding . . .	"	2 29	1	1 25	1 25	1 25	10	235	293	1	3
Whiffletree maker	"	2 15	3	1 20	1 20	2 10	10	175	367	1	1
Belters . . .	"	1 28	1	1 40	1 40	1 40	10	150	220	1	1
Spring makers .	"	1 2	1	1 25	1 25	1 25	10	200	250	1	1
Totals . . .		8	3							4	3
Averages . . .		33		1 94	1 64	1 79	10	227	426		3.7
Foremen . . .	Coffins and caskets.	2 38	2	3 00	2 25	2 62	8.2	300	786	2	3
Engineers . . .	"	2 30	2	2 50	2 50	2 50	9	312	780	2	5
Cabinetmakers.	"	14 46	14	2 25	1 70	1 78	9.1	286	473	11	3
Machine hands.	"	8 32	6	2 25	1 47	1 84	9.1	278	508	4	4
Coffin coverers	"	4 24	3	2 25	2 00	2 3	9	246	522	1	2
Finishers . . .	"	5 45	5	2 00	1 66	1 93	8.4	293	586	5	4
Varnishers . . .	"	2 30	2	2 25	1 50	1 88	9	300	564	1	5
Boxmakers . . .	"	1 42	1	2 25	2 25	2 25	9	300	675	1	6
Patternmakers .	"	1 56	1	2 00	2 00	2 00	8	283	526	1	2
Painters . . .	"	1 35	1	2 00	2 00	2 00	9	300	600	1	4
Graining . . .	"	1 36	1	2 00	2 00	2 00	8	270	540	1	1
Sawyers . . .	"	1	1	1 25	1 25	1 25	8	300	375	1	4
Totals . . .		42	18							31	11
Averages . . .		33		2 17	1 86	2 02	8.6	285	576		3.9
Engineers . . .	Patent coiled elm hoops.	1 10	1	2 00	2 00	2 00	9	182	364	1	2
Hoop cutters . .	"	1 56	1	1 50	1 50	1 50	9	182	273	1	4
Hoop coilers . . .	"	1 28	1	4 00	4 00	4 00	9	182	728	1	4
Machine hands . .	"	1 35	1	3 00	3 00	3 00	9	300	900	1	4
Totals . . .		4	4							4	
Averages . . .		37		2 62	2 62	2 62	9	211	566		3.6
Foremen . . .	Flooring . . .	1 49	1	2 00	2 00	2 00	8	300	600	1	9
Lumber inspector	"	1 3	1	2 00	2 00	2 00	8	300	600	1	3
Planing mill hand	"	1 44	1	2 25	2 25	2 25	9	245	506	1	2
Machine hands . .	"	1 32	1	2 50	2 50	2 50	8	250	625	1	2
Sawyers . . .	"	1 28	1	2 00	2 00	2 00	8	300	600	1	4
Totals . . .		5	4							5	
Averages . . .		44		2 15	2 15	2 15	8.2	276	586		4

TABLE XIII—Continued.

WOOD INDUSTRY—INDIANAPOLIS.

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

Proprietors' Statements.

OWNERS.	CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Number Reporting.	Average Age.	No. who Served Apprenticeship.	Highest Daily Wages.	Lowest Daily Wages.	Average Daily Wages.	No. Hours Constituting a Day's Work.	No. Days Employed.	Annual Income.	Married.	Single.	No. in Family.
...	Baskets, fruit packages, etc.	122	1	1	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.50	9	300	\$450	1	1	3
ands.	"	132	1	1	2.00	2.00	2.00	10	300	600	1	1	4
kers.	"	130	1	1	1.35	1.35	1.35	9	150	203	1	1	4
...	"	125	1	1	1.25	1.25	1.25	10	300	375	1	1	4
...	"	138	1	1	1.50	1.50	1.50	9	300	450	1	1	4
...	...	5	1	1							4	1	...
...	...	29	1	1	1.52	1.52	1.52	9.4	270	416	1	1	4
dent	Step and extension ladders, etc.	142	1	1	5.00	5.00	5.40	10	300	1,500	1	1	5
ands.	"	233	1	1	2.50	1.75	2.12	11	292	619	1	1	6
ker	"	1734	7	1	2.50	1.50	1.90	10	227	431	14	3	4
lders	"	430	6	1	2.00	1.25	1.73	10	197	499	5	3	3
...	"	333	1	1	2.00	1.25	1.58	10	245	387	2	1	4
...	"	350	1	1	1.83	1.25	1.52	10	228	347	2	1	4
...	"	418	4	1	1.50	1.35	1.46	10	229	334	3	1	6
dept	"	730	4	1	2.00	1.60	1.61	10	216	346	7	1	4
bird'pt	"	247	2	1	2.00	2.00	2.00	10	285	570	2	1	2
...	"	1	1	1	2.50	2.50	2.50	10	280	725	1	1	9
...	"	136	1	1	1.50	1.50	1.50	10	50	75	1	1	5
...	"	130	1	1	2.25	2.25	2.25	10	275	619	1	1	...
...	"	120	1	1	1.50	1.50	1.50	10	234	351	1	1	2
...	"	128	1	1	1.50	1.50	1.50	10	300	450	1	1	2
...	...	52	2	1							41	1	...
...	...	34	1	1	2.18	1.83	2.01	10	241	514	1	1	5
...	Wheels, hubs, spokes, etc.	142	1	1	1.50	1.50	1.50	8	385	548	1	1	8
er.	"	161	1	1	1.25	1.25	1.25	8	260	325	1	1	3
her	"	133	1	1	1.75	1.75	1.75	10	300	525	1	1	4
er	"	142	1	1	1.50	1.50	1.50	8	300	450	1	1	3
he's	"	140	1	1	1.75	1.75	1.75	8	275	481	1	1	2
...	"	151	1	1	1.25	1.25	1.25	8	260	325	1	1	4
...	...	6	6	1							6	1	...
...	...	39	1	1	1.50	1.50	1.50	8.3	293	443	1	1	3.8
ers	Stairs	235	2	1	3.00	2.20	2.60	8	273	710	1	1	2
ands.	Lumber	121	1	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	8	312	312	1	1	...
...	"	334	1	1	2.00	1.25	1.66	9.3	270	448	1	1	...
...	...	4	1	1							4	1	...
...	...	27	1	1	1.50	1.13	1.33	8.6	291	380	1	1	...

TABLE XIII—Continued.

WOOD INDUSTRY—INDIANAPOLIS.

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

Proprietors' Statements.

EMPLOYEES BY CLASSES.	CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Number Reporting	Average Age.	No. who Served Apprenticeship.	Highest Daily Wages.	Lowest Daily Wages.	Average Daily Wages.	No. Hours Constituting a Day's Work	No. Days Employed.	Annual Income.	Married.	Single.	Number in Family.
Engineers . . .	Pumps . . .	139	1	32.50	\$2.50	\$2.50	\$2.50	12	\$300	\$750	1		3
Finishers . . .	" . . .	242	1	1.50	1.25	1.37	1.37	9.7	256	351	2		4
Wood turners . . .	" . . .	145	1	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	9.5	260	455	1		3
Painters . . .	" . . .	538	2	1.50	1.25	1.45	1.45	9	260	367	5		3
Pump makers . . .	" . . .	123	1	1.35	1.25	1.35	1.35	9	260	351		1	
Totals . . .		11	5								9	1	
Averages . . .		37		1.72	1.64	1.68	1.68	9.8	267	459			4
Engineers . . .	Veneering . . .	139	1	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	10	300	525	1		4
Veneer makers . . .	" . . .	330	1	2.50	1.75	2.16	2.16	10	295	637	3		3
Sawyers . . .	" . . .	233	1	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	10	217	380	2		5
Totals . . .		6	2								6		
Averages . . .		34		2.00	1.75	1.89	1.89	10	271	514			4
Superintendent . . .	Desks . . .	152	1	3.33	3.33	3.33	3.33	10	300	1,000	11		8
Engineers . . .	" . . .	134		.88	.88	.88	.88	8	267	235	1		4
Cabinet makers . . .	" . . .	64	6	1.66	.75	1.34	1.34	8	255	315	4	2	4
Machine hands . . .	" . . .	528	1	1.28	1.08	1.18	1.18	8	250	295	3	2	2
Gluing . . .	" . . .	225		1.64	1.20	1.43	1.43	8	221	316	1	1	4
Varnishers . . .	" . . .	226	2	1.08	.92	1.00	1.00	8	281	281	1	1	2
Totals . . .		17	10								11	6	
Averages . . .		37		1.65	1.35	1.53	1.53	8.3	262	407			3.1
Foremen . . .	Woodenware specialties . . .	141	1	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	10	300	1,050	1		8
Engineers . . .	" . . .	135		2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	10	312	702	1		6
Machine hands . . .	" . . .	928	2	2.00	1.25	1.50	1.50	9.1	227	346	3	8	3
Wood workers . . .	" . . .	324		2.00	1.25	1.66	1.66	9.6	211	350	2	1	9
Cabinet makers . . .	" . . .	250	2	2.00	1.00	1.50	1.50	9	212	318	2		5
Machine hands . . .	" . . .	130	1	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	10	234	585	1		2
Band sawyers . . .	" . . .	118		1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	10	234	410		1	
Painters . . .	" . . .	126	1	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	9	200	300	1		3
Totals . . .		19	9								11	8	
Averages . . .		31		2.9	1.67	2.06	2.06	9.6	241	508			4
Engineers . . .	Freight cars . . .	133	1	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	10	300	600	1		4
Blacksmiths . . .	" . . .	236	2	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	9	180	360	1	1	3
Carpenters . . .	" . . .	547	4	2.40	.90	1.51	1.51	8.8	186	281	3	2	3
Wood workers . . .	" . . .	1035		1.66	.90	1.17	1.17	9	173	202	7	3	6
Machine hands . . .	" . . .	245	1	1.80	.90	1.35	1.35	9.2	156	211	2		6
Sawyers . . .	" . . .	255	1	1.44	1.25	1.36	1.36	9	225	308	1	1	4
Bolt makers . . .	" . . .	119		1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	9	180	315		1	
Totals . . .		23	14								15	8	
Averages . . .		34		1.91	1.42	1.53	1.53	9.1	191	325			4

TABLE XIV—Continued.

WOOD INDUSTRY—INDIANAPOLIS

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

Employees' Statements.

[illegible]

TABLE XIV—Continued.

WOOD INDUSTRY—INDIANAPOLIS.

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

Employees' Statements.

INDUSTRIES BY SECTORS.	CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	No Reporting. Do You Own a Home?	No. Renting.	Average Monthly Rent.	No. Who Save Money.	Amount Saved Annually.	WHEN PAID.		No. B. and L. Shares Owned.	No. Who Built a House through B. and L. Ass'n.	Do You Carry Life Insurance?	Amount.	Do You Carry Accident Ins.?	Amount.
							Weekly.	Monthly.						
Bakers	Baskets, fruit packages, etc.	1	1	\$7 00	.	.	1	.	8	1	.	.	.	.
"	" "	1	1	8 00	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
"	" "	1	1	9 00	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	\$1,000
Age		5	1	3	.	.	5	.	8	1	.	.	1	1,000
ndent	Step and exten. ladders, etc.	1	1	13 00	1	\$100	1	.	10	.	1	\$5,000	.	.
ands	" "	2	1	. . .	1	100	1	.	10	.	1	2,000	.	.
makers	" "	17	7	7 25	2	250	17	.	21	5	3	3,400	.	.
adders	" "	8	3	8 50	3	375	8	.	6	2	3	3,200	.	.
s	" "	3	1	7 00	.	.	3	.	4	1	.	.	.	.
dep't	" "	3	1	7 50	.	.	3	.	6	1	.	.	.	.
se dep't	" "	4	1	10 50	1	200	4	.	8	2	3	3,000	.	.
se dep't	" "	7	4	5 00	1	50	7	.	8	2	1	3,198	.	.
se dep't	" "	2	1	10 00	1	50	2	.	2	.	.	2,000	.	.
se dep't	" "	1	1	8 00	1	50	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
se dep't	" "	1	1	12 50	1	50	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
se dep't	" "	1	1	6 00	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	500	.	.
ge		52	19	18	9	1,075	52	.	70	11	14	22,296	.	.
ge . . . . .		.	.	8 77	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
tter	Wheels, hubs, spokes, etc.	1	1	7 50	.	.	1	.	3	1	1	1,000	.	.
isher	" "	1	1	.	1	200	1	.	5	1	1	125	.	.
ner	" "	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	4	1	.	.	.	.
er	" "	1	1	6 00	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
isher	" "	1	1	10 00	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
ge		6	3	3	1	200	6	.	14	3	2	1,125	.	.
ge . . . . .		.	.	7 83	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
lders	Stairs	2	1	.	1	150	2	.	5	.	.	.	.	.
hand	Lumber	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	500	.	.
s	"	3	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	500	.	.
age		4	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	500	.	.

TABLE XIV—Continued.

WOOD INDUSTRY—INDIANAPOLIS

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

Employees' Statements.

[illegible]

TABLE XV.

WOOD INDUSTRIES—SOUTH BEND.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Value of Buildings, Grounds and Ma- chinery.	Total Annual Cost of Materials Used.	Total Value of Man- ufactured Product.	Av. No. of Months in Operation.	Total Amount Paid Out for Labor Past Year.	Total No. Employees.			PER CENT. OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN WAGES.	
						Men.	Boys.	Women and Girls.	Inc.	Dec.
Wagons and carriages	\$150,000	\$250,000	\$350,000	12	\$120,000	240		10		
Sprinkl'g wagons, etc	25,000	23,000	60,000	12	21,000	50			10	
Croquet, boys' wagons, etc.	60,000	75,000	150,000	11	55,000	85	95			
Sewing-machine cases	200,000	600,000	1,000,000	12	380,000	1,000	200			10
Totals	\$535,000	\$948,000	\$1,760,000		\$556,000	1,375	285	10		
Average				11.7						

WOOD INDUSTRIES—SOUTH BEND.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Average Wages Paid Boys.	Average Wages Paid Women and Girls	DAILY WAGES.				No. Hours Constitu- ting a Day's Work.	HAS A STRIKE OC- CURRED DURING PAST YEAR?		Cause of Strike, as Alleged by Em- ployes.	Cause of Strike, as Alleged by Em- ployers.
	Highest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.	Highest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.	Yes	No					
Wagons and carriages	\$1 00	\$2 50	\$1 75	\$1 35	\$1 25	10	.	.	1	.	.
Sprinkling wagons, etc.		3 00	2 25	2 00	1 25	10	.	.	1	.	.
Croquet, boys' wagons, etc	\$0 95	3 25	1 50	1 50	1 25	10	.	.	1	.	.
Sewing-machine cases	60	3 50	2 00	1 75	1 00	9	.	.	1	.	.
Total . . . . .							.	.		.	.
Averages	\$0 77	\$1 00 \$3 01	\$1 87	\$1 65	\$1 10	9.7					

TABLE XVII.

WOOD INDUSTRIES—FORT WAYNE.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Value of Build-ings, Ground and Machinery.	Total Annual Cost of Material Used.	Total Value of Manufactured Product.	No. Months in Op-eration Past Yr.	Total Amount Paid Out for Labor Past Yr.	TOTAL NO. EMPLOYEES			PER CENT. OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN WAGES.
						Men.	Boys.	Women and Girls.	
Sash, doors, blinds, etc.	\$15,000	\$35,000	\$5,000	12	\$40,000	60	10		
Pulleys and tags	18,000	8,000	15,000	12	5,000	11	11		
Hardwood lumber.	40,000	70,000	150,000	12	41,000	125	10		
Wash mach. and corn planters	10,000	45,000	100,000	12	29,000	43	7		
Building wood work	20,131	85,000	125,000	12	21,877	39	1		
Washing machines	3,000	90,000	125,000	12	24,000	60	10		
Mouldings, etc.	10,000	12,000	18,500	10	5,000	11	1		
Trucks and farm wagons	15,000	8,000	16,000	12	5,000	12			
Folding beds and wood mantels.	25,000	18,000	45,000	9	15,800	37	8		
Carriages, bug les, etc	2,000	20,000	35,000	11	5,500	20	6	2	10
Heading and buggy bows	20,000	10,000	50,000	11	8,000	14	8		
Lumber and furniture	30,000	20,000	50,000	9	16,000	43	2		15
Wagon and washboards.	99,000	165,000	281,115		68,192	200			5
Totals	\$307,131	\$77,699	\$1,075,915		\$272,169	675	74	2	
Average				11					

WOOD INDUSTRIES—FORT WAYNE.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Average Wages Paid Boys.	As. Wages Paid Women and Girls.	DAILY WAGES				No. Hours Con-ting a Day's Work	HAS A STRIKE OCCURRED IN PAST YEAR?	Cause of Strike as Alleged by Employer.	Cause of Strike as Alleged by Employees.
			Highest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Highest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.				
Sash, doors, blinds, etc.	\$0.72		\$1.80	\$2.00	\$1.60	\$1.00	9	1		
Pulleys and tags	.80		1.75	1.35	1.35	1.00	10	1		
Hardwood lumber	.70		3.30	1.50	1.50	1.00	9	1		
Washing machines and corn planters	.75		3.00	1.50	1.50	1.25	10	1		
Building wood work	.50		2.75	1.75	2.00	1.25	10	1		
Washing machines	.70		4.15	1.80	1.80	1.00	9	1		
Moulding, etc.	.70		3.00	1.80	1.50	1.25	9	1		
Trucks and farm wagons.			2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	10	1		
Folding beds and wood mantels.	.75		2.50	1.50	1.25	1.00	10	1		
Carriages, buggies, etc	.75	\$0.75	3.50	1.25			10	1		
Headings and buggy bows.	.75		2.00	.50	1.75	1.25	10	1		
Lumber and furniture	.75		2.50	1.75	1.40	1.00	10	1		
Wagon and washboards	.85	1.00	3.50	1.75	1.75	1.10	10	1		
Total										
Average	\$0.72	\$1.87	\$1.79	\$1.60	\$1.57	\$1.07	9.7			

TABLE XVIII.

WOOD INDUSTRIES—FORT WAYNE.

Employees' Statements.

EMPLOYED BY CLASSES.	Number Reporting.	Average Age.	Number Who Served Apprenticeship.	Number of Years Worked in Trade.	No of Years Worked for Present Employer.	Highest Daily Wages.	Lowest Daily Wages.	Average Daily Wages.	Number Working Hours a Day.	Average Number of Days Employed.	Average Yearly Income.	Married.	Single.	Number in Family.
Engineers	2	38	1	18	11	\$1 60	\$1 50	\$1 55	11	280	\$430	1	1	5
Wood workers	6	38	4	20	9	3 00	1 35	2 10	9	235	479	5	1	4
Furniture makers	5	41	5	27	7	1 75	1 50	1 64	9	217	356	1	1	5
Blacksmiths	2	29	2	9	4	2 25	2 00	2 12	10	290	615	1	1	3
Painters	2	21	2	10	3	3 50	2 00	2 75	8	255	701	1	1	1
Trimmers	1	32	1	18	10	2 00	2 00	2 00	10	250	500	1	1	1
Joiners	1	37	1	40	2	1 80	1 80	1 80	9	300	300	1	1	1
Machine hands	3	40	1	15	3	1 25	1 25	1 25	9.3	253	316	2	1	4
Sash, door and blind makers	4	40	3	12	6	2 00	1 50	1 69	9	300	507	4	1	7
Sawyers	2	31	1	10	4	1 50	1 50	1 50	10	251	377	1	1	4
Pulley makers	1	24	1	5	5	1 53	1 53	1 53	9	300	459	1	1	6
Totals	29		22									20	9	
Averages		36		16	6	\$2 02	\$1 63	\$1 81	9.3	257	\$464			4.1

WOOD INDUSTRIES—FORT WAYNE.

Employees' Statements.

[illegible]

TABLE XIX.

WOOD INDUSTRIES—RICHMOND.

Proprietors' Statements.

KIND OF GOODS PRODUCED.	Value of Buildings, Grounds and Machinery.	Total Annual Cost of Material Used.	Total Value of Manu- factured Products.	No. of Months in Operation.	Total Amount Paid out for Labor Past Year.	TOTAL NO. EMPLOYED			PER CENT. OF IN- CREASE OR DE- CREASE IN WA- GES.	
						Men.	Boys.	Women and Girls.	Inc.	Dec.
Shingles	\$5,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	10	\$12,000	10	20	15	.	.
Skids	10,000	100,000	120,000	11	51,000	125	15	10	.	.
Boards	70,000	100,000	200,000	12	50,000	65	20	7	.	.
Shingles	5,000	5,000	18,000	10	7,000	20	5	.	.	.
Shingles	1,000	60,000	118,000	12	36,000	55	4	.	.	.
Shingles	40,000	115,000	150,000	12	5,500	8	1	.	.	.
Shingles	75,000	20,000	85,000		4,200	13	2	.	.	.
Shingles	16,000	53,173	106,672	12	25,324	53	1	.	.	.
Shingles	\$46,000	\$163,173	\$186,672		\$224,024	474	90	32	.	.
Shingles				11.3						

WOOD INDUSTRIES—RICHMOND.

Proprietors' Statements.

KIND OF GOODS PRODUCED.	Average Wages Paid Boys.	Average Wages Paid Women and Girls.	DAILY WAGES.				No. Hours in Month Continuously at Work.	HAS A STRIKE IN COURSE PAST YEAR?		Cause of Strike as Alleged by Em- ploye.	Cause of Strike as Alleged by Em- ployer.
			Highest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Highest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.		Yes.	No.		
Shingles	\$0.82	\$0.62	\$1.62	\$1.50	\$1.25	\$1.00	10				
Shingles	50	75	2.50	1.50	1.50	1.20	10				
Shingles	1.40	1.25	3.25	2.00	1.50	1.50	10				
Shingles	50		2.00	1.50	1.50	1.00	10				
Shingles	88		2.50	2.00	1.50	1.50	10				
Shingles			3.50	2.00	1.50	1.50	12				
Shingles	55		3.33	1.75	1.50	1.25	10				
Shingles	88		3.00	1.75	1.50	1.50	10				
Shingles	50		2.65	2.15	1.75	1.50	10				
Shingles											
Shingles	\$0.68	\$0.67	\$2.71	\$1.83	\$1.50	\$1.00	10.2				

TABLE XX.

WOOD INDUSTRIES—RICHMOND.

Employees' Statements.

EMPLOYEES BY CLASSES.	No. Reporting.	Average Age.	No. who Served Apprenticeship	No. Years Work'd in Trade.	No. Years Work'd for Present Employer.	Highest Daily Wages.	Lowest Daily Wages.	Average Daily Wages.	No. Working Hours a Day.	No. Days Employed Past Year.	Av. Yearly Income.	Married.	Singles.	No. in Family.
Foreman	1	34	1	1	1	\$3	\$2	\$2.50	10	300	\$275	1	1	1
Finishers	2	34	2	2	2	\$3	\$2	\$2.50	10	300	\$275	1	1	1
Trimmers	2	34	2	2	2	\$3	\$2	\$2.50	10	300	\$275	1	1	1
Molder	2	34	2	2	2	\$3	\$2	\$2.50	10	300	\$275	1	1	1
De k-maker	2	34	2	2	2	\$3	\$2	\$2.50	10	300	\$275	1	1	1
Sawyer	2	34	2	2	2	\$3	\$2	\$2.50	10	300	\$275	1	1	1
Cabinet-maker	2	34	2	2	2	\$3	\$2	\$2.50	10	300	\$275	1	1	1
Wood working dept.	2	34	2	2	2	\$3	\$2	\$2.50	10	300	\$275	1	1	1
Machinists	2	34	2	2	2	\$3	\$2	\$2.50	10	300	\$275	1	1	1
Painter	1	33	1	1	1	\$3	\$2	\$2.50	10	300	\$275	1	1	1
Totals	19	34	19	19	19	\$3	\$2	\$2.50	10	300	\$275	16	5	5
Averages		40		17	4	\$2.39	\$2.11	\$2.22	10	281	\$224			44

WOOD INDUSTRIES—RICHMOND.

Employees' Statements.

[illegible]

TABLE XXI.

WOOD INDUSTRIES—MUNCIE.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Value of Buildings, Grounds and Ma- chinery.	Total Annual Cost of Material Used.	Total Value of Man- ufactured Product.	Months in Operation Past Year.	Total Amount Paid out for Labor Past Year.	Total No. of EMPLOYEES.			PER CENT OF INCREASE AND DECREASE IN WAGES.	
						Men.	Boys.	Women and Girls.		
Heading.	\$5,000	\$10,000	\$15,000	8	\$3,000	12	6	.	.	.
Washing machines . .	15,000	20,000	25,000	12	6,000	24	.	.	.	.
Sash, doors, etc.	25,000	20,000	50,000	10	8,800	18	.	.	5	.
Mowing mach's, thresh- ers, etc.	75,000	50,000	100,000	8	50,000	75	.	.	.	25
Handles		25,000	40,000	12	12,000	35	.	.	.	.
Vehicle wheels, etc.	30,000	40,000	100,000	12	15,800	35	15	1	.	.
Coiled elm hoops . . .	6,000	140,000	200,000	15	28,000	25	14	2	.	.
Shafts, poles, etc.	50,000	39,863	128,722	12	51,568	87	4	.	.	10
Burial caskets, etc.	25,000		80,000	12	16,000	20	.	10	10	.
Totals	\$231,000	\$344,863	\$738,722		\$191,188	331	39	13	.	.
Average				10.4					.	.

WOOD INDUSTRIES—MUNCIE.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Average Wages Paid Boys.	Average Wages Paid Women and Girls.	DAILY WAGES.				No. Hours Constitut- ing a Day's Work.	HAS A STRIKE OCCURRED PAST YEAR?		Cause of Strike as Alleged by Em- ployers.	Cause of Strike as Alleged by Em- ployers.
			Highest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Highest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.		Yes.	No.		
Heading.	\$0.50		\$2.00		\$1.25	\$0.50	10	.	1	.	.
Washing machines . . .			5.00	\$1.25	2.00		10	.	1	.	.
Sash, doors, etc.			5.15	2.70	1.75	1.50	9	.	1	.	.
Mowing machines, thresh- ers, etc.			3.00	1.00			10	.	1	.	.
Handles			4.00	2.00	1.50	1.25	10	.	1	.	.
Vehicle wheels	.75	\$1.25	2.00	1.50	1.25	1.00	10	.	1	.	.
Coiled elm hoops . . .	.75		2.00	.75	1.25	.60	10	.	1	.	.
Shafts, poles, etc.	1.75		2.40	2.25	1.75	1.25	10	.	1	.	.
Burial caskets, etc.		.90	3.00		1.50	1.25	10	.	1	.	.
Totals											
Averages	\$0.94	\$1.07	\$1.36	\$1.63	\$1.53	\$1.05	9.9				

TABLE XXIII.

WOOD INDUSTRIES—TERRE HAUTE.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Value of Buildings, Grounds and Ma- chinery.	Total Annual Cost of Material Used.	Total Value of Man- ufactured Product.	No. Months in Oper- ation.	Total Amount Paid Out for Labor Past Year.	TOTAL No. Em- PLOYED			PER CENT. OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN WAGES.	
						Men.	Boys	Women and Girls	In	De.
Doors, sash, blinds, etc.	\$15,000	\$11,470	\$41,000	11	\$19,068	38	4			
Coiled hoops and barrels. . . .	7,000	30,000	45,000	10	12,000	35	9			10
Sash, doors, blinds, etc.	33,000	50,000	100,000	12	35,000	57	3			
Furniture	10,000	50,000	85,000	12	15,000	15	15	15		
Beer kegs	10,000	20,000	30,000	8	10,000	10	5			
Tight barrel-heads	15,000	25,000	100,000	10	40,000	200	35			5
Circled headings	10,000	70,000	120,000	12	30,000	70	10			
Fire vehicles	42,000		60,000	12	25,000	58	3	1		
Coaches and carriages	20,000	29,500	45,000	12	5,200	22				
Carriages and buggies	20,000	10,000	30,000	12	8,320	11	2		8	
Stairs, heading, etc.	12,800	49,000	80,000	10	21,500	85	10			
Burial caskets and planing mill.	20,000	20,000	60,000	12	28,075	40	4	2		
Totals	\$214,800	\$374,970	\$796,000		\$244,163	621	94	18		
Average				11						

* Reduction.

WOOD INDUSTRIES—TERRE HAUTE.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Average Wages Paid Boys.	Average Wages Paid Women and Girls.	DAILY WAGES.				No. Hours Contribu- ting a Day's Work.	HAS A STRIKE OCCURRED DURING PAST YEAR?		Cause of Strike, as Alleged by Em- ployers.	Cause of Strike, as Alleged by Em- ployers.
			Highest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Highest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.		Yes	No		
Doors, sash, blinds, etc.	\$0 80		\$3 00	\$2 00	\$1 50	\$1 25	9		1		
Coiled hoops and barrels	1 00		3 00	2 00	1 50	1 25	10		1		
Sash, doors, blinds, etc.	68		3 15	2 55	1 35	88	9		1		
Furniture	50	75	3 33	1 50	1 50	1 00	10		1		
Beer kegs	1 00		2 50	2 00	1 50	1 25	10		1		
Tight barrel heads	85		3 00	1 75	1 50	90	10		1		
Circled headings	1 10		3 00	1 00	1 75	1 00	10	1	1		
Fire vehicles	1 00	75	2 75	2 25	1 50	1 25	9		1		
Coaches and carriages			3 50	1 50	1 25	1 25	10		1		
Carriages and buggies	85		2 25	1 60	1 50	1 25	10		1		
Stairs, heading, etc.	80		3 00	1 40	1 50	1 20	10		1		
Burial caskets and plan- ing mill	50	75	4 00	2 00	1 50	1 25	9		1		
Total											
Averages	\$0 79	\$0 75	\$3 04	\$1 84	\$1 49	\$1 14	9.6				

* Reduction of wages.

TABLE XXIV.

WOOD INDUSTRIES—TERRE HAUTE.

Employees' Statements.

EMPLOYEES BY CLASSES.	No Reporting.	Average Age.	No. Who Served Apprenticeship.	No. Years Worked at Trade.	No. Years Worked for Present Employer.	Highest Daily Wages.	Lowest Daily Wages.	Average Daily Wages.	No. Working Hours a Day.	Average No. Days Worked Past Year.	Average Yearly Income.	Married.	Single.	No. in Family.
Foremen	4	38	1	20	12	\$3.00	\$2.00	\$2.56	9.2	301	\$786	4	1	4
Engineers	1	37	1	12	1	2.00	1.00	2.00	11	273	556	1	1	1
Coopers	1	37	1	12	1	2.00	1.00	2.00	11	273	556	1	1	1
Machine hands	1	37	1	12	1	2.00	1.00	2.00	11	273	556	1	1	1
Cabinetmakers	1	37	1	12	1	2.00	1.00	2.00	11	273	556	1	1	1
Wood carvers	1	37	1	12	1	2.00	1.00	2.00	11	273	556	1	1	1
Wood turners	1	37	1	12	1	2.00	1.00	2.00	11	273	556	1	1	1
Carpenters	1	37	1	12	1	2.00	1.00	2.00	11	273	556	1	1	1
Upholsterers	1	37	1	12	1	2.00	1.00	2.00	11	273	556	1	1	1
Slate roofing	1	37	1	12	1	2.00	1.00	2.00	11	273	556	1	1	1
Stair builders	1	37	1	12	1	2.00	1.00	2.00	11	273	556	1	1	1
Totals	45	38	31	18	10	\$2.39	\$1.96	\$2.18	9.4	271	\$300	35	10	5
Averages		38		18	10	\$2.39	\$1.96	\$2.18	9.4	271	\$300	35	10	5

WOOD INDUSTRIES—TERRE HAUTE.

Employees' Statements.

EMPLOYEES BY CLASSES.	No Reporting.	No. Who Have In-creased or Decreased.	Do You Own a Home?	Average Monthly Rent.	No. Who Save Money.	Amount Saved Annually.	When Paid.	No. Who Own Stock.	No. Who Built Home by H. & L. Shares.	Do You Carry Life Insurance?	Amount.	Do You Carry Accident Insurance?	Amount.
Foremen	4	1	4	12.00	2	\$400	Weekly.	9	1	3	\$5,000		
Engineers	1	1	1	12.00	1	250	Monthly.	1	1	1	500		
Coopers	1	1	1	12.00	1	100		1	1	1	6,172		
Machine hands	1	1	1	12.00	1	100		1	1	1	1,500		
Cabinetmakers	1	1	1	12.00	1	100		1	1	1	6,000		
Wood carvers	1	1	1	12.00	1	100		1	1	1	2,000		
Wood turners	1	1	1	12.00	1	100		1	1	1	1,000	1	\$350
Carpenters	1	1	1	12.00	1	100		1	1	1	1,000	1	750
Upholsterers	1	1	1	12.00	1	100		1	1	1	1,000	1	750
Slate roofers	1	1	1	12.00	1	100		1	1	1	1,000	1	750
Stair builders	1	1	1	12.00	1	100		1	1	1	1,000	1	750
Totals	45	45	45	12.00	45	\$2,200		71	45	45	\$22,172	45	\$1,000

TABLE XXV.

WOOD INDUSTRIES—COLUMBUS.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Value of Build- ings, Grounds and Machinery.	Total Annual Cost of Mate- rial Used.	Total Value of Manufactured Products.	Months in Opera- tion Past Year.	Total Amount Paid Out for Labor Past Year.	No. EMPLOY'D			PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN WAGES.	
						Men.	Boys.	Women and Girls	In	De.
Agricultural implem'ts	\$100,000	\$137,000	\$300,000	8.5	\$75,000	170	50			
Furniture	15,000	5,000	35,000	10.5	10,000	20	10			10
Handles	10,000	22,000	40,000	12	10,000	30	5			
Hardwood lumber . .	8,000	14,000	40,000	12	10,000	40				
Wood split pulleys . .	31,800	34,654	98,524	11	25,186	140	6			
Totals	\$164,800	\$212,654	\$513,524		\$130,186	400	70			10
Average				10.8						

WOOD INDUSTRIES—COLUMBUS.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED	Average Wages Paid Boys.	Av. Wages Paid Women and Girls	Highest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Highest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.	Hours Constitut- ing Day's Work	HAD A STRIKE OCCURRED PAST YEAR?		Cause of Strike as Alleged by Em- ployers.	Cause of Strike as Alleged by Em- ployees.
								Yes	No.		
Agricultural implem'ts	\$0 75		\$3 75	\$1 50	\$1 30	\$0 50	10		1		
Furniture	29		2 25	1 50	1 00	50	10		1		
Handles	50		2 50	1 50	1 25	1 00	10		1		
Hardwood lumber . .			3 00	1 68	1 25	1 00	10		1		
Wood split pulleys . .	65		2 00	1 50	1 50	40	10		1		
Total											
Averages	\$0 55		\$2 70	\$1 53	\$1 26	\$0 68	10				

TABLE XXIX.

WOOD INDUSTRIES—KOKOMO.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Value of Buildings, Grounds and Machinery.	Total Annual Cost of Materials Used.	Total Value of Man- ufactured Product.	Number Month in Operation.	Total Amount Paid Out for Wages Past Year.	TOTAL NO. EMPLOYED.			PER CENT. OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN WAGES.	
						Men.	Boys.	Women and Girls.	Inc.	Dec.
Interior finish	\$20,000	\$30,000	\$75,000	11	\$9,000	18	33	.	.	10
Step ladders	1,200	15,000	25,000	8	3,500	24	.	.	.	.
Circled headings	12,000	49,000	78,500	10	23,000	35	10	.	.	.
Sash, doors, etc.	20,000	40,000	90,000	12	15,500	25	5	.	.	.
Building material	35,000	55,000	110,000	12	18,000	40	.	.	.	10
Totals	\$38,200	\$209,000	\$378,500	.	\$69,000	92	19	.	.	20
Average . . . . .	.	.	.	10.5	.	.	.	.	.	.

WOOD INDUSTRIES—KOKOMO.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Average Wages Paid Boys.	Average Wages Paid Women and Girls.	DAILY WAGES.				Number Hours Con- stituting a Day's Work.	HAS A STRIKE OCCURRED THE PAST YEAR.		Cause of Strike as Alleged by Em- ployers.	Cause of Strike as Alleged by Em- ployers.
			Highest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Highest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.		Yes.	No.		
Interior finish	\$0 50	.	\$3 50	\$2 00	\$1 50	\$0 50	10	.	1	.	.
Step ladders	85	.	2 50	1 40	1 35	25	10	.	1	.	.
Circled headings	90	.	2 70	1 80	1 35	90	10	.	1	.	.
Sash, doors, etc.	1 00	.	2 75	2 00	1 50	1 25	10	.	1	.	.
Building material . . . . .	.	.	3 50	1 50	1 50	1 00	9	.	1	.	.
Totals . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Averages	\$0 81	.	\$2 90	\$1 74	\$1 42	\$0 90	9.5	.	.	.	.

TABLE XXXI.

WOOD INDUSTRIES—WABASH.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Value of Build-ings, Grounds and Machinery.	Total Annual Cost of Mate-rial Used.	Total Value of Man-ufactured Products.	Months in Opera-tion Past Year.	Total Am't Paid Out for Labor Past Year.	TOTAL NO. EMPLOYEES.			PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN WAGES.	
						Men.	Boys.	Women and Girls.	In.	De.
Lumber, singletrees, yokes, etc.	\$21,000	\$25,000	\$68,000	12	\$25,000	40	.	.	.	.
Sash, doors, blinds, etc.	5,000	15,000	30,000	12	5,000	20	.	.	.	.
Common furniture	25,000	20,000	40,000	10	10,000	35	.	.	.	10
Church and school furniture	30,000	30,000	100,000	12	35,000	85	5	.	.	Y
Screen doors	2,000	35,000	40,000	6	3,000	30	.	.	.	.
Totals	\$84,000	\$125,000	\$278,000		\$78,000	210	5	.	.	11
Average				10.4						

WOOD INDUSTRIES—WABASH.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Average Wages Paid Boys.	Average Wages Paid Women and Girls.	DAILY WAGES.				No. Hours Constituting a Day's Work.	HAS A STRIKE OCCURRED THE PAST YEAR?		Cause of Strike as Alleged by Em-ployes	Cause of Strike as Alleged by Em-ployers.
			Highest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Highest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.		Yes	No		
Lumber, singletrees, yokes, etc.		\$1 50	\$1 66	\$1 50	\$1 25	10					
Sash, doors, blinds, etc.		3 00	2 00	1 50	1 00	10					
Common furniture		2 50	1 25	1 50	50	10					
Church and school furniture	\$0 75	2 25	1 50	1 00	75	10					
Screen doors		2 75	1 25	1 25	1 00	10					
Total											
Averages	\$0 75	\$2 60	\$1 53	\$1 35	\$0 90	10					

TABLE XXXII.

WOOD INDUSTRIES—WABASH.

Employees' Statements.

EMPLOYEES BY CLASSES.	No. Reporting.	Average Age.	No. who Served Apprenticeship.	No. Years Worked at Trade.	No. Years Worked for Present Employer.	Highest Daily Wages.	Lowest Daily Wages.	Average Daily Wages.	No. Working Hours a Day.	Average No. Days Employed During the Year.	Av. Yearly Income.	Married.	Single.	No. in Family.
Engineers.	1	57	1	57	21	\$1 75	\$1 75	\$1 75	10	280	\$400	1		4
Carpenters.	3	47	3	27	6	2 00	1 80	1 78	10	290	532	3		5
Machinists.	4	28	4	7	5	2 25	1 25	1 62	9.5	263	410		1	2
Band sawyers.	1	40		3	2	2 66	1 00	1 16	10	250	415	1		2
Finishers.	4	37	1	6	2	2 00	1 35	1 65	10	244	402	4		4
Busb. door and blind-makers.	3	43	3	23	15	2 50	1 50	2 08	10	23	491	2	1	2
Cabinet-makers.	3	33	2	10	7	2 00	1 75	1 91	10	270	480	3		3
Wood turners.	1	27		11	10	2 00	2 00	2 40	10	200	400	1		4
Totals.	20	14										18	2	
Averages.		39		15	8	\$2 02	\$1 61	\$1 81	9.9	254	\$452			3.6

WOOD INDUSTRIES—WABASH.

Employees' Statements.

[illegible]

TABLE XXXIII.

WOOD INDUSTRIES—PORTLAND.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Value of Buildings, Grounds and Machinery.	Total Annual Cost of Materials Used.	Total Value of Manufactured Products.	No. Months in Operation.	Total Amount Paid Out for Labor Past Year.	TOTAL NO. EMPLOYED.			PER CENT. OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN WAGES.	
						Men.	Boys.	Women and Girls.	Inc.	Dec.
Doors, sash, etc	\$8,000	\$10,000	\$16,000	10	\$2,500	10				
Staves and heading, etc	4,000	20,000	35,000	12	11,000	30	15			10
Butter tubs, staves, etc	10,000	50,000	140,000	12	80,000	100	50			
Spokes, rims and hubs	10,000	40,000	75,000	10	28,000	30	5			
Totals	\$32,000	\$120,000	\$266,000		\$101,500	170	70			
Averages				11						

WOOD INDUSTRIES—PORTLAND.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Average Wages Paid Boys.	Average Wages Paid Women and Girls.	DAILY WAGES.				No. Hours Constituting a Day's Work.	Yes	HAD A STRIKE OCCURRED PAST YEAR?	No.	Cause of Strike as Alleged by Employers.	Cause of Strike as Alleged by Employers.
			Highest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Highest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.						
Doors, sash, etc			\$2 50	\$1 75	\$1 25	\$1 25	10			1		
Staves and headings	\$0 50		3 00	1 75	1 10	1 00	10					
Butter tubs, staves, etc	75		3 00	1 50	1 25	1 10	10			1		
Spokes, rims and hubs	60		2 00	1 25			10					
Totals												
Averages	\$0 62		\$2 62	\$1 56	\$1 20	\$1 08	10					

TABLE XXXIII.

WOOD INDUSTRIES—PORTLAND.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Value of Buildings, Grounds and Ma- chinery.	Total Annual Cost of Materials Used.	Total Value of Man- ufactured Products.	No. Months in Oper- ation.	Total Amount Paid Out for Labor Past Year.	TOTAL NO. EMPLOYED.			PER CENT. OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN WAGES.	
						Men.	Boys.	Women and Girls.	Inc.	Dec.
Doors, sash, etc.	\$8,000	\$10,000	\$16,000	10	\$2,500	10				
Staves and heading, etc.	4,000	20,000	35,000	12	11,000	30	15			10
Butter tubs, staves, etc.	10,000	50,000	140,000	12	60,000	100	50			
Spokes, rims and hubs.	10,000	40,000	75,000	10	28,000	30	5			
Totals	\$32,000	\$120,000	\$266,000		\$101,500	170	70			
Averages.				11						

WOOD INDUSTRIES—PORTLAND.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Average Wages Paid Boys.	Average Wages Paid Women and Girls.	DAILY WAGES.				No. Hours Constituting a Day's Work.	Yes Has a Strike Occurred Past Year?	No.	Cause of Strike as Alleged by Em- ployers.	Cause of Strike as Alleged by Em- ployers.
			Highest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Highest Wages Paid Unskill- ed Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Unskill- ed Labor.					
Doors, sash, etc.			\$2 50	\$1 75	\$1 25	\$1 25	10		1		
Staves and heading	\$0 50		4 00	1 75	1 10	1 00	10		1		
Butter tubs, staves, etc. . .	75		3 00	1 50	1 25	1 10	10		1		
Spokes, rims and hubs . . .	60		2 00	1 25			10				
Totals											
Averages	\$0 62		\$2 62	\$1 56	\$1 20	\$1 08	10				

TABLE XXXVI.

WOOD INDUSTRIES—HARTFORD CITY.

Employees' Statements.

EMPLOYEES BY CLASSES.	No. Reporting.	Average Age.	No. Who Herved Apprenticeship.	Highest Daily Wages.	Lowest Daily Wages.	Average Daily Wages.	No. Working Hours a Day.	No. Days Employed.	Average Annual Income.	Married.	Single.	No. in Family.
Foreman	1	45	1	\$3.00	\$3.00	\$3.00	10	313	\$938	1	.	3
Engineer	2	45	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	10	313	518	1	.	5
Heading department	36	36	2	1.50	1.50	1.50	10	307	485	3	.	4
Totals	39	39	3	\$2.05	\$2.05	\$2.05	10	311	\$540	5	.	12
Averages		39		\$2.05	\$2.05	\$2.05	10	311	\$540			5.3

WOOD INDUSTRIES—HARTFORD CITY.

Employees' Statements.

EMPLOYEES BY CLASSES.	No. Reporting. No. Owning a Home.	No. Renting.	Average Monthly Rent.	No. Who Saved Money Amount Saved Annually.	Weekly. Semi-Monthly.	No. Shares B. and L. Stock.	No. Who Built a Home by B. and L. A.	No. Who Carry Life Insurance.	Amount.	No. who Carry Accident Insurance.	Amount.
Foreman	1	0	. . .	. . .	1	.	1	1	\$1,000	.	. . .
Engineer	1	0	. . .	. . .	1	0	.	.	.	1	\$1,000
Heading department.	3	1	\$7 00	.	3	0	3	.	.	1	\$1,000
Totals	5	1	. . .	. . .	5	12	3	1	\$1,000	1	\$1,000
Average. . . . .	.	.	\$7 00	. . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

TABLE XXXVII.

WOOD INDUSTRIES—MARION.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Value of Buildings, Grounds and Ma- chinery.	Total Annual Cost of Materials Used.	Total Value of Man- ufactured Product.	No. Months in Oper- ation.	Total Amount Paid Out for Labor Past Year.	TOTAL NO. EMPLOYED.		PER CENT. OF IN- CREASE OR DE- CREASE IN WA- GES.	
						Men.	Boys.	Women and Girls.	
Hub blocks	\$35,000	\$6,500	\$25,000	12	\$7,500	30	5	10	..
Chairs	20,000	20,000	60,000	12	20,000	60	5	10	..
Totals	\$55,000	\$26,500	\$85,000		\$27,500	90	5	10	..
Average				12					..

WOOD INDUSTRIES—MARION.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Average Wages Paid Boys.	Average Wages Paid Women and Girls.	DAILY WAGES.				No. Hours Constitut- ing a Day's Work.	HAS A STRIKE OCCURRED PAST YEAR?		Cause of Strike Al- leged by Employers.	Cause of Strike Al- leged by Employ- ers.
			Highest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Highest Wages Paid Unskill- ed Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Unskill- ed Labor.		Yes	No.		
Hub blocks			\$3 40	\$2 50	\$1 50	\$1 50	10		1		
Chairs	\$0 75	\$0 65	3 00	2 50	1 25	1 00	10		1		
Total											
Averages	\$0 75	\$0 65	\$3 20	\$2 50	\$1 37	\$1 25	10				

TABLE XXXIX.

WOOD INDUSTRIES—HUNTINGTON.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Value of Buildings, Grounds and Ma- chinery.	Total Annual Cost of Material Used.	Total Value of Man- ufactured Products.	No. Months in Oper- ation.	Total Amount Paid Out for Labor Past Year.	TOTAL NO. EMPLOYED.			PER CENT. OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN WAGES.	
						Men.	Boys.	Women and Girls.	Inc.	Dec.
Staves and headings .	\$25,000	\$20,000	\$30,000	12	\$10,000	90	10	.	.	.
House furnishings .	8,000	60,000	80,000	10	8,000	12	.	.	.	.
Totals	\$34,000	\$80,000	\$110,000		\$18,000	42	10	.	.	.
Average . . . . .	.	.	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	.

WOOD INDUSTRIES—HUNTINGTON.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Average Wages Paid Boys.	Average Wages Paid Women and Girls.	DAILY WAGES.				No. Hours Constitut- ing a Day's Work.	HAS A STRIKE OCCURRED PAST YEAR?		Cause of Strike as Alleged by Em- ployees	Cause of Strike as Alleged by Em- ployers.
			Highest Wages Paid Skilled Labor	Lowest Wages Paid Skilled Labor	Highest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor		Yes.	No.		
Staves and headings .	\$0 75	.	\$3 00	\$1 75	\$1 50	\$1 25	10	.	1	.	.
House furnishings . .	.	.	2 50	2 00	1 50	1 50	10	.	1	.	.
Total . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Averages	\$0 75	.	\$4 75	\$1 87	\$1 50	\$1 38	10	.	.	.	.

TABLE XL.

WOOD INDUSTRIES—JEFFERSONVILLE.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Value of Buildings, Grounds and Ma- chinery.	Total Annual Cost of Materials Used.	Total Value of Man- ufactured Product.	No. Months in Oper- ation.	Total Amount Paid Out for Labor Past Year.	TOTAL NO. EMPLOYED.			PER CENT. OF IN- CREASE OR DE- CREASE IN WA- GES.	
						Men.	Boys.	Women and Girls.	Jan.	Dec.
Wagons, buggies, etc.	\$10,000	\$35,000	\$40,000	12	\$10,000	25	10	..	..	..
Steamboats and water craft	15,000	150,000	250,000	12	80,000	250	..	..	..	..
Freight and passenger cars . . . . .	..	1,150,000	1,750,000	12	600,000	1,500	100	5	..	..
Totals . .	\$25,000	\$1,325,000	\$2,040,000	..	\$690,000	1,775	110	5	..	..
Average . .	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..

WOOD INDUSTRIES—JEFFERSONVILLE.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Average Wages Paid Boys.	Average Wages Paid Women and Girls.	DAILY WAGES				No. Hours Constitut- ing a Day's Work.	Has a Strike Oc- curred During Past Year?	Cause of Strike as Alleged by Em- ployers.	Cause of Strike as Alleged by Em- ployers.
			Highest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Highest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.				
			Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.				
Wagons, buggies, etc.	\$0 75	..	\$2 75	\$1 50	\$1 25	\$1 25	10	..	..	..
Steamboats and water craft	50	..	2 50	2 00	1 20	1 25	10	..	..	..
Freight and passenger cars	60	1 00	3 75	1 75	1 35	1 40	10	..	..	..
Total . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Averages . .	\$0 62	\$1 00	\$3 00	\$1 75	\$1 36	\$1 20	10	..	..	..

TABLE XLI.

WOOD INDUSTRIES—JEFFERSONVILLE

Employees' Statements.

EMPLOYEES BY CLASSES.	Number Reporting.	Average Age.	Number Who Served Apprenticeship.	Highest Daily Wages.	Lowest Daily Wages.	Average Daily Wages.	Number of Working Hours a Day.	Number of Days Employed.	Average Annual Income.	Married.	Single.	Number in Family.
Ship carpenters	2	55	2	\$1.50	\$1.50	10	313	\$782	2	.	.	3
Blacksmiths	3	37	3	1.75	2.17	10	304	859	3	.	.	3
Joiners	1	50	1	2.25	2.75	10	313	704	1	.	.	3
Painters	2	28	1	1.50	2.12	13	306	850	1	1	.	3
Trimmers	2	40	2	2.75	2.75	10	305	813	2	.	.	4
Caulkers	2	55	2	2.50	2.75	10	313	860	2	.	.	3
Totals	12		11							11	1	.
Averages	44		\$2.65	\$1.21	\$2.43	10	309	\$745	.	.	5.9	

WOOD INDUSTRIES—JEFFERSONVILLE.

Employees' Statements.

[illegible]

TABLE XLII.

WOOD INDUSTRIES—BRAZIL.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Value of Build- ings, Grounds and Machinery.	Total Annual Cost of Mate- rial Used.	Total Value of Manufactured Products.	No. Months in Operation.	Total Am't Paid Out for Labor Past Year.	TOTAL NO. EMPLOYER.			PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN WAGES PAST YEAR.	
						Men.	Boys.	Women and girls.	Inc.	Dec.
Hollow building blocks	\$30,000	\$10,000	\$40,000	12	\$15,000	30				
Planing mill work	8,000	30,000	30,000	12	50,000	1	1			
Hard and soft lumber	10,000	40,000	75,000	12	4,000	9	1			
Totals	\$78,000	\$80,000	\$145,000		\$69,000	50	2			
Average				12						

WOOD INDUSTRIES—BRAZIL.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Average Wages Paid Boys.	Average Wages Paid Women and Girls.	DAILY WAGES.				No. Hours Constitut- ing a Day's Work.	HAS A STRIKE OCCURRED PAST YEAR?		Cause of Strike as Alleged by Em- ployer.	Cause of Strike as Alleged by Em- ployers.
			Highest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Highest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.		Yes.	No.		
Hollow building blocks					\$1 75	\$1 25	9.5		2		
Planing mill work	\$2 75		\$2 50	\$1 50	1 50	1 25			1		
Hard and soft lumber	50		2 25	2 00	1 50	1 25	10				
Total											
Averages	\$1 62		\$2 37	\$1 75	\$1 59	\$1 25	9.7				

TABLE XLIII.

WOOD INDUSTRIES—MISCELLANEOUS.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANU- FACTURED.	LOCATION.	Value of Buildings, (grounds and Machinery.	Total Annual Cost of Materials Used.	Total Value of Man- ufactured Product.	No. Months in Operation.	Total Amount Paid Out for Labor Past Year.	TOTAL NO. OF EMPLOYEES.			PER CENT. OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN WAGES.	
							Men.	Boys.	Women and Girls.	Inc.	Dec.
Sewing-machine woodwork	Peru			\$382,000	12 . .		350	66	25		
Cupb'rds, kitchen tables, etc. . . .	Albany	\$9,000	\$10,000	18,000	10	\$6,000	20				
Sash, doors and blinds	Logansport.	16,700	20,000	20,000	12	8,000	21	2			
Furniture	New Albany	28,500	16,500	60,000	10	32,500	45	5			
Totals		\$48,200	\$46,500	\$100,000		\$46,500	436	72	25		
Averages					11 . .						

WOOD INDUSTRIES—MISCELLANEOUS.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFAC- TURED.	LOCATION.	DAILY WAGES						No. Hours Constitut- ing Day's Work.	HAS A STRIKE OCCURRED PAST YEAR?		Cause of Strike, as Alleged by Employees.	Cause of Strike, as Alleged by Employers.
		Average Wages Paid Boys.	Average Wages Paid Women and Girls.	Highest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Highest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.		Yes	No		
Sewing-machine woodwork	Peru	\$0 70	\$1 00	\$2 50	\$1 75	\$1 50	\$1 25	10		1		
Cupb'rd, kitchen tables, etc	Albany			2 00	1 25	1 50	1 25	10		1		
Sash, doors and blinds	Logansport.	75		2 75	1 50	2 00	1 25	10		1		
Furniture	New Albany	50		4 00	1 50	1 70	1 15	10		1		
Total												
Averages		\$0 65	\$1 00	\$2 81	\$1 50	\$1 62	\$1 25	10				

TABLE XLV.

WOOD INDUSTRIES—EVANSVILLE.

RECAPITULATION.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Value of Ground, Buildings and Machinery.	Total Annual Cost of Material Used.	Total Value of Manufactured Products.	No Months in Operation.	Total Amount Paid out for Labor Past Year.	TOTAL NO. EMPLOYEES.			PER CENT. OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN WAGES.	
						Men.	Boys.	Women and Girls.	Inc.	Dec.
Furniture	\$223,000	\$196,000	\$352,000	11.7	\$151,000	351	84	0	6	1
Planing mill, lumber, etc.	235,100	394,000	857,500	10.7	104,500	428	10	1	..	..
Totals	\$458,000	\$589,000	\$1,409,500	.	\$255,500	872	94	7	..	..
Average . . . . .	.	.	.	11.2	.	.	.	.	..	..

WOOD INDUSTRIES—EVANSVILLE.

RECAPITULATION.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Average Wages Paid Boys.	Av. Wages Paid Women and Girls.	DAILY WAGES.				No. Hours Constituting a Day's Work.	HAS A STRIKE OCCURRED PAST YEAR?		Cause of Strike as Alleged by Employees.	Cause of Strike as Alleged by Employers.
			Highest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Highest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.		Yes.	No.		
Furniture	\$0 69	\$0 75	\$2 56	\$1 67	\$1 44	\$1 11	9.8	..	..	..	..
Planing mill, lumber, etc.	87	2 00	3 87	2 31	1 93	1 25	10	2	..	..	..
Total . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	..	..	..
Averages	\$0 78	\$1 37	\$3 21	\$1 99	\$1 68	\$1 18	9.9	..	..	..	..

TABLE XLVII.

FURNITURE INDUSTRY—EVANSVILLE

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Value of Ground, Buildings and Machinery.	Total Annual Cost of Materials Used.	Total Value of Manufactured Products.	No. of Months in Operation.	Total Amount Paid Out for La- bor Last Year.	TOTAL NO. OF EMPLOYEES.			PER CENT. OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN WAGES.	
						Men.	Boys.	Women and Girls.	Inc.	Dec.
Chairs	\$48,000	\$30,000	\$50,000	12	\$15,000	36	12	8		
Medium furniture.	20,000	10,000	35,000	12	15,000	30	5			
Furniture	50,000	25,000	90,000	10	15,000	40	30			
Furniture	30,000	50,000	100,000	12	38,000	80	20			
Oak chamber suits.	10,000		52,000	14	20,000	40	12			8
Bedroom suits, ward- robes, etc	35,000	40,000	100,000	12	30,000	75	5			
Furniture	40,000	40,000	125,000	12	20,000	55				10
Totals	\$223,000	\$195,000	\$552,000		\$151,000	354	84	6		
Average				11.7						

FURNITURE INDUSTRY—EVANSVILLE.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Average Wages Paid Boys.	Average Wages Paid Women and Girls	DAILY WAGES				No. Hours Constitut- ing a Day's Work.	HAS A STRIKE OC- CURRED PAST YEAR?		Cause of Strike as Alleged by Em- ployers.	Cause of Strike as Alleged by Em- ployers.
			Highest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Highest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.		Yes.	No.		
Chairs.	\$0 75	\$0 75	\$1 00	\$1 00	\$2 00	\$1 25	10		1		
Medium furniture.	80		2 25	1 25	1 00	50	10		1		
Furniture	88		2 50	1 50	1 40	50	10		1		
Furniture	80		2 50	1 75	1 25	00	10		1		
Oak chamber suits	50		2 00	1 15	50	50	10		1		
Bedroom sets, ward- robes, etc	85		3 00	1 75	1 75	1 25	10		1		
Furniture			2 88	2 33	2 18	2 00	10		1		
Total											
Averages	\$0 89	\$0 75	\$2 56	\$1 67	\$1 44	\$1 11	9.5				

TABLE XLIX.

PLANING MILL AND LUMBER INDUSTRY—EVANSVILLE.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Value of Grounds, Buildings and Machinery.	Total Annual Cost of Material Used.	Total Value of Manufactured Products.	No. Months in Operation.	Total Amount Paid out on Labor Past Year.	TOTAL NO. EMPLOYEES			PER CENT. OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN WAGES.
						Men.	Boys.	Women and Girls.	
*Lumber, etc.	\$162,000	\$400,000	\$300,000	12	\$72,000	340			5
Doors, sash, blinds, etc.	4,500	14,000	50,000	10	8,500	22			
Doors, sash and blinds	50,000	30,000	125,000	9	10,000	44	6		10
Doors, sash and blinds	18,500	50,000	82,500	11	14,000	22	4	1	
Totals	\$235,000	\$394,000	\$557,500		\$104,500	428	10	1	
Average				10.7					

* There are four industrial enterprises included, chiefly lumber.

PLANING MILL AND LUMBER INDUSTRY—EVANSVILLE.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	DAILY WAGES.							No. Hours in Statutory Day's Work.	HAS A STRIKE OCCURRED PAST YEAR?		Cause of Strike as Alleged by Em- ployers.	Cause of Strike as Alleged by Em- ployers.
	Av. Wages Paid Boys.	Av. Wages Paid Women and Girls.	Highest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Highest Wages Paid Un- skilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Un- skilled Labor.	No.		No.			
Lumber, etc.			\$5.00	\$2.50	\$3.25	\$1.50	11					
Doors, sash, blinds, etc.			4.00	3.00	3.50	1.25	10	1				
Doors, sash and blinds	\$1.00		2.50	2.00	1.50	1.50	10					
Doors, sash and blinds	.75	\$2.00	4.00	1.75	1.50	.75	10	1		†		†
Total								2				
Averages	\$0.87	\$2.00	\$4.87	\$2.31	\$1.93	\$1.25	10					

* Less hours.

† Wanted 9 hours work and 10 hours pay.

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES.

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES.

Industries not elsewhere tabulated in this report, are included in the following tables, recapitulation as follows:

TABLE I.

INDUSTRIES—STATE—MISCELLANEOUS.

RECAPITULATION.

Proprietors' Statements.

LOCATION.	No. Establishments Reporting	Value of Buildings, Grounds and Machinery.	Total Annual Cost of Material Used.	Total Value of Manufactured Products.	Number of Months in Operation.	Total Amount Paid Out for Labor Past Year.	TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.		
							Men.	Boys	Women and Girls.
Indianapolis	24	\$1,154,013	\$3,213,338	\$9,428,445	11.1	\$993,471	2,142	168	574
Fort Wayne	4	859,000	656,520	2,47,000	12	314,500	454	77	143
Evansville	6	1,220,000	837,500	1,590,000	11.7	319,844	533	97	666
Terre Haute	4	340,000	1,284,907	1,535,676	11.3	61,000	101	18	41
Wabash	2	71,635	455,774	447,504	12	102,960	194	7	
Tell City	3	21,657	8,000	55,000	10.6	41,600	74	20	66
Cannelton	1	250,000	180,000	275,000	10.5	69,000	60	34	206
Indianapolis— Leather	3	3,800	180,456	285,920	11.6	54,500	122	6	7
Clothing	4	87,000	535,000	810,000	12	187,000	50	4	605
Cotton and Woolen Merchandise	3	163,663	270,000	610,000	10.5	71,386	75	27	117
Flour and Feed	6	143,225	2,606,157	2,769,229	10.5	95,018	173	6	4
Hats	2	2,000	33,000	70,000	9.5	19,200	14		71
Terre Haute— Clothing	4	63,000	557,000	796,656	12	130,200	51	6	
Totals. . . .	66	\$4,558,993	\$15,816,082	\$21,009,450		\$2,459,005	4,065	284	
Average					11.2				

TABLE II.

INDUSTRIES—STATE—MISCELLANEOUS.

RECAPITULATION.

Proprietors' Statements.

LOCATION.	Number Establish- ment. Reporting	Average Wages Paid Boys.	Average Wages Paid Women and Girls.	DAILY WAGES.				Number of Hours Constituting a Day's Work.	HAS A STRIKE OCCURRED PAST YEAR?	
				Highest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Highest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.		Yes.	No.
Indianapolis	24	\$0 64	\$0 74	\$3 38	\$1 77	\$1 69	\$1 22	9.3		
Fort Wayne	4	85	79	4 48	2 18	2 16	1 15	10.5		
Evansville	6	63	75	3 43	2 00	1 35	99	9.6		
Terre Haute	4	82	80	2 80	1 95	1 47	1 04	10.7		
Wabash	3	90		3 75	1 87	1 42	1 00	10.5		
Tell City	3	52	82	2 83	1 86	1 25	1 00	10		
Cannelton	1	45	85	1 15	80	1 00	50	10		
Indianapolis -										
Leather	3	83	88	3 00	1 83	1 58	75	9.6		
Clothing	4	95	1 19	3 58	1 04	1 06	50	10		
Cotton and Woolen Mfge	3	70	77	2 94	2 00	1 41	94	10		
Flour and Feed	6	1 25		2 96	1 76	1 57	1 28	10.2		
Hats	2		1 00	3 75	2 75	1 50	87	9.5		
Terre Haute -										
Clothing	4	75	1 13	3 62	1 87	1 35	60	9.7		
Total	66									
Averages		\$0 79	\$0 88	\$3 20	\$1 82	\$1 45	\$0 91			

TABLE III.

INDUSTRIES—STATE—MISCELLANEOUS.

RECAPITULATION.

Employes' Statements.

LOCATION.	No. of Establish- ments Reporting.	No. Employes Re- porting.	Average Age.	No. Who Served Ap- prenticeship.	Highest Daily Wages.	Lowest Daily Wages.	Average Daily Wages.	No. Working Hours a Day.	Average Number Days Worked.	Average Annual Income.	Married.	Single.	No. in Family.
Indianapolis	24	179	33	65	\$1 94	\$1 72	\$1 82	10	251	\$577	93	86	3.8
Ft. Wayne	4	49	36	46	2 59	1 88	2 21	10	241	623	38	11	4.3
Evansville	4	18	34	9	1 76	1 58	1 62	10.9	249	407	7	11	3.3
Terre Haute	2	6	66	2	1 29	1 19	1 24	10	300	364	4	2	4
Wabash	2	44	41	35	2 06	1 54	1 78	9.3	255	465	27	17	2.8
Cell City	1	169	26	16	1 82	92	1 22	10	277	347	21	168	3
Cannelton	3	82	32	10	1 77	1 14	1 41	10	257	366	29	53	3.5
Leather	8	40	35	10	2 49	2 00	2 23	10.9	256	583	29	11	4
Clothing	2	42	34	4	1 46	1 19	1 33	9.8	226	351	4	38	2.5
Cotton and Wool Mills	4	28	28	11	1 56	1 30	1 08	9.5	246	399	3	25	3
Flour and Feed													
Hats													
Clothing (Terre Haute)													
Totals	66	677		208							255	422	
Averages			35		\$1 66	\$1 44	\$1 59	10	269	\$448			3.4

TABLE IV.

INDUSTRIES—STATE—MISCELLANEOUS.

RECAPITULATION.

Employees' Statements.

LOCATION.	No. Establishments Reporting	No. Employees Reporting	No. Who Own a Home.	No. Renting.	Average Monthly Rent.	No. Who Save Money.	Amount Saved Annually.	Weekly.	Semi-Monthly.	No. Shares in B and L Association.	No. Who Built Home by B and L Ass'n.	No. Carrying Life Insurance.	Amount.	No. Carrying Accident Insurance.	Amount.
Indianapolis . . .	24	179	26	61	\$8 56	29	\$1,266	179		94	9	34	\$25,078	2	\$1,400
Ft. Wayne . . .	4	49	12	17	8 81	6	508	7	42	65	9	8	5,025	2	1,200
Evansville . . .	6														
Terre Haute . . .	4	19	4	2	10 50	3	300	18		8	2	3	3,000	1	500
Wabash . . .	2														
Tell City . . .	3														
Cannelton . . .	1	6	2	2	4 18	3	300		6	6	2	1	1,000		
Leather . . .	3	44	5	19	10 50	2	110	44		16		7	6,796		
Clothing . . .	4	189	4	4	8 94	6	1,500	189		58	2	15	8,028	2	7,000
Cotton and Wool Mills . . .	3	82	5	23	8 46	5	552	82		25	2	14	5,507		
Flour and Feed . . .	6	40	1	19	10 04	2	500	40		41	1	10	8,554	4	5,318
Hats . . .	2	42	1	3	13 83	1	50	12	30	6		3	1,212		
Clothing (Terre Haute) . . .	4	29	4	1	12 00	4	373	29		36	3	8	7,890		
Totals . . .	66	677	76	141		61	\$2,459	599	78	356	30	103	\$72,096	11	\$15,518
Average . . .					\$9 58										

It will be observed that the sixty six (66) industries recapitulated, report investments in :

Buildings, grounds and machinery amounting to \$4,358,993

The total cost of material for the year under review at . . . 15,816,082

The total product of the establishments at 21,009,450

WAGES, EMPLOYES, ETC:

It is shown that the sixty six establishments paid out for wages during the year under review, \$2,459,808; that they employed 7,904 persons, as follows:

Men	4,035
Boys	466
Women and girls	3,403
Total	7,904

It is shown that the establishments were in operation on an average 11.2 months, which calculating twenty-six working days to a month, would give 291 days of employment.

POPULATION REPRESENTED.

The employes' statements are interesting as showing the number reported married, and the average number of persons to a family; the number who own their homes, and the number who pay rent, the number who save money, etc.

Of the 677 persons reported in employes' statements, 255, or 37.66 per cent. are married, indicating that of the 4,035 men reported by proprietors, 1,522 were married, and with an average of 3.4 persons to a family, represented a population of 6,174 persons, it is, therefore, admissible to conclude that the sixty-six establishments reporting, represent a population of 12,556, as follows:

Married men and families	6,174
Single men	2,513
Boys	466
Women and girls	3,403
Total	<u>12,556</u>

HOUSE OWNERS AND RENTERS.

Of the 677 persons reported in employes' statements, 76 owned their homes, which would show that of 4,035 men reported by proprietors, 453 own the houses in which they live, and that of the 4,035 men reported by proprietors, 959 paid rent at the rate of \$9.59 a month, or \$114.96 a year, the 959 renters paying annually \$110,246 in rent.

There were 61 of the 677 persons reported by employes' statements who saved during the year \$8,459, hence the conclusion that of the 4,035 men reported by proprietors, 363 saved \$50,338.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION SHARES AND BUILDING HOUSES.

It appears that the 677 persons reported in employes' statements owned 355 shares of building and loan stock, and that 30 of them or 4.55 per cent. built the houses in which they lived by the assistance of such associations, hence the inference that of the 4,035 men reported by proprietors, 183 had built their homes by the aid of building and loan associations.

INSURANCE.

It is shown that of the 677 persons reported in employes' statements 103, or 15.21 per cent., carried life insurance to the amount of \$72,098, and that 11 persons, or 1.62 per cent., carried accident insurance to the amount of \$15,518. Hence it is assumed that of the 4,035 men reported by proprietors, 613 carried life insurance to the amount of \$429,088, and that 65 men carried accident insurance to the amount of \$91,681, a total of \$520,769 of life and accident insurance.

TABLE V.

INDIANAPOLIS INDUSTRIES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANU- FACTURED.	Value of Buildings Grounds and Machinery.	Total Annual Cost of Materials Used.	Total Value of Man- ufactured Product.	No. Months in Operation.	Total Amount Paid Out for Labor Past Year.	TOTAL NO. EMPLOYED.			PER CENT. OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN WAGES.	
						Men.	Boys.	Women and Girls.	Inc.	Dec.
Cerealine . . . . .	.....	\$150,000	.....	12	.....	160			..	..
News print'g paper	\$25,000	16,156	\$26,118	7	\$8,539	16			..	..
Fluid extracts, pills, etc. . . . .	.....	.....	..	12	\$8,000	60		40	..	..
Millinery trimm'gs	.....	4,000	11,000	6	1,600	...		15	..	..
Roofing, painting, pach, etc.	16,000	21,674	34,448	12	4,168	5	..		15	..
Soap and soda . . . . .	.....	.....	..	12	2,900	6			..	..
Tin fruit cans	37,000	210,000	250,000	12	30,658	46	40	62	..	..
Empty capsules	68,000	25,000	40,000	11.5	8,075	14	2	34	..	..
Desk files and paper boxes	3,000	3,508	8,399	12	4,105	4		16	..	..
Encaustic tiles	85,000	59,000	135,000	12	63,400	83	4	69	..	..
Linseed oil	36,000	220,000	248,000	10	14,000	20	..	..	..	..
Pork	150,000	750,000	800,000	12	76,000	125	20	30	..	20
Hog and cattle products	222,275	6,000,000	7,000,000	12	286,000	725	37	100	..	..
Totals	372,275	6,750,000	7,800,000	..	386,000	850	■	190	..	..
Average . . . . .	.....	.....	..	12	.....	.....	..	..	..	..

TABLE V—Continued.

INDIANAPOLIS INDUSTRIES.

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

Proprietors' Statements.

NATURE OF PRODUCT MANU- FACTURED.	Value of Buildings, Grounds and Machinery.	Total Annual Cost of Materials Used.	Total Value of Man- ufactured Product.	No. Months in Operation.	Total Amount Paid Out for Labor Past Year.	TOTAL NO. EMPLOYEES.			PER CENT. OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN WAGES.	
						Men.	Boys.	Women and Girls.	Inc.	Dec.
books, etc. pamphlets.	.. . .	\$41,000	\$9,000	12	\$45,000	65	10	15	..	..
books . . .	\$60,000	25,000	75,000	12	30,000	50	10	15	..	..
.. . . .	31,000	31,000	85,000	12	28,000	28	12	5	..	..
.. . . .	60,000	97,000	251,000	..	103,000	143	32	35	..	..
.. . . .	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
ing income- and cars.	80,350	310,000	..	12	271,426	536	8	..	..	..
.. goods	30,000	..	..	..	..	55	5	10	..	..
.. . . .	15,000	20,000	60,000	9	10,000	20	5	..	..	..
.. . . .	4,000	50,000	100,000	7	2,000	12	..	..	..	16
and crackers	62,388	82,000	160,000	12	30,000	40	3	1	..	..
erra cutta	25,000	12,000	50,000	12	20,000	35	..	..	..	..
.. . . .	185,000	33,000	80,500	12	20,200	25	..	..	3	..
zars	30,000	150,000	175,000	12	5,400	15	..	..	..	..
.. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	48	10	162	..	..
.. . . .	1,134,013	8,214,338	9,428,465	..	993,471	2,142	168	574	..	..
.. . . .	..	..	..	11.1	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE VI.

INDIANAPOLIS INDUSTRIES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Average Daily Wages Paid Boys.	Average Daily Wages Paid Women and Girls.	DAILY WAGES.				No. Hours Constitut- ing a Day's Work.	Yes. Has a Strike Occurred Past Year?		Cause of Strike as Alleged by Em- ployees.	Cause of Strike as Alleged by Em- ployers.
			Highest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Highest Wages Paid Unskill- ed Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Unskill- ed Labor.		Yes.	No.		
Cerealine			\$1 00	\$2 75	\$2 40	\$1 50	12		1		
News printing paper			2 50	1 50	1 50	1 25			1		
Fluid extracts, pills, etc	\$0 79	4 15	2 50	2 00	66		9		1		
Millinery trimmings			54	54	33	33	9		1		
Roofing, painting, pitch, etc					1 50	1 25	9		1		
Soap and soda			3 33	1 33	1 33	1 25	10		1		
Tin fruit cans									1		
Empty capsules	\$1 60	90	3 00	2 25	1 60	1 25	10		1		
Desk files and paper boxes		56	2 00	1 50	1 25	50	10		1		
Encaustic tiles	75	66	4 00	1 66	2 00	1 25	8.5		1		
Linseed oil			2 75	2 25	1 75	1 25	10		1		
Pork	50	60	2 50	1 75	1 50	1 25	10		1		
Hog and cattle products	75	83	3 50	1 66	1 50	1 37	10		1		
Totals											
Averages	62	71	3 00	1 70	1 50	1 31	10				

TABLE VI—Continued.

INDIANAPOLIS INDUSTRIES.

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Average Daily Wage Paid Boys.	Average Daily Wages Paid Women and Girls.	DAILY WAGES.				No. Hours Constituting a Day's Work.	Yrs. Has a Strike Occurred Past Year?	Cause of Strike as Alleged by Em- ployers.	Cause of Strike as Alleged by Em- ployers.
			Highest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Highest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.				
Blank books, etc.	\$0 60	\$0 91	\$4 00	\$1 00	\$1 66	\$1 66	9	1	..	..
Books, pamphlets, etc.	60	90	3 00	2 00	1 50	..	10	..	..	..
Blank books	75	1 10	3 00	2 00	..	..	10	..	..	..
Totals. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Averages	62	97	3 33	1 66	1 58	1 66	10	..	..	..
Repairing locomotives and cars	80	..	3 00	1 40	1 50	1 00	10	1	*	†
Rubber goods.	70	50	2 50	1 50	1 25	1 25	10	1	..	..
Glue.	1 00	..	4 00	1 00	..	..	10	1	..	..
Plaster . . . . .	..	..	1 50	1 25	..	..	10	1	..	..
Bread and crackers.	1 66	1 00	3 50	2 33	3 50	2 00	10	1	..	..
Arch. terra cotta . . . . .	..	..	8 00	1 60	1 40	1 20	8	1	..	..
Beer. . . . .	..	..	1 10	2 40	2 25	1 75	10	1	..	..
Fertilizers. . . . .	..	..	..	..	1 50	..	..	1	..	..
Cards	70	60	4 67	2 00	1 80	1 00	10	1	..	..
Totals. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Averages	\$0 84	\$0 74	\$3 36	\$1 77	\$1 69	\$1 22	9.2	..	..	..

*Sympathy. †Sympathy with men on other roads.

TABLE VII.

INDIANAPOLIS INDUSTRIES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Employes' Statements.

EMPLOYES BY CLASSES.	CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	No. Reporting.		No Who Served Ap- prenticeship.	Highest Daily Wages.	Lowest Daily Wages.	Average Daily Wages	No. Hours Constitut- ing a Day's Work.	No. Days Employed.	Annual Income.	Married.		No. in Family.
		Average Age.									Single.		
Superintendent . . .	Cerealine	1	33	1	\$1 00	\$1 00	\$1 00	11	310	\$1240	1	.	4
Head miller	"	1	29	1	3 00	3 00	3 00	12	310	530	1	.	3
Millwright	"	1	44	.	3 00	3 00	3 00	12	234	702	1	.	4
Engineer.	"	2	38	.	2 40	2 40	2 40	12	267	641	.	2	.
Fireman	"	1	29	.	2 00	2 00	2 00	12	234	468	.	1	.
Millers.	"	2	40	.	2 46	2 40	2 43	12	250	608	2	.	7
Rollermen	"	5	33	.	2 00	1 74	1 85	12	220	407	3	2	4
Oilers	"	4	33	.	1 74	1 74	1 74	12	190	341	3	1	4
Packers	"	6	29	.	1 80	1 25	1 67	11.6	233	389	4	2	5
Totals		23	.	2							15	8	
Averages.			34		\$2 49	\$2 40	\$2 41	11.8	250	\$336	.	.	4.5
Engineer.	News printing paper	1	50	.	\$1 91	\$1 91	\$1 91	12	156	\$298	1	.	2
Engineer's helper . . .	"	1	46	.	1 33	1 33	1 33	12	200	266	1	.	9
Machinist	"	1	40	.	1 66	1 66	1 66	12	234	388	1	.	6
Carpenter	"	1	37	1	1 50	1 50	1 50	10	275	413	1	.	3
Totals		4	.	1							4	.	
Averages.			43		\$1 60	\$1 60	\$1 60	11.5	266	\$341	.	.	5
Engineer.	Fluid extracts, pills, etc.	1	36	.	\$2 15	\$2 15	\$2 15	9	260	\$559	1	.	6
Mechanical eng'eer . .	"	1	40	1	3 00	3 00	3 00	12	313	939	1	.	4
Compressor	"	1	23	1	2 25	2 25	2 25	9	340	675	1	.	2
Druggist.	"	1	29	.	2 75	2 75	2 75	9	300	825	.	1	.
Distiller	"	1	18	.	1 16	1 16	1 16	9	182	211	.	1	.
Extract maker.	"	1	39	1	2 83	2 83	2 83	9	312	883	1	.	4
Botanist	"	1	23	1	2 66	2 66	2 66	9	300	798	.	1	.
Printing dep't	"	1	37	1	4 16	4 16	4 16	9	300	1248	1	.	4
Mixer	"	1	21	1	1 75	1 75	1 75	9	250	428	.	1	.
Capsule makers	"	2	19	2	83	83	83	9	313	260	.	2	.
Sugar coaters	"	2	30	1	3 41	1 85	2 63	9	317	834	2	.	3
Totals		13	.	9							7	6	
Averages.			29		\$2 45	\$2 31	\$2 38	9.2	288	\$697	.	.	3.8

TABLE VII—Continued.

INDIANAPOLIS INDUSTRIES.

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

Employees' Statements.

EMPLOYEES BY CLASSES.	CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	No. Reporting. Average Age.	No. Who Served Ap- prenticeship.	Highest Daily Wages.	Lowest Daily Wages.	Average Daily Wages.	No. Hours Constitut- ing a Day's Work.	No. Days Employed.	Annual Income	Married, Single.	No. in Family.
Forelady	Millinery trim- mings	1 25		\$0 50	\$0 50	\$0 50	10	182	291	1	1
Millinery trimm'gs	"	2 18		50	40	45	10	175	79	2	2
Passmentry trim'g	"	10 16		50	40	49	9	164	77	10	10
Totals		13								13	
Averages		19		\$0 50	\$0 43	\$0 48	9.6	177	833		
	Roofing, painting, pitch, etc										
Engineer	Soap and soda	1 50		\$1 66	\$1 66	\$1 66	10	75	\$124	1	4
Soap-maker	"	2 26		1 50	1 00	1 25	10	225	281	1	4
Totals		3								2	1
Averages		38		\$1 58	\$1 33	\$1 45	10	150	\$203		4
Superintendent	Tin fruit cans	1 47	1	\$1 25	\$1 25	\$1 25	10	306	\$1275	1	2
Engineer	"	1 43		2 00	2 00	2 00	8	265	730	1	3
Machine hands	"	2 20		2 40	1 25	1 84	8	273	436	2	3
Cutters	"	3 23		2 50	1 25	1 66	8.3	257	427	3	3
Seamers	"	6 27	5	2 50	2 40	2 41	8.1	251	605	4	3
Can-makers	"	6 27	4	2 50	1 50	2 20	8	271	596	5	3
Totals		19	10							11	6
Averages		31		\$2 70	\$2 11	\$2 40	8.4	286	\$678		2.7
Engineer	Empty capsules	1 33		\$2 00	\$2 00	\$2 00	10	300	\$600	1	1
Locksmith	"	1 28	1	1 50	1 50	1 50	10	275	412	1	1
Machinists	"	5 27	1	2 50	1 38	1 95	10	231	450	2	3
Capsule-maker	"	1 48		1 50	1 50	1 50	10	260	390	1	4
Totals		8	2							3	5
Averages		34		\$1 87	\$1 64	\$1 74	10	244	\$463		3.5

TABLE VII—Continued.

INDIANAPOLIS INDUSTRIES.

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

Employers' Statements.

EMPLOYEES BY CLASSES.	CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	No. Reporting. Average Age. No. Who Served Ap- prenticeship.	Highest Daily Wages.	Lowest Daily Wages.	Average Daily Wages.	No. Hours Constitut- ing a Day's Work.	No. Days Employed	Annual Income.	Married. Single.	No. in Family.		
.....	Pork.....											
.....	Blank books ..											
.....	Repairing loco- motives and car-											
.....	Rubber goods ..											
.....	Glue.....											
.....	Plaster											
.....	Bread and or'kers											
.....	Arch. terra cotta											
.....	Beer.....											
Foremen.....	Cards.....	333	2	\$3 50	\$3 00	\$3 33	10	289	\$957	2	1	4
Foreladies ..	".....	234		1 90	1 50	1 70	10	252	428		2	
Engineers.....	".....	230	1	3 33	2 50	2 91	10	268	780	1	1	2
Cutter.....	".....	152		2 00	2 00	2 00	10	400	600	1		8
Cardboard dep't.	".....	126	1	2 00	2 00	2 00	10	275	550		1	
Cardmakers ..	".....	230		1 50	1 50	1 50	10	220	330	1	1	2
Gilding.....	".....	330	3	3 00	1 50	2 50	10	161	403	2	1	5
Pasting.....	".....	226		2 00	1 25	1 62	10	267	438	1	1	2
Machine hands	".....	522		1 50	1 25	1 31	10	265	347	1	4	3
Machinists.....	".....	525	5	3 00	2 00	2 42	10	290	702	2	3	4
Pressmen.....	".....	424	2	2 85	1 80	2 34	10	231	641	2	2	5
Finishing.....	".....	122		1 00	1 00	1 00	10	260	260		1	
Plating.....	".....	329		1 80	1 50	1 60	10	272	455		2	4
Printing.....	".....	233	2	2 75	2 00	2 37	10	192	456		1	4
Gunmelting ..	".....	225		2 30	1 50	1 90	10	262	498		1	2
Totals.....		333	16							18	22	
Averages		33		\$2 30	\$1 75	\$2 08	10	253	\$515			3.7

TABLE VIII—Continued.

INDIANAPOLIS INDUSTRIES.

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued

Employers' Statements.

EMPLOYEES BY CLASSES.	CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Number Reporting. Do You Own a Home?	Number Renting.	Average Monthly Rent.	Number Who Saved Money	Amount Saved Annually.	When Paid. Weekly. Monthly.	Number of R. and L. Stock Shares.	Did You Build House by R. and L. Stock?	Do You Carry Life Insurance?	Amount.	Do You Carry Acc.
Forelady	Desk files and paper boxes	1								1	\$ 14	
Box coverer	"											
Machine hands	"											
Glazers	"				1	\$2						
Paper box-makers	"											
Cutter and fitter	"											
Totals		1			1	\$2	15			1	\$ 14	
Average												
Foremen	Encaustic tiles	1		\$ 1		\$2				1	\$100	
Engineer	"					\$2						
Tile foremen	"					\$2						
Plastic tile-maker	"				1	\$2		2				
Filter-maker	"											
Kiln worker	"											
Machinist	"											
Sagger and brick work	"											
Blacksmith	"									1	\$1	
Packers	"											
Brick maker	"											
Slip makers	"										\$2	
Evaporating	"										\$2	
Tile placing	"										\$2	
Pressing	"										\$2	
Tile-makers	"	1		\$ 1		\$2					\$1	
Totals		2	5	\$2	5	\$2	2	4	4	1	\$151	
Average				\$2.36								
Farmer	Lined oil	1					1					
Support	"	1					1					
Overhaul	"	1					1					
Meal temperers	"	2	1			\$2		2				
Totals		4	1			\$2	4	2				
Average						\$2.00						
Overhaul	Painting	1			1	\$200	1					
Glazers	"	1			1	\$2 50						
Overhaul	"	1			1	\$2 50						
Overhaul	"	1			1	\$2 50						
Totals		4			4	\$205	2					
Average						\$51.25						

TABLE VII—Continued.

INDIANAPOLIS INDUSTRIES.

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

Employees' Statements.

[illegible]

TABLE IX.

FORT WAYNE INDUSTRIES.

MISCELLANEOUS

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[illegible][illegible]

TABLE X.

FORT WAYNE INDUSTRIES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Employees' Statements.

EMPLOYEES BY CLASSES.	CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	No. Reporting.	Average Age.	No. Who Served Apprenticeship.	Highest Daily Wages.	Lowest Daily Wages.	Av. Daily Wages.	No. Hours Constituting a Day's Work.	No. Days Employed.	Annual Income.	Married.	Single.	No. in Family.
Foremen.	Lager beer.	2	22	2	\$2 50	\$0 75	\$1 62	10	236	\$381	1	1	2
Dyers.	Hosiery, cotton, silk and wool.	3	34	3	3 25	1 25	2 00	10	230	460	1	2	3
Knitters.	"	2	33	23	1 75	90	1 31	10	231	303	19	4	4
Totals.		28		28							21	7	
Averages.			30		\$2 50	\$0 96	\$1 64	10	232	\$381			4
Engineers.	Beer.	1	39	1	\$2 75	\$2 75	\$2 75	10	365	\$1,004	1		3
Brewers.	"	1	36	1	2 66	2 66	2 66	10	275	712	1		6
Malters.	"	1		1	2 25	2 25	2 25	10	300	675		1	
Cellar departm't	"	4	36	1	2 66	2 25	2 44	10	281	686	3	1	5
Totals.		7		1							5	2	
Averages.			37		\$2 68	\$2 48	\$2 52	10	306	\$769			4.6
Women.	Electric appliances.	1	42	1	\$3 00	\$1 00	\$3 00	10	350	\$1,050	1		8
Winders.	"	4	36	4	2 45	1 60	2 2	10	263	576	4		5
Instrument makers	"	2	47	2	3 50	2 50	3 00	10	250	750	1	1	4
Machinists.	"	6	39	6	2 50	2 00	2 23	10	274	611	6		5
Armature makers	"	1	28	1	2 00	2 00	2 00	10	300	600		1	
Totals.		14		14							12	2	
Averages.			40		\$2 69	\$2 22	\$2 47	10	287	\$718			4.4

TABLE XI.

FORT WAYNE INDUSTRIES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Employees' Statements.

EMPLOYEES BY CLASSES.	CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED	Do You Own a Home?							Do You Carry Accident Insurance?	
		No.	Repairs.	No Renting.	Av. Monthly Rent.	No. Who Save Money	Amount Saved Annually.	Weekly.	Monthly.	Amount.
Foremen.	Lager beer	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dyers.	Hosiery, cotton	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Knitters	silk and wool	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Totals	"	28	5	8	\$6 12	.	.	29	30	1,655
Averages	"	.	.	.	\$3 12	.	.	.	.	.
Engineers	Beer	1	.	1	\$11 00	.	.	1	.	.
Brewers	"	1	.	1	10 00	.	.	1	.	.
Malters	"	1	.	1	10 00	.	.	1	.	.
Cellar departm't	"	4	2	1	6 00	1	\$30	4	11	2
Totals	"	7	2	3	1 50	7	11	2	.	\$1,300
Averages	"	.	.	.	\$9 00	.	.	.	.	.
Foremen.	Electric appliances	1	1	1	\$150	.	.	1	20	.
Winders	"	4	1	3	\$10 65	.	.	4	.	\$2,000
Instrument makers	"	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
Machinists	"	6	3	3	12 00	.	98	6	4	3
Armature makers	"	1	.	.	.	1	20	1	.	2,000
Totals	"	14	5	6	\$148	14	21	3	11	\$5,400
Averages	"	.	.	.	\$11 33	.	.	.	.	.

TABLE XII.

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES—EVANSVILLE.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Value of Grounds, Buildings and Machinery.	Total Annual Cost of Materials Used.	Total Value of Manufactured Products.	No. Months in Operation.	Total Amount Paid out for Labor Past Year.	TOTAL NO. EMPLOYED.			PER CENT. OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN WAGES.	
						Men.	Boys.	Women and Girls.	Inc.	Dec.
Sheetings	\$500,000	\$340,000	\$190,000	12	\$ 45,000	100	75	450		10
Jeans	75,000	85,000	130,000	10.5	31,244	25	10	95		10
Stamped sheet metal	25,000	17,500	45,000	12	10,000	8		35		
Lager beer		135,000	400,000	12	70,000	90	10			
Minnehaha and Rhinegold beer	600,000	290,000	400,000	12	50,000	100				
Clothing	20,000		125,000	12	13,800	10	2	26		
Totals	\$1,220,000	\$937,500	\$1,790,000		\$119,844	383	97	606		
Average				11.7						

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES—EVANSVILLE.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Average Wages Paid Boys.	Average Wages Paid Women and Girls.	DAILY WAGES.				No. Hours Constant during a Day's Work.	Yes. Has a Strike Occurred Past Year?	No.	Cause of Strike as Alleged by Employer.	Cause of Strike as Alleged by Employer.
			Highest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Highest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.					
Sheetings	\$1.60	\$0.70	\$5.00	\$1.50	\$1.00	\$1.25	10	1		*	*
Jeans . . . . .	.65	.40	3.00	1.75	1.25	1.25	10				
Stamped sheet metal . . . . .		.75	4.00	2.50	1.50	1.35	10				
Lager beer . . . . .	.50		3.00	2.25			10				
Minnehaha, Rhinegold beer			3.00	3.00	2.25	1.50	10				
Clothing . . . . .	.75		2.00	1.00	.75	.50	8				
Total								1			
Averages	\$0.63	\$0.75	\$3.43	\$2.00	\$1.35	\$0.99	9.6				

* Reduction of wages.

TABLE XIII.

TERRE HAUTE INDUSTRIES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Preliminary Statement.

CHARACTER OF MANUFACTURE.	Value of Buildings, Machinery, Tools, &c.	Total Annual Cost of Materials Used.	Total Value of Manufactured Products.	Number of Months in Operation.	Total Amount Paid out for Labor Past Year.	Per Cent of Increase or Decrease		Per Cent of Increase or Decrease in Wages.
						Men.	Women and Girls.	
1. Iron and Steel Works.	1,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000	12	1,000,000	10	5	10
2. Coal Mines.	500,000	1,000,000	1,500,000	12	500,000	5	2	5
3. Lumber Mills.	200,000	400,000	600,000	12	200,000	2	1	2
4. Glass Works.	100,000	200,000	300,000	12	100,000	1	0	1
5. Paper Mills.	150,000	300,000	450,000	12	150,000	1	0	1
6. Brick Works.	50,000	100,000	150,000	12	50,000	0	0	0
7. Pottery Works.	80,000	160,000	240,000	12	80,000	0	0	0
8. Foundries.	120,000	240,000	360,000	12	120,000	1	0	1
9. Machine Shops.	180,000	360,000	540,000	12	180,000	1	0	1
10. Textile Mills.	300,000	600,000	900,000	12	300,000	1	0	1
11. Chemical Works.	250,000	500,000	750,000	12	250,000	1	0	1
12. Other Industries.	100,000	200,000	300,000	12	100,000	0	0	0
Total.	3,480,000	6,960,000	10,440,000	144	3,480,000	22	5	22

Detailed Statement.

Statement of

Preliminary Statement.

CHARACTER OF MANUFACTURE.	Value of Buildings, Machinery, Tools, &c.	Total Annual Cost of Materials Used.	Total Value of Manufactured Products.	Number of Months in Operation.	Total Amount Paid out for Labor Past Year.	Per Cent of Increase or Decrease		Per Cent of Increase or Decrease in Wages.
						Men.	Women and Girls.	
1. Iron and Steel Works.	1,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000	12	1,000,000	10	5	10
2. Coal Mines.	500,000	1,000,000	1,500,000	12	500,000	5	2	5
3. Lumber Mills.	200,000	400,000	600,000	12	200,000	2	1	2
4. Glass Works.	100,000	200,000	300,000	12	100,000	1	0	1
5. Paper Mills.	150,000	300,000	450,000	12	150,000	1	0	1
6. Brick Works.	50,000	100,000	150,000	12	50,000	0	0	0
7. Pottery Works.	80,000	160,000	240,000	12	80,000	0	0	0
8. Foundries.	120,000	240,000	360,000	12	120,000	1	0	1
9. Machine Shops.	180,000	360,000	540,000	12	180,000	1	0	1
10. Textile Mills.	300,000	600,000	900,000	12	300,000	1	0	1
11. Chemical Works.	250,000	500,000	750,000	12	250,000	1	0	1
12. Other Industries.	100,000	200,000	300,000	12	100,000	0	0	0
Total.	3,480,000	6,960,000	10,440,000	144	3,480,000	22	5	22

TABLE XIV.

TERRE HAUTE INDUSTRIES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Employes' Statements.

EMPLOYEES BY CLASSES.	CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	No. Reporting.	Average Age	No. who Served Apprenticeship.	Highest Daily Wages.	Lowest Daily Wages.	Average Daily Wages.	No. Hours Constituting a Day's Work.	No. Days Employed.	Annual Income.	Married.	Single.	Number in Family.
Overseers.	Jeans, blankets, etc.	144	1	\$2.75	\$2.75	\$2.75	10	240	\$660	1	1	2	
Engineers	"	138	1	1.40	1.40	1.40	10	300	420	1	1	1	
Dyers	"	124	1	1.80	1.80	1.80	10	300	510	1	1	1	
Spinners.	"	121	1	2.00	2.00	2.00	10	200	400	1	1	3	
Warp drawer-in.	"	128	1	.91	.91	.91	10	200	182	1	1	1	
Yarn department.	"	218	1	.67	.54	.60	10	300	180	1	2	1	
Finishers	"	130	1	2.00	.50	1.06	10	240	252	1	2	7	
Weavers.	"	128	2	2.50	.75	1.22	10	256	312	1	3	3	
Totals		14	8							4	10		
Averages		1	29	\$1.75	\$1.33	\$1.47	10	254	\$168			3.7	
Permen.	Hominy, grits, meal and feed.	151	1	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.50	12	175	\$253	1	1	3	
Engineers	"	140	1	2.33	2.33	2.33	12	300	409	1	1	4	
Millers.	"	228	1	1.50	1.50	1.50	11.5	250	375	1	1	2	
Totals		4	1							3	1		
Averages		1	39	\$1.78	\$1.78	\$1.78	11.8	241	\$146			3	

TABLE XVI.

WABASH INDUSTRIES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Value of Buildings, Grounds and Machinery.	Total Annual Cost of Material Used.	Total Value of Man- ufactured Product.	No. Months in Operation.	Total Amount Paid Out for Labor Past Year.	TOTAL NO. EMPLOYED.			PER CENT. OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN WAGES.	
						Men.	Boys.	Women and Girls.	Inc.	Dec.
Flour	\$60,000	\$103,174	\$147,504	12	\$14,480	28	.	.	.	.
Repairing locomotives and cars	11,635	52,060	.	12	88,470	108	7	.	.	.
Totals	\$71,635	\$155,174	\$147,504		\$102,980	134	7	.	.	.
Average . . . . .	.	.	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.

WABASH INDUSTRIES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Average Wages Paid Boys.	Average Wages Paid Women and Girls.	DAILY WAGES.				No. Hours Constitut- ing a Day's Work.	HAS A STRIKE OCCURRED PAST YEAR?		Cause of Strike, as Alleged by Employee		Cause of Strike, as Alleged by Employers.	
			Highest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Highest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.		Yes	No				
Flour	.	.	\$3 00	\$2 00	\$1 50	\$1 00	11	.	1	.	.	.	.
Repairing locomotives and cars	\$1 90	.	2 50	1 75	1 35	1 00	10	.	1	.	.	.	.
Total . . . . .								.		.	.	.	.
Averages	\$0 90	.	\$3 75	\$1 87	\$1 42	\$1 00	10.5	.	.	.	.	.	.

TABLE XVIII.

COTTON FACTORY INDUSTRY—CANNELTON.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Value of Buildings, Grounds and Ma- chinery.	Total Annual Cost of Material Used.	Total Value of Man- ufactured Product.	Number Months in Operation.	Total Amount Paid Out for Labor Past Year.	TOTAL NO. EMPLOYED.			PER CENT. OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN WAGES.	
						Men.	Boys.	Women and Girls.	Inc.	Dec.
Brown sheetings . . .	\$250,000	\$180,000	\$275,000	10.5	\$69,000	60	34	206	. .	10.5

COTTON FACTORY INDUSTRY—CANNELTON.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Average Wages Paid Boys.	Average Wages Paid Women and Girls.	DAILY WAGES.				Number Hours Con- stituting a Day's Work.	Has a STRIKE Occurred Past Year?	Cause of Strikes as Alleged by Em- ployers.	Cause of Strikes as Alleged by Em- ployers.
			Highest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Highest Wages Paid Unskil'd Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Unskil'd Labor.				
Brown sheetings	\$0 45	\$0 85	\$1 15	\$0 80	\$1 00	\$0 50	10	1	. . . . .	. . . . .

TABLE XX.

CLOTHING INDUSTRY—TERRE HAUTE.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Value of Build- ings, Grounds and Machinery.	Total Annual Cost of Ma- terials Used.	Total Value of Manufactured Product.	No. Months in Operation	Tot. Am. amt Paid for Labor Past Year.	Total No. EMPLOYEES.			PER CENT. OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN WAGES.	
						Men.	Boys	Women and Girls.	Inc.	Dec.
Overalls	\$15,000	\$40,000	\$22,700	12	\$22,388	6		92		
Overalls, pants, shirts, etc.	23,000	161,000	218,656	12	93,000	20	5	175		
Jeans, duck, denims, etc.		125,000	175,000	12	17,000	15	2	300		
Workingmen's clothing . .	20,000	180,000	280,100	12	55,000	10		380		
Totals	\$58,000	\$557,000	\$785,656		\$180,289	51	5	957		
Average				12						

CLOTHING INDUSTRY—TERRE HAUTE.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	DAILY WAGES.							HAS A STRIKE OCCURRED Past Year.		Cause of Strike as Alleged by Employer.		Cause of Strike as Alleged by Employee.	
	Average Wages Paid Boys.	Average Wages Paid Women and Girls.	Highest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Highest Wages Paid Un- skilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Un- skilled Labor.	No. Hours Con- stituting a Day's Work.	Yes.	No.				
Overalls		\$0 85	\$2 75	\$1 00	\$1 20	\$0 70	9.5		1				
Overalls, pants, shirts, etc.	\$0 75	75	3 50	1 00	1 50	50	9.5		1				
Jeans, ducks, denims, etc.		1 84	3 35	1 00			10		1				
Workingmen's clothing . .		1 04	5 00	3 50			10		1				
Total													
Averages	\$0 75	\$1 13	\$4 62	\$1 87	\$1 35	\$0 60	9.7						

TABLE XXI.

CLOTHING INDUSTRY—TERRE HAUTE.

Employees' Statements.

EMPLOYEES BY CLASSES.	No. Reporting.	Average Age.	No. Who Served Apprenticeship.	No. Years Worked at Trade.	No. Years Worked for Present Employer.	Highest Daily Wages.	Lowest Daily Wages.	Average Daily Wages.	No. Working Hours a Day.	Average No. Days Worked.	Average Yearly Income.	Married.	Single.	No. in Family.
Foreman	1	33	1	4	3	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.00	9.5	360	\$800	.	1	.
Forelady	1	27	.	7	2	1.00	1.00	1.00	10	288	475	.	1	.
Shirt inspector	1	27	1	7	7	1.00	1.00	1.00	9.5	306	375	.	1	.
Cutters	3	25	1	7	3	1.00	1.00	1.00	9.6	290	675	.	1	.
Bowers.	14	25	1	4	1	1.38	1.00	1.00	9.8	279	225	.	14	.
Shirt makers	3	18	1	2	1	1.10	1.00	1.00	9.5	260	271	.	3	.
Overall makers	2	27	1	3	1	1.05	1.00	1.00	9.5	300	306	.	2	.
Buttonhole makers	2	28	1	5	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	9	275	230	.	2	.
Pants pressers	1	26	1	7	1	1.66	1.66	1.66	10	285	475	1	.	2
Totals	28		11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	25	.
Averages		26		5	5	\$1.56	\$1.30	\$1.38	9.6	286	\$399	.	.	3

CLOTHING INDUSTRY—TERRE HAUTE.

Employees' Statements.

[illegible]

TABLE XXII.

LEATHER INDUSTRY—INDIANAPOLIS.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Value of Buildings, Ground and Machinery.	Total Annual Cost of Materials Used.	Total Value of Man- ufactured Product.	No. Months in Operation.	Total Amount Paid Out for Labor Past Year.	TOTAL NO. EMPLOYEES.			PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN WAGES.	
						Men.	Boys.	Women and Girls.	Inc.	Dec.
Leather goods	\$2,000	\$100,000	\$150,000	12	\$30,000	55	3			15
Harness and collars . . .		75,000	125,000	12	20,000	60	2	3		
Shoes and slippers . . .	1,800	5,486	10,920	11	4,560	7	1	4		
Totals	\$3,800	\$180,486	\$285,920		\$54,560	122	6	7		15
Average				11.6						

LEATHER INDUSTRY—INDIANAPOLIS.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Average Wages Paid Boys.	Average Wages Paid Women and Girls.	DAILY WAGES.				No. Hours Constituting a Day's Work.	HAS A STRIKE OCCURRED PAST YEAR?		Cause of Strike, as Alleged by Employees.	Cause of Strike, as Alleged by Employers.
			Highest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Highest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.		Yes.	No.		
Leather goods	\$0.75		\$1.00	\$2.00	\$1.50		9		1		
Harness and collars . . .	.75	\$1.00	3.00	1.50	2.00	\$1.00	10		1		
Shoes and slippers . . .	1.00	.75	3.00	2.00	1.25	.50	10		1		
Total											
Averages	\$0.83	\$0.86	\$1.00	\$1.83	\$1.58	\$1.75	9.6				

TABLE XXIII.

LEATHER INDUSTRY—INDIANAPOLIS.

Employees' Statements.

EMPLOYER BY CLASS.	No. Reporting.	Average Age.	No. Who Served Apprenticeship.	No. Years Worked in Trade.	No. Years Worked for Present Em- ployer.	Highest Daily Wages.	Lowest Daily Wages.	Average Daily Wages.	No. Working Hours a Day.	Av. Number Days Worked.	Av. Years in Home.	Married.	Single.	No. in Family.
1. Manufacturers.	100	25.0	10	10	10	\$1.00	.75	.85	10	250	10	10	10	10
2. Repairers.	100	25.0	10	10	10	\$1.00	.75	.85	10	250	10	10	10	10
3. Retailers.	100	25.0	10	10	10	\$1.00	.75	.85	10	250	10	10	10	10
4. Others.	100	25.0	10	10	10	\$1.00	.75	.85	10	250	10	10	10	10
Average.	100	25.0	10	10	10	\$1.00	.75	.85	10	250	10	10	10	10

LEATHER INDUSTRY—INDIANAPOLIS.

	No. Reporting.	No. Who Have Served Apprenticeship.	No. Years Worked in Trade.	No. Years Worked for Present Em- ployer.	Average Monthly Wages.	Highest Monthly Wages.	Lowest Monthly Wages.	Average Monthly Wages.	No. Working Hours a Day.	Av. Number Days Worked.	Av. Years in Home.	Married.	Single.	No. in Family.
1. Manufacturers.	100	10	10	10	\$1.00	\$1.00	.75	.85	10	250	10	10	10	10
2. Repairers.	100	10	10	10	\$1.00	\$1.00	.75	.85	10	250	10	10	10	10
3. Retailers.	100	10	10	10	\$1.00	\$1.00	.75	.85	10	250	10	10	10	10
4. Others.	100	10	10	10	\$1.00	\$1.00	.75	.85	10	250	10	10	10	10
Average.	100	10	10	10	\$1.00	\$1.00	.75	.85	10	250	10	10	10	10

TABLE XXIV.

CLOTHING INDUSTRY—INDIANAPOLIS.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Value of Buildings, Grounds and Machinery.	Total Annual Cost of Materials Used.	Total Value of Manufactured Products.	No. Months in Operation.	Total Amount Paid Out for Labor Past Year.	TOTAL NO. EMPLOYED.			PER CENT. OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN WAGES.	
						Men.	Boys.	Women and Girls.	Inc.	Dec.
Shirts, pants, coats, etc	\$30,000	\$150,000	\$200,000	12	\$5,000	15	3	166	.	.
Overalls, pants, shirts . .	30,000	200,000	300,000	12	60,000	10	.	240	.	.
Clothing	25,000	150,000	235,000	12	52,000	8	1	178	.	.
Overalls, pants, shirts, etc	2,000	35,000	75,000	12	40,000	8	.	42	.	.
Totals	\$97,000	\$535,000	\$810,000	12	\$187,000	39	4	606	.	.
Average . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

CLOTHING INDUSTRY—INDIANAPOLIS.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Average Wages Paid Boys.	Average Wages Paid Women and Girls.	DAILY WAGES.				No. Hours Constant in a Day's Work	HAS A STRIKE OCCURRED PAST YEAR?		Cause of Strike as Alleged by Employers	Cause of Strike as Alleged by Employers
			Highest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Highest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.		Yes	No		
Shirts, pants, coats, etc	\$0 66	\$0 75	\$3 33	\$1 50	\$1 75	\$0 50	10	.	.	.	.
Overalls, pants and shirts . .	2 00	2 00	6 00	1 66	.	.	10	.	.	.	.
Clothing	1 25	1 00	2 70	1 00	.	.	10	.	.	.	.
Overalls, pants, shirts, etc . .	.	1 00	2 50	1 00	2 50	50	10	.	.	.	.
Total . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Averages	\$0 95	\$1 19	\$3 58	\$1 64	\$1 06	\$0 50	10	.	.	.	.

TABLE XXV.

CLOTHING INDUSTRY—INDIANAPOLIS.

Employees' Statements.

EMPLOYEES BY CLASSES.	No. Reporting.	Average Age.	No. Who Served Apprenticeship.	No. Years Worked at Trade.	No. Years Worked for Present Employer.	Highest Daily Wages.	Lowest Daily Wages.	Average Daily Wages.	No. Working Hours a Day.	Average No. Days Worked.	Average Yearly Inc. ms.	Married.	Single.	No. in Family.
Foreman	1	38	1	12	10	\$3.70	\$3.50	\$3.50	10	300	\$1,050	1		1
Forelady	5	33		15	22	3.50	3.50	3.50	10	300	578			
Engineer	2	52		15	22	1.15	1.15	1.15	10	300	375	1		1
Inspectors	2	19		10	22	1.15	1.15	1.15	10	300	375			
Buttonhole makers	5	23	2	5	5	1.00	1.00	1.00	9.8	272	218			
Folders	15	15		2	2	1.00	1.00	1.00	10	300	150			
Tailoresses	23	23		3	3	1.00	1.00	1.00	10	300	272			
Overall-makers	2	23		5	5	1.00	1.00	1.00	10	300	245			
Coat-makers	12	31	4	4	4	1.10	1.10	1.10	10	300	212			
Shirt-makers	9	17	1	4	3	1.00	1.00	1.00	10	300	166			
Cutters	7	6	3	4	4	1.00	1.00	1.00	10	300	735			
Pants makers	16	21	2	4	4	1.00	1.00	1.00	10	300	217			
Pressers	12	23		1	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	10	300	214			
Finishers	14	26	2	2	2	2.50	2.50	2.50	10	244	193			
Sewing	91	21		3	3	1.35	1.35	1.35	10	275	179	1	80	81
Totals	189		16									21	168	
Averages		28		6	4	\$1.82	\$0.92	\$1.22	10	277	\$347			3

CLOTHING INDUSTRY—INDIANAPOLIS.

Employees' Statements.

EMPLOYEES BY CLASSES.	No. Reporting.	No. Whose Wages Have Increased During Year.	Do You Own a House.	No. Renting.	Average Monthly Rent.	No. Having Money Amount Saved Annually.	When Paid.	No. H. and L. Share.	No. Who Built House by H. & L.	Do You Carry Life Insurance?	Amount.	Do You Carry Accident Insurance?	Amount.
Foreman	1			1	\$4.00	1	\$750	1		1	\$2,000		
Forelady	5			1	7.00	2	300	10					
Engineer	1	1		1				7					
Inspectors	2												
Buttonhole-makers	5												
Folders	2												
Tailoresses	3												
Overall makers	7	1	1	4	6.00			3		3	365		
Coat makers	12			2	6.00			3					
Shirt-makers	9	2	2	2	13.00			3					
Cutters	7		2	1	5.00	3	850	16	2	2	2,250	1	\$5,000
Pants-makers	16	2	1	1				2		1	100		
Pressers	12			1	5.00			2		1	100		
Finishers	14			2	11.50			14		3	2,886	1	2,000
Sewing	9							15		3	525		
Totals	189	6	3	14		6	\$1,500	184	58	2	\$6,026	2	\$7,000
Average					\$3.91								

TABLE XXVI.

COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS INDUSTRY—INDIANAPOLIS.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Value of Buildings, Grounds and Machinery.	Total Annual Cost of Material Used.	Total Value of Manufactured Products.	Number of Months in Operation.	Total Amount Paid Out for Labor the past Year.	TOTAL NO. EMPLOYEES.			PER CNT. OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN WAGES.	
						Men.	Boys.	Women and Girls.	Inc.	Dec.
Jean warps and sheet- ings	\$50,000	\$120,000	\$175,000	12	\$32,239	21	11	78	.	.
Skirting flannel, blank- ets, etc.	50,000	60,000	300,000	9	20,000	25	10	15	.	.
Flannels, skirting, and yarn	63,663	90,000	135,000	10.5	19,147	30	6	24	.	.
Totals	\$163,663	\$270,000	\$510,000		\$71,386	76	27	117	.	.
Average	.	.	.	10.5	.	.	.	.	.	.

COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS INDUSTRY—INDIANAPOLIS.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Average Wages Paid Boys.	Average Wages Paid Women and Girls.	DAILY WAGES.				Number of Hours Constituting a Day's Work.	HAS A STRIKE OCCURRED THE PAST YEAR?		Cause of Strike as Alleged by the Employer.	Cause of Strike as Alleged by the Employers.
			Highest Wages Paid Skilled Labor	Lowest Wages Paid Skilled Labor	Highest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor	Lowest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor		Yes.	No.		
Jean warps and sheet- ings	\$0 60	\$0 75	\$3 00	\$2 00	\$1 50	\$1 00	10	.	1	.	.
Skirting flannel, blank- ets, etc.	66	66	2 50	2 00	1 25	1 25	10	.	1	.	.
Flannels, skirting and yarn	83	91	3 33	2 00	1 50	58	10	.	1	.	.
Totals											
Averages.	\$0 70	\$0 77	\$2 94	\$2 00	\$1 41	\$0 94	11				

TABLE XXVII.

COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS INDUSTRY—INDIANAPOLIS.

Employers' Statements.

EMPLOYERS BY CLASSES.	No. Reporting.	Average Age.	No. Who Never A part with P.	No. Years Worked at Trade.	No. Years Worked for Present Employers.	Highest Daily Wages.	Lowest Daily Wages.	Average Daily Wages.	No. Hours Constituting a Day's Work.	No. Days Employed.	Annual Income.	Married.	Single.	No. in Family.
Foremen	1	34	1	1	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	10	1	1.00	1	1	1
Engineers	1	34	1	1	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	10	1	1.00	1	1	1
Wool inspectors	1	34	1	1	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	10	1	1.00	1	1	1
Wool scourers	1	34	1	1	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	10	1	1.00	1	1	1
Wool sorters	1	34	1	1	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	10	1	1.00	1	1	1
Fulling	1	34	1	1	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	10	1	1.00	1	1	1
Dyers	1	34	1	1	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	10	1	1.00	1	1	1
Reaming	1	34	1	1	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	10	1	1.00	1	1	1
Burling	1	34	1	1	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	10	1	1.00	1	1	1
Drawing frames	1	34	1	1	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	10	1	1.00	1	1	1
Winding	1	34	1	1	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	10	1	1.00	1	1	1
Carriage	1	34	1	1	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	10	1	1.00	1	1	1
Finishing	1	34	1	1	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	10	1	1.00	1	1	1
Room speeder	1	34	1	1	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	10	1	1.00	1	1	1
Spinning	1	34	1	1	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	10	1	1.00	1	1	1
Weaving	1	34	1	1	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	10	1	1.00	1	1	1
Totals	12	34	12	12	12	1.00	1.00	1.00	10	12	1.00	12	12	12
Averages	1	34	1	1	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	10	1	1.00	1	1	1

COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS INDUSTRY—INDIANAPOLIS.

EMPLOYERS BY CLASSES.	No. Reporting.	No. Who Never A part with P.	No. Years Worked at Trade.	No. Years Worked for Present Employers.	Highest Daily Wages.	Lowest Daily Wages.	Average Daily Wages.	No. Hours Constituting a Day's Work.	No. Days Employed.	Annual Income.	Married.	Single.	No. in Family.
Foremen	1	1	1	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	10	1	1.00	1	1	1
Engineers	1	1	1	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	10	1	1.00	1	1	1
Wool inspectors	1	1	1	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	10	1	1.00	1	1	1
Wool scourers	1	1	1	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	10	1	1.00	1	1	1
Wool sorters	1	1	1	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	10	1	1.00	1	1	1
Fulling	1	1	1	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	10	1	1.00	1	1	1
Dyers	1	1	1	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	10	1	1.00	1	1	1
Reaming	1	1	1	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	10	1	1.00	1	1	1
Burling	1	1	1	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	10	1	1.00	1	1	1
Drawing frames	1	1	1	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	10	1	1.00	1	1	1
Winding	1	1	1	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	10	1	1.00	1	1	1
Carriage	1	1	1	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	10	1	1.00	1	1	1
Finishing	1	1	1	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	10	1	1.00	1	1	1
Room speeder	1	1	1	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	10	1	1.00	1	1	1
Spinning	1	1	1	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	10	1	1.00	1	1	1
Weaving	1	1	1	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	10	1	1.00	1	1	1
Totals	12	12	12	12	1.00	1.00	1.00	10	12	1.00	12	12	12
Averages	1	1	1	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	10	1	1.00	1	1	1

TABLE XXVIII.

FLOUR AND FEED INDUSTRY—INDIANAPOLIS.

Proprietors' Statements.

NATURE OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Value of Buildings, Grounds and Machinery.	Total Annual Cost of Materials Used.	Total Value of Manufactured Products.	Number Months in Operation.	Total Amount Paid Out for Labor Past Year.	TOTAL NO. EMPLOYED.			PER CENT. OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN WAGES.	
						Men.	Boys.	Women and Girls.	Inc.	Dec.
d feed	\$85,000	\$1,297,157	\$1,395,567	12	\$28,518	65				
	25,000	480,000	490,000	12	13,300	18	1			
		228,000	283,662	12	13,000	19	2	1		
	10,000	100,000		8	9,600	8				1
	33,225	450,000	500,000	10	25,000	55	3			
d feed	10,000	72,000	100,000	12	5,600	8			1	
	\$143,225	\$2,806,157	\$3,759,229		\$85,018	173	5	4		
AGE				10.5						

FLOUR AND FEED INDUSTRY—INDIANAPOLIS.

Proprietors' Statements.

NATURE OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Average Wages Paid Boys.	Average Wages Paid Women and Girls.	DAILY WAGES.				Number Hours Constituting a Day's Work.	HAS A STRIKE OCCURRED PAST YEAR?		Cause of Strike as Alleged by Employers.	Cause of Strike as Alleged by Employees.
			Highest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Highest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.		Yes.	No.		
d feed			\$1 00	\$2 00	\$1 75	\$1 50	10				
	\$1 25		3 00	2 50	1 50	1 50	10				
			2 50	2 00	1 75	1 50	10				
			3 00	2 50	1 75	1 50	10				
d feed			3 00	1 50	1 35	1 00	11				
	\$1 25		\$3 91	\$1 76	\$1 57	\$1 28	10.2				

TABLE XXX.

HAT INDUSTRY—INDIANAPOLIS.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Value of Grounds, Buildings and Machinery.	Total Annual Cost of Materials Used.	Total Value of Manufactured Products.	No. Months in Operation.	Total Amount Paid Out for Labor Past Year.	TOTAL NO. EMPLOYEES.			PER CENT. OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN WAGES.	
						Men.	Boys.	Women and Girls.	Inc.	Dec.
Hats	\$2,000	\$25,000	\$50,000	8	\$15,000	9	.	56	.	.
Straw and cloth hats . . . . .	.	8,000	10,000	11	4,200	5	.	15	.	.
Totals	\$2,000	\$33,000	\$70,000		\$19,200	14	.	71	.	.
Average				9.5						

HAT INDUSTRY—INDIANAPOLIS.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Av. Wages Paid Boys.	Av. Wages Paid Women and Girls.	DAILY WAGES.				No. Hours Consuming a Day's Work.	Has a Strike Occurred Past Year?	Cause of Strike as Alleged by Employers.	Cause of Strike as Alleged by Employees.
			Highest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Highest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.				
Hats . . . . .	.	\$3 50	\$3 00	\$1 50	\$0 75	10	.	1	.	.
Straw and cloth hats	\$1 00	4 00	2 50	1 50	1 00	9	.	1	.	.
Total										
Average	\$1 00	\$3 75	\$2 75	\$1 50	\$0 87	9.5				

TABLE XXXI.

HAT INDUSTRY—INDIANAPOLIS.

Employers' Statements.

EMPLOYERS BY CLASSES.	EMPLOYERS' STATEMENTS.										
	No. Reporting.	Average Age.	No. Who Served As Apprenticeship.	No. Years Worked at Trade.	No. Years Worked for Present Employer.	Highest Daily Wages.	Lowest Daily Wages.	Average Daily Wages.	No. Hours Constituting a Day's Work.	Average No. Days Worked.	Average Yearly Income.
1. Hatters.	10	34.5	1	10	10	\$1.50	\$1.00	\$1.25	10	10	\$1.00
2. Hat Trimmers.	10	34.5	1	10	10	\$1.50	\$1.00	\$1.25	10	10	\$1.00
3. Hat Finishers.	10	34.5	1	10	10	\$1.50	\$1.00	\$1.25	10	10	\$1.00
4. Hat Pressers.	10	34.5	1	10	10	\$1.50	\$1.00	\$1.25	10	10	\$1.00
5. Hat Binders.	10	34.5	1	10	10	\$1.50	\$1.00	\$1.25	10	10	\$1.00
6. Hat Trimmers and Finishers.	10	34.5	1	10	10	\$1.50	\$1.00	\$1.25	10	10	\$1.00
7. Hat Pressers and Binders.	10	34.5	1	10	10	\$1.50	\$1.00	\$1.25	10	10	\$1.00
8. Hat Trimmers, Finishers, Pressers, and Binders.	10	34.5	1	10	10	\$1.50	\$1.00	\$1.25	10	10	\$1.00
9. Hat Trimmers, Finishers, Pressers, Binders, and Pressers.	10	34.5	1	10	10	\$1.50	\$1.00	\$1.25	10	10	\$1.00
10. Hat Trimmers, Finishers, Pressers, Binders, Pressers, and Pressers.	10	34.5	1	10	10	\$1.50	\$1.00	\$1.25	10	10	\$1.00
Average.	10	34.5	1	10	10	\$1.50	\$1.00	\$1.25	10	10	\$1.00

HAT INDUSTRY—INDIANAPOLIS.

EMPLOYERS BY CLASSES.	EMPLOYERS' STATEMENTS.										
	No. Reporting.	Average Age.	No. Who Served As Apprenticeship.	No. Years Worked at Trade.	No. Years Worked for Present Employer.	Highest Monthly Wages.	Lowest Monthly Wages.	Average Monthly Wages.	No. Hours Constituting a Month's Work.	Average No. Months Worked.	Average Yearly Income.
1. Hatters.	10	34.5	1	10	10	\$1.50	\$1.00	\$1.25	10	10	\$1.00
2. Hat Trimmers.	10	34.5	1	10	10	\$1.50	\$1.00	\$1.25	10	10	\$1.00
3. Hat Finishers.	10	34.5	1	10	10	\$1.50	\$1.00	\$1.25	10	10	\$1.00
4. Hat Pressers.	10	34.5	1	10	10	\$1.50	\$1.00	\$1.25	10	10	\$1.00
5. Hat Binders.	10	34.5	1	10	10	\$1.50	\$1.00	\$1.25	10	10	\$1.00
6. Hat Trimmers and Finishers.	10	34.5	1	10	10	\$1.50	\$1.00	\$1.25	10	10	\$1.00
7. Hat Pressers and Binders.	10	34.5	1	10	10	\$1.50	\$1.00	\$1.25	10	10	\$1.00
8. Hat Trimmers, Finishers, Pressers, and Binders.	10	34.5	1	10	10	\$1.50	\$1.00	\$1.25	10	10	\$1.00
9. Hat Trimmers, Finishers, Pressers, Binders, and Pressers.	10	34.5	1	10	10	\$1.50	\$1.00	\$1.25	10	10	\$1.00
10. Hat Trimmers, Finishers, Pressers, Binders, Pressers, and Pressers.	10	34.5	1	10	10	\$1.50	\$1.00	\$1.25	10	10	\$1.00
Average.	10	34.5	1	10	10	\$1.50	\$1.00	\$1.25	10	10	\$1.00

TABLE XXXII.

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES—STATE.

Proprietors' Statements.

NAME OF INDUSTRY.	LOCATION.	Value of Build- ings, Grounds and Machinery.	Total Annual Cost of Mate- rials Used.	Total Value of Manufactured Products.	No. Months in Operation.	Total Amount Paid out for Labor Past Year.	TOTAL NO. EMPLOYED.			PER CENT. OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN WAGES.	
							Men.	Boys.	Women and Girls.	Inc.	Dec.
Coated paper . .	Anderson . .	\$200,000	\$90,275	\$114,952	10	\$22,000	53		12		15
Coated paper . .	Wabash . .	149,135	120,000	135,000	12	30,000	100	20	16		
Coated paper . .	Hartsville City	200,000	35,000	100,000		25,000	80		20		
		\$549,135	\$245,275	\$349,952		\$77,000	233	20	48		
					11						
Coated paper . .	Gas City . .	\$75,000	\$44,000	\$75,000	7	\$17,000	46				
Coated paper . .	Kokomo . .	40,000	45,000	75,000	10	12,500	17				10
Coated paper . .	Anderson . .	150,000	168,000	180,000	10	35,000	100				10
Coated paper . .	Marion . .	65,000	25,000	60,000	9	19,000	41				12
Coated paper . .	Albany . .				9	10,500	37	6			8
		\$330,000	\$282,000	\$390,000		\$94,000	280	30			
					9						
Coated paper . .	Richmond . .	\$23,000	\$25,000	\$40,000	12	\$14,000	25				
Coated paper . .	New Albany	16,000		87,500	10	10,000	30				
		\$41,000	\$25,000	\$147,500		\$24,000	55				
					11						
Coated paper . .	Richmond . .	\$30,000	\$16,000	\$35,000	12	\$3,500	4	2	9		
Coated paper . .	Wabash . .	65,000			11	10,000	20	10	20		12%
Coated paper . .	South Bend .	35,000	60,000	85,000	12	18,000	14	1	46		
		\$130,000	\$76,000	\$120,000		\$31,500	37	13	75		
					11.6						
Coated paper . .	Kokomo . .	\$40,000	\$20,000	\$40,000	10	\$13,000	22	4			10
	Richmond . .	\$20,000		\$200,000	9	\$78,000	114	6			
	Columbus . .	\$400,000	\$521,000	\$738,775	12	\$30,505	118		20		
	Huntington	\$200,000	\$64,000	\$145,000	11	\$60,000	200				33

TABLE XXXII—Continued.

MINI-INFO'S INDUSTRIES—STATE

Figure 1. Study design.

No.	Description of Property	Quantity	Unit	Value	Remarks	Total		
						Men	Women	Children
1	Land	100	Acres	100				
2	Buildings	5	Units	50				
3	Tools	10	Items	100				
4	Stock	100	Head	100				
5	Grain	100	Bushels	100				
6	Other	10	Items	100				
7	Total	325		325				

TABLE XXXIII.

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES—STATE.

Proprietors' Statements.

INDUSTRY.	LOCATION.	Average Wages Paid Boys.	Average Wages Paid Women and Girls.	DAILY WAGES.				Number of Hours Constituting a Day's Work.	HAS A STRIKE OCCURRED PAST YEAR?		Cause of Strikes as Alleged by Employees.	Cause of Strikes as Alleged by Employers.
				Highest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Highest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.		Yes.	No.		
Print paper.	Anderson.	\$1.00	\$0.75	\$3.00	\$2.25	\$2.75	\$1.25	12	..	1	..	..
Print paper.	Wabash		.75	4.00	2.50	1.35	1.35	11	..	1	..	..
	Hartford Cy		1.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.25	11	..	1	..	..
..
ges	..	\$1.00	\$1.25	\$3.66	\$2.42	\$2.03	\$1.28	11.3	..	..	..	..
rd	Gas City..	\$0.62	..	\$3.00	\$2.00	\$1.50	\$1.50	10	..	1	..	..
p board.	Kokomo..	.85	..	3.00	1.50	1.35	1.25	10	..	1	..	..
board.	Anderson..	1.00	..	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.25	..	..	1	..	..
d	Marion..	1.00	..	3.80	2.00	1.60	1.25	12	..	1	..	..
rd.	Albany..	.90	..	2.50	1.60	1.50	1.35	12	..	1	..	..
..
ges	..	\$1.87	..	\$3.06	\$1.82	\$1.49	\$1.32	10	..	..	..	..
leather.	Richmond.	..	..	\$2.50	\$1.50	\$1.33	\$1.25	10	..	1	..	..
ess leather	New Albany	..	..	2.00	1.25	1.50	1.25	9	..	1	..	..
..
ges	..	..	..	\$2.25	\$1.38	\$1.41	\$1.25	9.5	..	..	..	..
arms	Richmond.	\$0.50	\$0.58	\$2.00	\$1.50	\$1.00	\$0.50	10	..	1	..	..
etc	Wabash	1.00	.75	2.50	2.00	1.50	.65	10	..	1	..	..
orwear	South Bend.	.75	1.00	3.50	1.75	1.75	.50	10	..	1	..	..
..
ges	..	\$1.12	\$1.16	\$2.66	\$1.75	\$1.25	\$0.55	10	..	..	..	..
al	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
pulp	Kokomo..	1.00	..	2.50	1.50	1.35	1.25	11	..	1	..	..
..
..	Richmond.	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	1	..	..
..
..	Columbus.	.60	..	3.50	1.50	1.25	1.00	10	..	1	..	..

TABLE XXXIV.

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES—STATE.

RECAPITULATION.

Proprietors' Statements.

NAME OF FACILITY.	No. Reporting.	Value of Buildings, Grounds and Ma- chinery.	Total Annual Cost of Materials Used.	Total Value of Man- ufactured Product.	No. Months in Oper- ation.	Total Amount Paid Out for Labor Past Year.	TOTAL NO. EMPLOYEES.			PER CENT. OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN WAGES.
							Men.	Boys.	Women and Girls.	
Boards	3	\$549,135	\$215,275	\$349,932	11	\$77,000	233	20	42	15
	5	330,000	282,000	390,000	9	91,000	280	30		10
	2	41,000	25,000	147,500	11	24,000	55			
Ed pulp.	3	120,000	78,000	110,000	11.8	31,500	37	13	75	
	1	60,000	20,000	50,000	10	13,000	22	6		10
	1	20,000		200,000	9	78,000	111	6		
	1	400,000	521,000	738,775	12	30,585	118		20	
	1	200,000	64,000	145,000	11	60,000	200			33
	1	70,000	20,000	100,000	9	35,000	56	4	40	10
	1	60,000	60,000	240,000	12	15,000	40			10
	1	40,000		75,000	12	6,000	60	4		
	1				12		250			
	1	15,000	7,000	21,000	12	6,200	11	1	3	
	1	40,000	25,000	60,000	8	10,000	20	12	8	
	1	20,000	25,000	40,000	7	5,000	25	5		
	1	250,000	160,000	250,000	9	50,000	110	10	30	10
	25	\$2,205,135	\$1,590,275	\$2,917,207		\$535,285	1,631	111		
					10.8					

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES—STATE.

RECAPITULATION.

Proprietors' Statements.

NAME OF GOODS FACTURED.	No. of Establish- ments Reporting	DAILY WAGES.						Hours Constituting Day's Work.	HAS A STRIKE OCCURRED DURING PAST YEAR?	
		Average Wages Paid Boys.	Average Wages Paid Women and Girls	Highest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Highest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.		Yes	No
Boards	3	\$1 00	\$1 25	\$3 66	\$2 42	\$3 03	\$1 28	11.3		1
	5	87		3 06	1 82	1 49	1 32	10		1
	2			2 25	1 38	1 41	1 25	9.5		1
Ed pulp	3	1 12	1 18	2 66	1 75	1 25	1 55	10		1
	1	1 00		2 50	1 50	1 35	1 25	11		1
	1							10		1
	1	60		3 50	1 50	1 25	1 00	10		1
	1			2 50	1 60	1 35	1 35	10		1
	1	66	53	4 00	2 00	1 50	1 25	10		1
	1			2 00	1 35	1 25	1 25	9		1
	1	75		4 00	1 50	3 00	1 00	10		1
	1			3 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	12		1
	1	50	50	2 00		50	50	8		1
	1	80	75	3 50	2 25	1 50	1 25	10		1
	1	50		1 00	1 50	1 66	1 50	10		1
	1	75	80	2 50	2 00	1 50	1 00	10		1
	25									
		\$0 80	\$0 83	\$3 31	\$1 72	\$1 57	\$1 23	10		

TABLE XXXV.

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES—STATE.

RECAPITULATION.

Employers' Statement.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	No. Establishments Reporting.	Location.	No. Employers Rep't'g Average Age	No. Who served Apprenticeship.	Highest Daily Wages.	Lowest Daily Wages.	Av. Daily Wages.	No. Working Hours a Day.	No. Days Employed Past Year.	Annual Income.	Married. Single.	No. in Family.
Paper	1	Auderson	27	1	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	10	248	\$471	4	1
"	1	Wabash	27	1	2.00	2.00	2.00	11.5	306	508	9	1
Straw board	1	Hartford City	27	1	2.00	2.00	2.00	11.5	306	508	9	1
"	1	Gas City	27	1	2.00	2.00	2.00	11.5	306	508	9	1
"	1	Kokomo	27	1	2.00	2.00	2.00	11.5	306	508	9	1
"	1	Auderson	27	1	2.00	2.00	2.00	11.5	306	508	9	1
"	1	Marion	27	1	2.00	2.00	2.00	11.5	306	508	9	1
Leather	1	Richmond	27	1	2.00	2.00	2.00	11.5	306	508	9	1
Woolen goods	1	New Albany	27	1	2.00	2.00	2.00	11.5	306	508	9	1
"	1	Richmond	27	1	2.00	2.00	2.00	11.5	306	508	9	1
"	1	Wabash	27	1	2.00	2.00	2.00	11.5	306	508	9	1
Book, newspaper &c	1	South Bend	27	1	2.00	2.00	2.00	11.5	306	508	9	1
Print	1	Kokomo	27	1	2.00	2.00	2.00	11.5	306	508	9	1
Confection	1	Richmond	27	1	2.00	2.00	2.00	11.5	306	508	9	1
Wire	1	Colt's bus	27	1	2.00	2.00	2.00	11.5	306	508	9	1
Electrical, time	1	Huntington	27	1	2.00	2.00	2.00	11.5	306	508	9	1
Spelter	1	Auderson	27	1	2.00	2.00	2.00	11.5	306	508	9	1
Iron pipe	1	Marion	27	1	2.00	2.00	2.00	11.5	306	508	9	1
Cane goods	1	Summitville	27	1	2.00	2.00	2.00	11.5	306	508	9	1
Cigars	1	Terre Haute	27	1	2.00	2.00	2.00	11.5	306	508	9	1
Twined wire	1	Ligonier	27	1	2.00	2.00	2.00	11.5	306	508	9	1
Shoes	1	Lawson	27	1	2.00	2.00	2.00	11.5	306	508	9	1
Cure staves	1	Claremont	27	1	2.00	2.00	2.00	11.5	306	508	9	1
Columbus	1	Columbus	27	1	2.00	2.00	2.00	11.5	306	508	9	1
Total	27		27	27								
Average			27	27	2.00	2.00	2.00	11.5	306	508	9	1

TABLE XXXVI.

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES—STATE.

RECAPITULATION.

Employees' Statements.

FACTORY PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED.	No. Establishments Reporting.	LOCATION.	No. Employees Re- porting.	No. Who Own a Home.	No. Renting.	Av. Monthly Rent Paid.	No. Who Have Money.	Amount Saved An- nually.	WHEN PAID.		No. Whose B. and L. Stock Owned.	No. Who Built a House by B. and L.	No. Who Carry Life Insurance.	Amount.	No. Who Carry Acci- dent Insurance.	Amount.
									Weekly.	Monthly.						
Anderson	1	Anderson	5	2	2	\$11 00	1	\$150		5	5		1	\$1,000		
Wabash	1	Wabash	5		9	7 30	1	100		9			4	5,000		
Hart's'd C'y	1	Hart's'd C'y	5		1	10 00				6		1	1	1,000		
Gas City	1	Gas City	6	4	6	12 50	4	485	7	6	12		3	4,000	2	\$2,000
Kokomo	1	Kokomo	7													
Anderson	1	Anderson	7													
Marion	1	Marion	7													
Albany	1	Albany	7													
Richmond	1	Richmond	7					75	4							
N. Albany	1	N. Albany	7	3				50	4		4	2	3	3,000		
Richmond	1	Richmond	9	2	1	9 00	2	125	2		2	1				
Wabash	1	Wabash	9													
So. Bend	1	So. Bend	6	3	1	9 00			6			1	1	1,000		
Kokomo	1	Kokomo	8	3						6						
Richmond	1	Richmond	9	3			3	2,150	3		7	1	2	4,000		
Columbus	1	Columbus	4	1	1	7 00			4							
Huntingt'n	1	Huntingt'n	4													
Anderson	1	Anderson	8	1	7	8 87	6	385	3		11	1				
Marion	1	Marion	9	4	3	7 33			9				1	1,000		
Summitville	1	Summitville														
Terre Haute	1	Terre Haute														
Logansport	1	Logansport	10	1	7	9 50	5	475	10		11		1	1,000		
Jonestown	1	Jonestown														
Vincennes	1	Vincennes														
Columbus	1	Columbus														
	25		79	25	38		24	\$4,020	52	27	53	7	17	\$21,000	2	\$2,000
						89 15		167						1,235		2,000

TABLE XXXVII.

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES—STATE.

Employees' Statements.

EMPLOYEES BY CLASSES.	LOCATION.	No. Reporting.	Average Age.	No. Who Served Apprenticeship	Highest Daily Wages.	Lowest Daily Wages.	Average Daily Wages.	No. Working Hours a Day.	No. Days Employed Past Yr.	Annual Income.	Married	Single	No. in Families.
Beater	Anderson . . .	1	41	1	\$1 50	\$1 50	\$1 50	10	250	\$375	1		2
Machine tender . . .	" . . .	1	30	1	2 75	2 75	2 75	10	250	698		1	
Steam fitter	" . . .	1	42	1	2 00	2 00	2 00	10	250	500	1		
Finisher	" . . .	1	37	1	2 00	2 00	2 00	10	240	480	1		
Wood tender	" . . .	1	38	1	1 25	1 25	1 25	10	250	313	1		
Totals		5		5							4	1	
Averages			37		\$1 90	\$1 90	\$1 90	10	248	\$471			
	Wabash												
Foreman	Hartford City . .	1	40	1	\$1 00	\$1 00	\$1 00	11	200	\$400	1		5
Engineer	" . . .	1	37	1	2 50	2 50	2 50	13	150	375	1		4
Beaters	" . . .	2	33	2	2 25	2 25	2 25	13	250	453			4
Wood grinder	" . . .	1	29	1	1 50	1 50	1 50	11	200	300	1		2
Finisher	" . . .	1	38	1	2 00	2 00	2 00	13	150	400	1		4
Machine tenders	" . . .	2	38	2	3 00	3 00	3 00	11	240	720	2		6
Wood room	" . . .	1	40	1	2 00	2 00	2 00	11	250	0			8
Totals		9		9							9		
Averages			38		\$2 46	\$2 46	\$2 46	11.8	206	\$308			4
Engineer	Kokomo	1	35	1	\$1 66	\$1 66	\$1 66	12	220	\$485	1		4
Beaters	" . . .	3	28	3	1 25	1 25	1 25	12	208	257	2	1	4
Finisher	" . . .	1	37	1	2 00	2 00	2 00	12	200	400			8
Machine hand	" . . .	1	40	1	2 50	2 50	2 50	12	240	600	1		
Totals		6		6							4	1	
Averages			35		\$1 85	\$1 85	\$1 85	12	216	\$406			4
Foreman	Anderson . . .	1	42	1	\$1 00	\$1 00	\$1 00						4
Engineer	" . . .	1	32	1	3 00	3 00	3 00		210	\$270			4
Mill wright	" . . .	1	43	1	2 70	2 70	2 70	10	220	544			
Machine hand	" . . .	1	37	1	3 00	3 00	3 00	10	270	630			
Straw room	" . . .	1	42	1	2 50	2 50	2 50	10	270				
Stock room	" . . .	1	38	1	2 75	2 75	2 75	10	260	568			
Beater	" . . .	1	38	1	2 75	2 75	2 75	10	270				
Totals		7											
Averages			40		\$1 91								

TABLE XXXVII--Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES--STATE

Employes' Statements.

BY	LOCATION.	No. Reporting.	Average Age.	No. Who Served Apprenticeship.	Highest Daily Wages.	Lowest Daily Wages.	Average Daily Wages.	No. Working Hours a Day.	No. Days Employed Past Yr.	Annual Income.	Married.	Single.	No. in Family.
..	Richmond.	2	43	2	\$1 75	\$1 66	\$1 70	10	312	\$527	2	..	5
..	"	2	43	2	1 75	1 75	1 75	10	310	513	2	..	4
..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
..	..	..	43	..	\$1 75	\$1 70	\$1 72	10	311	\$520	..	..	5.5
..	New Albany	3	38	3	\$2 00	\$2 00	\$2 00	10	240	\$472	3	..	6
..	"	2	40	2	2 00	2 00	2 00	10	245	490	2	..	6
..	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
..	..	..	38	..	\$2 00	\$2 00	\$2 00	10	242	\$481	..	..	6
..	Richmond.	2	35	2	\$2 00	\$1 50	\$1 75	..	306	\$536	2	..	5
..	"	1	39	1	1 50	1 50	1 50	10	300	450	1	..	3
..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
..	..	..	37	..	\$1 75	\$1 50	\$1 62	10	303	\$498	..	..	4
..	Wabash.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	South Bend.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	Kokomo.	1	40	1	\$2 00	\$2 00	\$2 00	12	300	\$600	1	..	6
..	"	1	38	1	2 00	2 00	2 00	12	210	420	1	..	6
..	"	4	30	1	1 25	1 25	1 25	10	212	265	2	2	4
..	..	6	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..
..	..	..	36	..	\$1 75	\$1 75	\$1 75	11.5	341	\$428	..	..	5.3
..	Richmond.	1	42	1	\$2 75	\$2 75	\$2 75	10	300	\$925	1	..	8
..	"	1	35	1	3 50	3 50	3 50	10	300	1050	1	..	3
..	"	1	39	1	7 50	7 50	7 50	10	360	..	1	..	6
..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
..	..	..	39	..	\$4 58	\$4 58	\$4 58	..	300	\$1375	..	..	5.6
..	..	1	..	..	\$1 35	\$1 35	\$1 35	10	200	\$270	..	1	..
..	..	1	..	..	1 50	1 50	1 50	10	225	338	..	1	..
..	..	1	..	..	1 75	1 40	1 57	10	237	372	1	1	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
..	..	1	..	..	\$1 63	\$1 41	\$1 47	10	221	\$326	..	..	5

TABLE XXXVII—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES—STATE.

Employees' Statements.

EMPLOYMENT BY CLASSES.	LOCATION.	No. Reporting.	Average Age.	No. Who Served Apprenticeship.	Highest Daily Wages.	Lowest Daily Wages.	Average Daily Wages.	No. Working Hours a Day.	No. Days Employed Past Yr.	Annual Income.	Married.	Single.	No. in Family.
.....	Anderson . . .	1	36	1	\$2 00	\$2 00	\$2 00	10	312	\$624	1	1	2
Engineer	Marion . . .	1	36	1	\$2 00	\$2 00	\$2 00	10	312	\$624	1	1	2
Furnace department	" . . .	2	36	2	2 00	2 00	2 00	10	306	612	1	1	2
Roasting	" . . .	2	36	2	2 00	2 00	2 00	10	310	620	1	1	2
Pottery department	" . . .	2	36	2	1 75	1 75	1 75	10	306	533	1	1	2
Mixer	" . . .	1	40	1	1 50	1 50	1 50	10	310	455	1	1	2
Totals . . . . .	.....	8	37	8	\$1 85	\$1 85	\$1 85	10	309	\$569	8	8	12
Averages . . . . .	.....	37	37	8	\$1 85	\$1 85	\$1 85	10	309	\$569	8	8	12
Engineer	Summitville	1	34	1	\$1 75	\$1 75	\$1 75	10	312	\$548	1	1	2
Dryer	" . . .	1	39	1	2 00	2 00	2 00	10	312	624	1	1	2
Burner	" . . .	1	43	1	3 00	3 00	3 00	10	312	936	1	1	2
Feeder	" . . .	1	38	1	1 50	1 50	1 50	10	312	468	1	1	2
Off-bearer	" . . .	1	29	1	1 50	1 50	1 50	10	312	468	1	1	2
Shoveler	" . . .	1	28	1	1 65	1 65	1 65	10	310	511	1	1	2
Cutoff	" . . .	1	41	1	1 85	1 85	1 85	10	312	515	1	1	2
Clay temperer	" . . .	1	38	1	1 65	1 65	1 65	10	312	515	1	1	2
Shedder	" . . .	1	36	1	1 50	1 50	1 50	10	310	468	1	1	2
Totals . . . . .	.....	9	36	9	\$1 80	\$1 80	\$1 80	10	311	\$561	9	9	12
Averages . . . . .	.....	36	36	9	\$1 80	\$1 80	\$1 80	10	311	\$561	9	9	12
.....	Terre Haute	1	36	1	\$2 00	\$2 00	\$2 00	10	312	\$624	1	1	2
.....	Logansport	1	36	1	\$2 00	\$2 00	\$2 00	10	312	\$624	1	1	2
.....	Jonesboro	2	33	2	\$3 30	\$3 25	\$3 37	10	235	\$791	2	2	4
Machinists	" . . .	2	32	2	2 25	2 25	2 25	10	220	473	2	2	4
Braiders	" . . .	2	25	1	1 50	1 50	1 50	10	225	338	2	2	4
Tinners	" . . .	2	35	2	2 50	2 25	2 37	10	206	476	2	2	4
Rolling and mixers	" . . .	2	35	2	2 75	2 75	2 75	10	195	536	2	2	4
Moulders . . . . .	.....	10	33	9	\$2 46	\$2 40	\$2 45	10	216	\$523	10	10	15
Totals . . . . .	.....	10	33	9	\$2 46	\$2 40	\$2 45	10	216	\$523	10	10	15
Averages . . . . .	.....	33	33	9	\$2 46	\$2 40	\$2 45	10	216	\$523	10	10	15
Armature makers	Ft. Wayne . .	1	28	1	\$2 00	\$2 00	\$2 00	10	300	\$600	1	1	2
.....	Vincennes . .	1	36	1	\$2 00	\$2 00	\$2 00	10	312	\$624	1	1	2
.....	Columbus . . .	1	36	1	\$2 00	\$2 00	\$2 00	10	312	\$624	1	1	2

TABLE XXXIII.

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES—STATE.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	LOCATION.	Average Wages Paid Boys.	Average Wages Paid Women and Girls.	DAILY WAGES.				Number of Hours Constituting a Day's Work.	HAS A STRIKE OCCURRED PAST YEAR?		Cause of Strikes as At- tributed by Employers.	Cause of Strikes as At- tributed by Employers.
				Highest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Highest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.		Yes.	No.		
News print paper.	Anderson .	\$1 00	\$0 75	\$3 00	\$2 25	\$2 75	\$1 25	12	..	1	..	..
Paper	Wabash .		75	4 00	2 50	1 35	1 35	11	..	1	..	..
News print paper.	Hartford Cy		1 00	4 00	3 00	2 00	1 25	11	..	1	..	..
Totals . . . . .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Averages		\$1 00	\$1 25	\$3 66	\$2 42	\$2 03	\$1 28	11.3	..	..	..	..
Straw board	Gas City . .	\$0 62	..	\$3 00	\$2 00	\$1 50	\$1 50	10	..	1	..	..
Wood pulp board . .	Kokomo . .	85	..	3 00	1 50	1 35	1 25	10	..	1	..	..
Box straw board . .	Anderson . .	1 00	..	3 00	2 00	1 50	1 25	..	..	1	..	..
Pulp board	Marion . . .	1 00	..	3 80	2 00	1 60	1 25	12	..	1	..	..
Straw board	Albany . . .	90	..	2 50	1 60	1 50	1 35	12	..	1	..	..
Totals . . . . .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Averages		\$0 87	..	\$3 06	\$1 82	\$1 49	\$1 32	10	..	..	..	..
Harness leather. . .	Richmond .	..	..	\$2 50	\$1 50	\$1 33	\$1 25	10	..	1	..	..
Oak harness leather	New Albany	..	..	2 00	1 25	1 50	1 25	9	..	1	..	..
Totals . . . . .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Averages . . . . .		..	..	\$2 25	\$1 38	\$1 41	\$1 25	9.5	..	..	..	..
Woolen yarns	Richmond .	\$0 50	\$0 58	\$2 00	\$1 50	\$1 00	\$0 50	10	..	1	..	..
Flannels, etc	Wabash . . .	1 00	75	2 50	2 00	1 50	66	10	..	1	..	..
Knit underwear . . .	South Bend .	75	1 00	3 50	1 75	1 75	50	10	..	1	..	..
Totals . . . . .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Averages		\$1 12	\$1 16	\$2 66	\$1 75	\$1 25	\$0 55	10	..	..	..	..
Mechanical ground pulp	Kokomo . . .	1 00	..	2 50	1 50	1 35	1 25	11	..	1	..	..
Pianos	Richmond .							10	..	1	..	..
Cerealine	Columbus . .	60	..	3 50	1 50	1 25	1 00	10	..	1	..	..

TABLE XXXVIII—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES—STATE.

Employees' Statements.

[illegible]

TABLE XXXV.

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES—STATE.

RECAPITULATION.

Employers' Statement.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	No. Establishments Reporting.	LOCATION.	No. Employees Average Age	No. Who Served Apprenticeship.	Highest Daily Wages.	Lowest Daily Wages.	Av. Daily Wages.	No. Working Hours a Day.	No. Days Employed Past Year.	Annual Income.	Married.	Single.	No. in Family.
Paper	1	Anderson . .	5 37	5	\$1 90	\$1 90	\$1 90	10	248	\$171	4	1	4
"	1	Wabash . . .	9 36	9	2 46	2 46	2 46	11.8	206	508	9	.	4.5
Straw board	1	Hartford City	8 35	8	1 85	1 85	1 85	12	216	405	5	1	4.7
"	1	Gas City . . .	7 47	7	2 81	2 81	2 81	10	223	625	6	.	6
"	1	Kokomo . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
"	1	Anderson . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
"	1	Marion . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
"	1	Albany . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leather	1	Richmond . .	4 43	4	1 75	1 70	1 72	10	311	520	4	.	5.5
"	1	New Albany .	5 38	5	2 00	2 00	2 00	10	242	411	5	.	6
Woolen goods	1	Richmond . .	3 37	3	1 75	1 50	1 62	10	303	496	3	.	4
"	1	Wabash . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
"	1	South Bend .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Machine ground pulp	1	Kokomo . . .	6 36	3	1 75	1 75	1 75	11.3	341	428	4	2	5.3
Pianos	1	Richmond . .	3 39	3	4 58	4 58	4 58	10	300	1,375	3	.	5.4
Cerealine	1	Columbus . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lime	1	Huntington .	4 38	.	1 53	1 41	1 47	10	221	326	1	3	6
Ecclesiastic tiles	1	Anderson . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Spelter	1	Marion . . .	8 37	8	1 85	1 85	1 85	10	309	509	8	.	5.2
Drain tile	1	Summitville .	9 36	9	1 80	1 80	1 80	10	311	561	7	2	6.1
Corn goods	1	Terre Haute .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cigars	1	Logansport .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Insulated wire	1	Jonesboro . .	10 33	9	2 46	2 40	2 45	10	216	523	8	2	4.5
Spokes	1	Vincennes . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Corn starch	1	Columbus . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Totals	25		79	71	.	.	.	.	.	.	67	13	
Averages			3.7	.	\$2 18	\$2 16	\$2 17	10.4	205	\$565	.	.	5.1

TABLE XXXVI.

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES—STATE.

RECAPITULATION.

Employees' Statements.

FACTORY PRODUCTS FACTURED.	No. Establishments Reporting.	LOCATION.	No. Employees Re- porting.	No. Who Own a Home.	No. Renting.	Av. Monthly Rent Paid.	No. Who Have Money.	Amount Saved An- nually.	WHEN PAID.		No. Shares B. and L. Stock Owned.	No. Who Built a House by B. and L.	No. Who Carry Life Insurance.	Amount.	No. Who Carry Acci- dent Insurance.	Amount.
									Weekly.	Monthly.						
...	1	Anderson	5	2	2	\$11 00	1	\$150		5	5		1	\$1,000		
...	1	Wabash														
...	1	Hart's'd C'y	5		9	7 30	1	100		9			4	5,000		
...	1	Gas City	9		1	10 00				6		1	1	1,000		
...	1	Kokomo	7	4	8	12 50	4	485	7		12		3	4,000	2	\$2,000
...	1	Anderson														
...	1	Marion														
...	1	Albany														
...	1	Richmond	4				1	75	4							
...	1	N. Albany	5	3			1	50	5		4	3	3	3,000		
...	1	Richmond	3	2	1	9 00	2	125	2		2	1				
...	1	Wabash														
...	1	So. Bend														
...	1	Kokomo	6	3	1	9 00				6		1	1	1,000		
...	1	Richmond	3	3			3	2,150	3		7	1	2	4,000		
...	1	Columbus														
...	1	Huntingt'n	4	1	1	7 00			4							
...	1	Anderson														
...	1	Marion	8	3	7	8 87	6	385	8		11	1				
...	1	Su'mitvi'le	9	4	3	7 33			9				1	1,000		
...	1	Terre Ha'te														
...	1	Logansport														
...	1	Jonesboro	10	1	7	9 50	6	475	10		11		1	1,000		
...	1	Vincennes														
...	1	Columbus														
...	25		79	25	38		24	\$4,020	52	27	53	7	17	\$21,000	2	\$2,000
...						\$9 15		167						1,235		2,000

TABLE XXXVII.

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES—STATE.

Employees' Statements.

[illegible]

TABLE XXXVII—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES—STATE.

Employes' Statements.

EMPLOYEES BY CLASSES.	LOCATION.	No. Reporting.	Average Age.	No. Who Served Apprenticeship.	Highest Daily Wages.	Lowest Daily Wages.	Average Daily Wages.	No. Working Hours a Day.	No. Days Employed Past Yr.	Annual Income.	Married.	Single.	No. in Family.
carriers	Richmond. . .	2	43	2	\$1 75	\$1 66	\$1 70	10	312	\$527	2	1	5
fishers	"	2	43	2	1 75	1 75	1 75	■	310	513	2	1	4
Totals.		4		4							4		
Averages			■		\$1 75	\$1 70	\$1 72	10	311	\$520			5.5
carriers	New Albany . .	3	38	3	\$2 00	\$2 00	\$2 00	10	240	\$472	3	1	6
team House	"	2	40	2	2 00	2 00	2 00	10	245	■	2	1	6
Totals.		5		5							5		
Averages			38		\$2 00	\$2 00	\$2 00	10	242	\$481			6
team house	Richmond. . .	2	■	2	\$2 00	\$1 50	\$1 75	10	305	\$536	2	1	5
cool grader	"	1	39	1	1 50	1 50	1 50	10	300	450	1	1	3
Totals.		3		3							3		
Averages			37		\$1 75	\$1 50	\$1 62	10	303	\$498			4
Wabash.													
South Bend.													
manager	Kokomo. . . .	1	40	1	\$2 00	\$2 00	\$2 00	12	300	\$600	1	1	6
engineer	"	1	38	1	2 00	2 00	2 00	12	210	420	1	1	6
general work. . . .	"	4	30	1	1 25	1 25	1 25	10	212	265	2	2	4
Totals.		6		3							4	2	
Averages			38		\$1 75	\$1 75	\$1 75	11.3	341	\$428			5.3
Food machine	Richmond. . .	1	42	1	\$2 75	\$2 75	\$2 75	10	300	■	1	1	8
ey machine.	"	1	35	1	3 50	3 50	3 50	10	300	10.11	1	1	3
ice makers	"	1	39	1	7 50	7 50	7 50	10	360	2250	1	1	6
Totals.		3		3							3		
Averages			39		\$1 58	\$1 58	\$1 58	10	300	\$1375			5.6
harryman.	Huntington. .	1	43		\$1 35	\$1 35	\$1 35	■	200	\$270	1	1	
oil work	"	1	41		1 50	1 50	1 50	10	225	336	1	1	
lime burning	"	2	30		1 75	1 40	1 57	10	237	372	1	1	5
Totals.		4									1	1	
Averages			38		\$1 53	\$1 41	\$1 47	10	221	\$328			5

TABLE XXXVII—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES—STATE

Employees' Statements.

[illegible]

TABLE XXXVIII.

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES—STATE

Employees' Statements.

[illegible]

TABLE XXXVIII—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES—STATE.

Employees' Statements.

[illegible]

THE GLASS INDUSTRY.

1000

1000

THE GLASS INDUSTRY.

In the year 1886 natural gas was discovered in Indiana in quantities warranting its utilization as a fuel. What is known as Trenton Rock gas was first discovered at the town of Eaton, Delaware County, and immediately explorers began to ascertain the extent of the gas-producing territory of the State, with the result that Trenton Rock gas was found in twenty-six counties, having an area of 9,647 square miles, as follows:

COUNTIES.	Area in Square Miles.	COUNTIES.	Area in Square Miles.
Adams	360	Henry	416
Blackford	180	Jay	384
Bartholomew	467	Madison	420
Dekalb	370	Miami	434
Decatur	372	Marion	444
Densburn	291	Pulaski	414
Delaware	399	Randolph	408
Fayette	212	Rush	260
Franklin	400	Shelby	372
Grant	418	Tipton	393
Howard	285	Wells	428
Hamilton	400	Wayne	
Hancock	307	Wabash	

The foregoing are the counties which are found to have Trenton Rock gas, their total area being 9,647 square miles. In some of these counties Trenton rock includes their entire area, in others the Trenton rock includes only a fraction of their area, the total gas-producing area being approximately 5,331 square miles.

There are three counties in which natural gas has been discovered where there is no Trenton rock, viz.: Harrison, Jennings and Wabash, having an area of 1,364 square miles.

The counties in which, in consideration of the gas fuel, the 44 glass establishments are located, are as follows: Blackford, Delaware, Grant, Howard, Jay, Madison and Miami, having an area of 2,211 square miles of gas territory. As a fuel the world from the beginning known nothing superior to the natural gas found in Indiana.

owing to this fact within the area of the "Gas Belt" manufacturing enterprises have phenomenally increased, among which glass factories are conspicuous.

In 1886 there was one establishment in the State, that at New Albany, manufacturing glass, and now there are 45 establishments reporting to this bureau, 44 of which use natural gas fuel.

The importance of natural gas as a fuel in the manufacture of glass is found in the fact that the State furnishes little else required for the production of the article, about everything being imported from Europe or from adjoining States, but the cheapness of the fuel has induced capitalists to come to Indiana and establish the glass manufacturing business upon an extensive scale.

TABLE I.

GLASS INDUSTRY.

RECAPITULATION.

Proprietors' Statements.

LOCATION.	No. Establish- ments Reporting	Value of Grounds, Buildings and Machinery.	Annual Cost of Materials Used.	Total Value of Manufactured Product.	No. of Months in Operation.	Total Am't Paid Out for Wages.	No. EMPLOYED.		
							Men.	Boys.	Women and Girls.
Muncie	1	\$184,335	\$229,811	\$963,305	9.8	\$482,350	580	275	47
Anderson	1	258,000	168,000	525,000	8.8	381,000	495	108	2
Dunkirk	1	185,000	107,328	537,125	10.3	348,838	535	109	0
Kokomo	2	237,000	240,000	510,000	7.5	255,000	587	75	10
Marion	1	115,320	68,743	299,743	8.3	123,800	240	107	23
Alexandria	1	203,000	120,500	922,000	7.1	225,877	493	125	12
Bedkey	1	78,000	69,000	170,000	8	78,000	123	42	
Pendleton	1	96,000	58,625	210,000	10.3	134,770	128	25	
Summitville	1	22,000	39,878	91,345	5.5	24,000	105	78	13
Hartford City	1	150,000	58,000	420,000	10	218,000	350	25	
Fairmount	1	61,000	37,000	120,000	6.5	45,000	78	20	2
Gas City	1	100,000	6,000	25,000	8	15,500	55	35	2
Elwood	1	150,000	125,000	500,000	9.3	40,000	425	285	46
Albany	1	54,000	16,000	90,000	10	33,000	154	62	9
Eaton	1	15,000	25,000	70,000	10	45,000	45	10	
Perrin	1	20,000	18,000	50,000	8	26,500	35	45	
New Albany	1	1,065,000	491,090	1,060,000	6	496,123	735	100	15
Totals		\$4,987,635	\$1,865,805	\$3,491,518	8.3	\$1,960,758	5,163	1,538	195
Average					8.3				

TABLE II.

GLASS INDUSTRY.

RECAPITULATION.

Proprietors' Statements.

LOCATION.	No. Establishments Reporting.	DAILY WAGES.						No. Hours Constituting a Day's Work.	Has a Strike Occurred Past Year?	Have Wages Increased Past Year?	Have Wages Decreased Past Year?
		Highest Daily Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Lowest Daily Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Highest Daily Wages Paid Unsk'd Labor.	Lowest Daily Wages Paid Unsk'd Labor.	Average Daily Wages Paid Boys.	Av. Daily Wages Paid Women and Girls.				
Muncie	6	\$2 83	\$1 13	\$2 21	\$1 45	\$0 88	\$0 60	8.3	1		
Anderson	5	2 80	1 75	1 50	1 50	80	50	11.2	1		1
Dunkirk	5	2 30	1 11	1 20	1 20	80	50	9			
Kokomo	2	2 75	1 33	1 25	92	86	85	9.5	1		1
Marion	3	2 83	1 46	2 00	1 1	89	66	9.8			
Alexandria	3	15 53	90	1 33	1 12	1 13	86	10	1		
Redkey	3	2 83	4 58	1 91	1 03	80		8.3			
Pandleton	3	15 00	3 00	1 86	1 28	96		9.6			
Summitville	2	7 50	2 87	2 88	17	75	50	10			
Hartford City	1	15 00	5 00	3 00	1 50	1 00		8			
Fairmount	2	8 00	4 50	1 75	1 25	87	60	8.5			
Gas City	2	7 50	2 50	1 50	1 00	66	60	9	1		
Elwood	3	5 96	3 60	2 75	45	1 10	83	8.8	1		
Albany	2	12 50	3 66	2 00	25	90	60	9.1		1	
Eaton	1	12 00	3 00	2 00	1 50	78		10			
Pera	1	6 00	3 50	1 75	1 00	55		9			1
New Albany	1	5 00	1 50	2 00	1 25	87	1 25	10	1		
Totals	45								7	1	3
Averages		\$2 48	\$1 34	\$1 99	\$1 28	\$0 82	\$0 67	9.2			

TABLE III.

GLASS INDUSTRY.

RECAPITULATION.

Employees' Statements.

[illegible]

TABLE IV.

GLASS INDUSTRY.

RECAPITULATION.

Employees' Statements.

LOCATION.	No. Establishments Reporting	No. Members Reporting.	Average Age.	No. Who Derived Apprenticeship	Av. No. Years Worked at Trade	Av. No. Years Worked for Present Employer	Highest Daily Wages	Lowest Daily Wages	Av. Daily Wages.	No. Working Hours a Day	Average No. Days Worked Past Year.	Av. Annual Income	Married.	Single.	No. in Family.
Muncie	8	18	38	18	6	3	\$1.87	\$1.87	\$1.87	8.6	232	\$1,147	15	3	4.8
Anderson . . .	5	14	42	14	13	2	3.92	3.33	3.62	8.7	257	1,927	13	1	5.5
Dunkirk	5	15	35	15	11	1	3.03	3.78	3.44	8.1	238	1,409	14	1	4.8
Kokomo	2	5	35	5	8	5	3.22	3.22	3.22	9.9	213	473	4	1	4.5
Marion	3	14	34	14	11	2	5.33	4.56	4.60	8.6	231	1,031	11	9	5
Alexandria . . .	3	9	27	9	4	1	3.33	3.10	3.19	8.6	221	692	7	2	4
Redkey	3	20	35	20	8	1	5.19	4.21	4.64	8.7	214	1,041	16	2	5.1
Pendleton . . .	3	11	25	11	7	2	5.50	2.60	3.49	8.8	161	801	4	7	4
Summitville . .	2	7	26	7	7	1	3.90	3.00	3.00	8.3	206	723	5	2	5.4
Hartford City .	1	7	34	7	7	4	5.10	5.10	5.10	8	217	1,086	6	1	4.8
Fairmount . . .	2	9	30	9	5	1	4.75	4.75	4.75	8	205	973	7	2	5.2
Gas City	2	5	32	5	9	1	7.50	6.00	6.50	9	150	875	4	1	5
Elwood	3														
Albany	2														
Eaton	1														
Peru	1														
New Albany . .	1														
Totals	45	134		134									108	26	
Averages			36		8	2	\$4.80	\$4.08	\$4.41	8.4	212	\$1,022			4.8

INVESTMENTS.

The 45 establishments reporting to the Bureau state the value of grounds, buildings and machinery at \$4,987,635, the annual cost of material at \$1,865,805, and the total annual product at \$6,493,518, the total amount paid out for wages during the year under review at \$2,950,758. Deducting cost of material and amount paid out for wages from the total product and the remainder shows a profit of \$1,776,955, or 37.66 on the year's business; and if we add for working capital an amount equal to the total cost of material and amount paid out for wages, \$4,716,563, making \$9,783,126, and then add \$4,987,635, cost of grounds, buildings and machinery, making the investment \$14,720,761.

the year's business shows a profit of 12 per cent., demonstrating that the territory embraced within Indiana's gas belt to be exceptionably favorable for the manufacture of glass.

HOUSE OWNERS AND RENTERS.

It will be observed that of the 134 men reported in employes' statements only 22, or 16.41 per cent., own their residences, indicating that of the 5,163 men reported by proprietors, 847 owned the houses in which they live. Of the 134 men reported in employes' statements 85 were renters, or 63.43 per cent., which for the 5,163 men reported by proprietors 3,274 paid rent at the rate of \$9.37 per month, for the year \$112.44, hence the 3,274 renters would pay rent, annually, amounting to \$368,128, equal to an investment of \$6,135,466 at 6 per cent.

SAVED MONEY.

Of the 134 men included in Employes' Statements 83, or 61.94 per cent., saved money at an average of \$136 each. Hence it is inferred that of 5,163 men reported by proprietors, 3,124 saved money during the year, amounting to \$424,864.

BUILDING AND LOAN SHARES AND HOUSE BUILDING.

The 134 men reported by Employes' Statements owned 276 shares of Building and Loan stock, hence it is assumed that the 5,163 men reported by proprietors owned 10,634 shares of B. and L. stock. It is shown that of the 134 men reported by employes 27 built houses by the aid of B. and L. associations, hence the inference, that of the 5,163 men reported by proprietors, 1,004 built their residences by Building and Loan Association aid.

LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

Of the 134 men reported by Employes' Statements 31, or 22.13 per cent., carried life insurance to the amount of \$41,000, hence the conclusion that of the 5,163 men reported by proprietors, 1,194 carried life insurance to the amount of \$1,599,162.

Of the 134 men reported by Employes' Statements 20, or 15 per cent., carried accident insurance to the amount of \$20,000, or \$1,000 each. Hence, of the 5,163 men reported by proprietors, 774 carried accident insurance to the amount of \$774,000, making a sum total of life and accident insurance carried by 1,968 men, of \$2,353,162.

MARRIED, NUMBER IN FAMILY AND POPULATION.

Of the 134 men reported by Employes' Statements 108, or 80.6 per cent., were married, their families averaging 4.8 persons to a family. The conclusion is, therefore, that of 5,163 men reported by proprietors, 2,181 are married and that their families number 20,068 persons. Hence it is assumed that the glass industry of Indiana supports a population of 22,781, as follows:

Married men and their families	20,068
Single men	982
Women and girls	195
	<hr/>
Total	22,781

TABLE V.

GLASS INDUSTRIES—MUNCIE.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Value of Grounds, Buildings and Machinery.	Annual Cost of Material Used.	Total Value of Manufactured Product.	No. Months in Operation.	Total Am't Paid Out for Labor Past Year.	EMPLOYEES.		
						Men.	Boys.	Women and Girls.
Window glass.		\$10,000	\$225,000	9	\$160,000	160	20	..
Window glass.	\$41,535	24,841	148,705	10	79,350	80	20	..
Bottles, flint jars, etc.	25,000	30,000	100,000	10	40,000	75	45	10
Flint bottles	45,000	50,000	190,000	10	103,000	95	■	10
Lamps and elec. glassware	50,000	35,000	100,000	10	50,000	75	65	12
Fruit jars	25,000	50,000	100,000	10	50,000	65	50	15
Totals	\$186,875	\$229,841	\$363,305	.	\$482,350	580	275	47
Average . . . . .	..	..	..	9.8	..	..	..	..

GLASS INDUSTRIES—MUNCIE.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	DAILY WAGES.						HAD A STRIKE OCCURRED THE PAST YEAR?		HAVE WAGES INCREASED OR DECREASED PAST YEAR?	
	Highest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Highest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.	Average Wages Paid Boys.	Average Wages Paid Women and Girls.				
	No. Hours Constituting Day's Work.	Yes.	No.	In.	De.					
Window glass.	\$10 77	\$5 77	\$1 57	\$1 50	\$0 75	10	1			
Window glass.	7 00	5 00	2 00	1 50	..	7	..			
Bottles, flint jars, etc.	9 00	4 00	2 00	1 50	65	80	..			
Flint bottles	10 00	9 00	4 00	1 75	50	55	..			
Lamps and elec. glassware	8 00	4 00	2 00	1 00	40	60	..			
Fruit jars	8 25	3 00	1 75	1 35	60	60	1			
Total . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Averages	\$8 83	\$5 13	\$2 21	\$1 45	\$0 66	\$0 60	8.8			

* Don't make any money.

TABLE VI

GLASS INDUSTRIES—MUNCIE.

Employees' Statements.

EMPLOYEES BY CLASSES.		Number.	Average Age.	No. Whn Served Apprenticeship.	Av. No. Years Worked at Trade.	Av. No. Years Worked for Pres- ent Employer.	Highest Daily Wages.	Lowest Daily Wages.	Average Daily Wages.	No Working Hours a Day.	Av. No. Days Employed Past Year.	Average Yearly Income.	Married.	Single.	No. in Family.
Blowers	.....	18	36	0	3	\$1.57	\$1.57	\$1.57	8.8	232	\$1,147	15	3	..	4.8
Flatteners.	.....	18	36	0	3	\$1.57	\$1.57	\$1.57	8.8	232	\$1,147	15	3	..	4.8
Cutters	.....	18	36	0	3	\$1.57	\$1.57	\$1.57	8.8	232	\$1,147	15	3	..	4.8
Gatherers	.....	18	36	0	3	\$1.57	\$1.57	\$1.57	8.8	232	\$1,147	15	3	..	4.8
Batch maker	.....	18	36	0	3	\$1.57	\$1.57	\$1.57	8.8	232	\$1,147	15	3	..	4.8
Packers	.....	18	36	0	3	\$1.57	\$1.57	\$1.57	8.8	232	\$1,147	15	3	..	4.8
Totals.		18	36	0	3	\$1.57	\$1.57	\$1.57	8.8	232	\$1,147	15	3	..	4.8
Averages		18	36	0	3	\$1.57	\$1.57	\$1.57	8.8	232	\$1,147	15	3	..	4.8

GLASS INDUSTRIES—MUNCIE

Employees' Statements.

[illegible]

TABLE VII.

GLASS INDUSTRIES—ANDERSON.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Value of Grounds, Buildings and Machinery.	Annual Cost of Materials Used.	Total Value of Manufactured Product.	No. Months in Operation Past Year.	Total Amount Paid Out for Labor Past Year.	EMPLOYED.		
						Men.	Boys.	Women and Girls.
Window glass	\$125,000	\$40,000	\$280,000	10	\$200,000	250		
Bottles, flasks and jars	80,000	70,000	180,000	8	60,000	130	58	3
Glass	20,000	10,000	30,000	8	6,000	25		
Flint flasks	15,000	30,000		10	35,000	30	50	
Window glass	18,000	18,000	85,000	10	60,000	60		
Totals	\$258,000	\$168,000	\$525,000	..	\$361,000	496	108	3
Average				8.8				

GLASS INDUSTRIES—ANDERSON.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	DAILY WAGES.						No. Hours Con- stituting a Day's Work.	HAS A STRIKE OCCURRED PAST YEAR?		HAVE WAGES INCREASED OR DECREASED PAST YEAR.	
	Highest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Highest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.	Av. Wages Paid Boys	Av. Wages Paid Women and Girls.		Yes.	No.	In.	De.
Window glass	\$4 00	\$2 00		\$1 00			8	1			
Bottles, flasks and jars	10 00	1 50			\$0 60	\$0 50	10 00				
Glass	3 00	1 50	\$1 35	1 00			14 00		1		1
Flint flasks	8 00		1 50		60		8 00		1		
Window glass	18 00	6 00	2 50	1 50			8 00		1		
Totals . . . . .							..	1	4		1
Averages	\$3 60	\$2 75	\$1 75	\$1 50	\$0 60	\$0 50	11.2				

TABLE VIII.

GLASS INDUSTRIES—ANDERSON.

Employees' Statements.

EMPLOYEES BY CLASSES.	Number.	Average Age.	Did You Serve Apprenticeship?	Av. No. of Years Worked at Trade	Av. No. of Years Worked for Present Employer.	Highest Daily Wages.	Lowest Daily Wages.	Average Daily Wages.	No. Working Hours a Day.	Average No. Days Employed.	Average Yearly Income.	Married.	Single.	No. in Family.
Chief Preceptor	1	55		28		\$5.00	\$2.25	\$3.00	8	280	\$1,500	1		4
Engineer	3	41		11		\$3.25	\$2.00	\$2.50	10	275	\$1,000			3
Gatherer	2	38		11		\$3.00	\$2.00	\$2.50	10	280	\$1,000			3
Flatironers	2	45		12		\$3.50	\$2.50	\$3.00	10	280	\$1,000			3
Cutters	2	45		12		\$3.50	\$2.50	\$3.00	10	280	\$1,000			3
Mixers	4	41		13		\$3.50	\$2.50	\$3.00	10	280	\$1,000			3
Blowers	1	45		13		\$3.50	\$2.50	\$3.00	10	280	\$1,000			3
Mold-maker	1	39		11		\$3.50	\$2.50	\$3.00	10	251	\$904			3
Totals	14		14		2	\$3.92	\$3.33	\$3.62	8.7	257	\$927	18	1	5.6
Averages		42		13	2	\$3.92	\$3.33	\$3.62	8.7	257	\$927			5.6

GLASS INDUSTRIES--ANDERSON.

Employers' Statements.

[illegible]

TABLE IX.

GLASS INDUSTRIES—DUNKIRK.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Value of Buildings, Grounds and Machinery.	Total Annual Cost of Materials Used.	Total Value of Manufactured Products.	No. Months in Operation Past Year.	Total Amount Paid Out for Labor Past Year.	EMPLOYEES.		
						Men.	Boys.	Women and Girls.
Prescrip'n bottles and flasks	\$50,000	\$3,000	\$50,000	10	\$80,000	140	85	.
Window glass	60,000	40,000	280,000	10	154,000	205	.	.
Window glass . . . . .	.	26,328	92,125	9	57,238	51	14	.
Window glass	50,000	30,000	100,000	10	52,000	75	.	.
Flint glass tumblers, etc .	25,000	5,000	15,000	2½	5,500	64	10	9
Totals	\$185,000	\$107,328	\$537,125	.	\$348,838	535	109	9
Average . . . . .	.	.	.	10.3	.	.	.	.

GLASS INDUSTRIES—DUNKIRK.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	DAILY WAGES.						No. Hours Constituting a Day's Work.	HAS A STRIKE OCCURRED PAST YEAR?		HAVE WAGES INCREASED OR DECREASED PAST YEAR?	
	Highest Daily Wages Paid Skilled Labor	Lowest Daily Wages Paid Skilled Labor	Highest Daily Wages Paid Unsk'd Labor	Lowest Daily Wages Paid Unsk'd Labor	Av. Wages Paid Boys.	Av. Wages P'd Women and Girls		Yes.	No.	In.	De.
Prescription bottles and flasks	\$7 00	\$2 50	\$3 50	\$1 25	\$0 60	.	9	.	.	.	.
Window glass	6 00	5 00	2 00	1 00	.	.	9	.	.	.	.
Window glass	20 00	2 14	2 33	1 28	1 00	.	11	.	.	.	.
Window glass	10 00	3 50	1 25	1 25	.	.	10	.	.	.	.
Flint glass tumblers, etc .	4 50	2 40	1 50	1 25	80	50	10	.	.	.	.
Total . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Averages	\$2 30	\$1 11	\$1 92	\$1 20	\$1 80	\$0 50	9	.	.	.	.

TABLE XI.

GLASS INDUSTRIES—KOKOMO.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Value of Build- ings, Grounds and Machinery.	Annual Cost of Materials Used.	Total Value of Manufactured Products.	No. Months Em- ployed Past Year.	Total Amount Paid Out for Wages Past Year.	EMPLOYED.		
						Men.	Boys.	Women and Girls.
Plate glass	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$40,000	4	\$25,000	25	2	10
Picture, sheet glass	12,000	1,000	6,000	4	2,000	15	5	1
Pyrex	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000		\$25,000	25	5	10
Pyrex				1				

* Values and figures estimated.

GLASS INDUSTRIES—KOKOMO.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Value of Build- ings, Grounds and Machinery.	Annual Cost of Materials Used.	Total Value of Manufactured Products.	No. Months Em- ployed Past Year.	Total Amount Paid Out for Wages Past Year.	EMPLOYED.		
						Men.	Boys.	Women and Girls.
Plate glass	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$40,000	4	\$25,000	25	2	10
Picture, sheet glass	12,000	1,000	6,000	4	2,000	15	5	1
Pyrex	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000		\$25,000	25	5	10
Pyrex				1				

TABLE XII.

GLASS INDUSTRIES—KOKOMO.

Employees' Statements.

EMPLOYEES BY CLASSES.	Number.	Average Ann.	No. Who Served Apprenticeship	Av. No. Years Worked at Trade.	Av. No. Years Worked for Present Employer.	Highest Daily Wages.	Lowest Daily Wages.	Av. Daily Wages.	No. Working Nights A Day	Av. No. Days Worked Past Year.	Av. Yearly Income.	Married.	Single.	No. in Family.
Glass makers.	1	\$22.88	1	10	5	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.00	0	215	..	1	..	2
Cutters.	1	\$22.00	1	10	5	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.00	0	215	..	1	..	2
Rollers.	1	\$22.00	1	10	5	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.00	0	215	..	1	..	2
Totals.	3		3	30	15							3	3	6
Averages.		\$22.88		10	5	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.00	0	215	\$173	..	1	2

GLASS INDUSTRIES—KOKOMO.

Employees' Statements.

EMPLOYEES BY CLASSES.	Number.	No. Whose Wages Have Increased or Decreased.	Do You Own a Home?	No. Renting.	Av. Monthly Rent.	No. Who Save Money	Amount Saved Annually.	When Paid.	No. Shares B. & L. Stock.	Did You Build a House by B. & L. Insurance?	Amount.	Do You Carry Accident Insurance?	Amount.
Glass makers.	1	..	1	1	\$8.00	1	\$100	..	1	1	\$1,000	..	..
Cutters.	1	..	1	1	\$8.00	1	\$50	..	1	1	..	..	..
Rollers.	1	..	1	1	\$8.00	1	100	..	1	1	..	..	..
Totals.	3	..	3	3	\$8.00	3	\$250	..	3	3	\$1,000	..	..
Averages. . . . .		..	..	..	\$8.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE XIII.

GLASS INDUSTRIES—MARION.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Value of Grounds, Buildings and Machinery	Annual Cost of Materials Used.	Total Value of Manufactured Products.	No. of Months in Operation.	Total Am't Paid Out Last Year in Wages.	EMPLOYES.		
						Men.	Boys.	Women and Girls.
Flint glass bottles	\$30,000	\$24,000	\$100,000	6	\$24,000	75	70	5
Table ware	59,320	21,743	124,743	10	59,800	108	37	23
Window glass	26,000	13,000	75,000	9	40,000	57	..	..
Totals	\$115,320	\$58,743	\$299,743	..	\$123,800	240	107	28
Average . . . . .	..	..	..	8.3	..	..	..	..

GLASS INDUSTRIES—MARION.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	DAILY WAGES.						No. Hours Constitut- ing Day's Work.	HAS STRIKE OCCURRED DURING THE PAST YEAR?		HAVE WAGES IN- CREASED OR DE- CREASED PAST YEAR?	
	Highest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Highest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.	Average Wages Paid Boys.	Average Wages Paid Women and Girls.		Yes.	No.	Inc.	Dec.
Flint glass bottles	\$3 50	\$3 50	\$2 50	\$1 25	\$1 63	\$1 50	10	. . .	1	. . .	. . .
Table ware	5 00	2 40	2 00	1 50	. 73	. 82	10	. . .	1	. . .	. . .
Window glass	7 80	1 50	1 50	1 35	. .	. .	10	. . .	1	. . .	. . .
Total . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	. . .	.	. . .	. . .
Averages	\$3 83	\$2 46	\$2 00	\$1 36	\$0 69	\$0 66	.	. . .	.	. . .	. . .

TABLE XIV.

GLASS INDUSTRIES—MARION.

Employees' Statements.

EMPLOYEES BY CLASSES.	Number.	Average Age.	No. Who Served Apprenticeship.	Average No. Years Worked at Trade	Average No. Years Worked for Present Employer.	Highest Daily Wages.	Lowest Daily Wages.	Average Daily Wages.	No. Working Hours a Day.	Average No. Days Employed Past Year.	Average Yearly Income.	Married.	Single.	No. Family.
Blowers	8	34	0	0	2	\$7 00	\$1 50	\$6 08	10	177	\$1,078	4	2	5
Furnace department	8	37	0	11	2	5 00	2 50	4 93	8	257	1,086	5	1	5
Mold-makers	10	38	2	13	2	3 70	3 70	3 70	8	260	980	2	3	4
Totals	16		14									11	3	
Averages		36		11	3	\$5 23	\$3 56	\$4 80	8.6	231	\$1,081			5

GLASS INDUSTRIES—MARION.

Employers' Statements.

[illegible]

TABLE XV.

GLASS INDUSTRIES—ALEXANDRIA.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Value of Ground, Buildings and Machinery.	Annual Cost of Materials Used.	Total Value of Manufactured Product.	No. Months in Operation Past Yr.	Total Amount Paid Out for Wages Past Yr.	EMPLOYEES.		
						Men.	Boys.	Women and Girls.
Window glass	\$135,000	\$53,500	\$133,000	3	\$25,377	135	15	..
Window glass	18,000	17,000	90,000	10	42,000	80	..	..
Glass lamps, etc	50,000	40,000	400,000	9	160,000	278	110	12
Totals	\$203,000	\$120,500	\$922,000		\$225,377	493	125	12
Average . . . . .	..	..	..	7.1	..	..	..	..

GLASS INDUSTRIES—ALEXANDRIA.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	DAILY WAGES.						No. Hours Constituting a Day's Work.	HAS THERE BEEN A STRIKE DURING PAST YEAR?		HAS ANY INCR. OR DECR. IN WAGES OCCUR'D PAST YEAR?	
	Highest Daily Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Lowest Daily Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Highest Daily Wages Paid Unskill'd Labor	Lowest Daily Wages Paid Unskill'd Labor	Av. Daily Wages Paid Boys.	Av. Daily Wages Paid Women and Girls.		Yes	No	Inc	Dec
Window glass	\$30 00	\$1 00	\$1 50	\$1 25	\$1 25	..	10	..	1	..	..
Window glass	22 00	5 50	1 25	..	..	..	10	1	..	..	..
Glass lamps, etc	4 60	2 20	1 25	1 00	1 00	\$0 65	10	..	1	..	..
Totals . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..
Averages	\$15 53	\$3 90	\$1 83	\$1 12	\$1 13	\$0 65	10	..	..	..	..

TABLE XVI.

GLASS INDUSTRIES—ALEXANDRIA.

Employees' Statements.

EMPLOYEES BY CLASSES.	Number.	Av. Age.	Served Apprenticeship.	Av. No. Years Worked at Trade.	Av. No. Years Worked for Present Employer.	Highest Daily Wage.	Lowest Daily Wage.	Av. Daily Wage.	Av. No. Working Hours a Day.	Av. No. Days Worked Past Year.	Av. Yearly Income.	Married.	Single.	No. in Family.
Gatherers.	1	23	1	22	22	\$3 50	\$3 50	\$3 50	10	210	\$525	1	1	1
Blowers.	2	23	2	22	22	\$3 50	\$3 50	\$3 50	10	200	\$516	1	1	1
Packers.	2	23	2	22	22	\$3 50	\$3 50	\$3 50	10	255	\$537	1	1	1
Totals.	5	23	5	22	22	\$3 50	\$3 50	\$3 50	10	665	\$1578	3	3	3
Averages.	1	23	1	22	22	\$3 50	\$3 50	\$3 50	10	221	\$526	1	1	1

GLASS INDUSTRIES - ALEXANDRIA.

Employees' Statements.

EMPLOYEES BY CLASSES.	Number.	No. Whose Wages Have Increased or Decreased.		Do You Own a Home?	No. Renting.	Av. Monthly Rent Paid.	No. Who Save Money.	Amount Saved Annually.	When Paid?		No. Shares B. & L. Stock.	Did You Build a House by B. & L.?	Do You Carry Life Insurance?	Amount.	Do You Carry Accident Insurance?	Amount.
		Inc.	Dec.						Weekly.	Monthly.						
Gatherers.	1	1	1	1	1	\$11 00	1	\$100	1	1	1	1	1	\$2,000	1	1
Blowers.	2	2	2	2	2	10 50	2	\$100	2	2	2	2	2	\$2,000	2	2
Packers.	1	1	1	1	1	8 00	1	\$100	1	1	1	1	1	\$2,000	1	1
Totals.	4	4	4	4	4	10 00	4	\$100	4	4	4	4	4	\$2,000	4	4
Average.	1	1	1	1	1	10 00	1	\$100	1	1	1	1	1	\$2,000	1	1

TABLE XVII.

GLASS INDUSTRIES—BEDKEY.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Value of Ironworks, Buildings and Machinery.	Apprentice of Material Used.	Total Value of Manufactured Product.	No. Months in Op- eration Past Yr.	Total Amount Paid Past Yr. Labor Past Yr.	EMPLOYED.		
						Men.	Boys.	Women and girls.
Cathedral glass	\$6,700	\$1,500	\$8,200	4	\$27,000	20	0	0
Window glass	13,000	15,000	28,000	4	27,000	20	0	0
Jars and bottles	25,000	61,000	86,000	4	27,000	20	0	0
Totals	\$44,700	\$77,500	\$122,200		\$81,000	40	0	0
Average				4				

GLASS INDUSTRIES—BEDKEY.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	DAILY WAGES.						No. Hours Constituting a Day's Work.	HABITUAL BEING A STRIKE THE PAST YEAR?		HAYS WAGES INCREASED OR DECREASED PAST YEAR?	
	Highest Daily Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.	Lowest Daily Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.	Highest Daily Wages Paid Semi-skilled Labor.	Lowest Daily Wages Paid Semi-skilled Labor.	Average Wages Paid Boys.	Average Wages Paid Girls.		Yes	No	In.	Dec.
Cathedral glass	\$1.50	\$2.50	\$1.75	\$1.25	\$0.75		10		1		1
Window glass	12.00	4.00	1.75	1.35	1.00		6.5		1		
Jars and bottles	10.00	7.25	2.25	.50	.66		8.5		1		
Total											1
Averages	\$3.83	\$1.58	\$1.91	\$.03	\$0.80		8.3				

TABLE XIX.

GLASS INDUSTRIES—PENDLETON.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Value of Grounds, Buildings and Ma- chinery.	Annual Cost of Ma- terials Used.	Total Value of Man- ufactured Product.	No. Months in Opera- tion Past Year.	Total Amount Paid Out Past Year for Wages.	EMPLOYEES.		
						Men.	Boys.	Women and Girls.
Window glass	\$26,000	\$9,825	\$60,000	9	\$34,770	45	.	..
Glass tubes	30,000	.	.	12	.	.	.	..
Window glass	40,000	47,000	150,000	10	100,000	75	25	..
Totals	\$96,000	\$56,825	\$210,000	.	\$134,770	120	25	..
Average . . . . .	.	.	.	10.3	.	.	.	..

GLASS INDUSTRIES—PENDLETON.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	DAILY WAGES.						HAS A STRIKE OCCURRED DURING PAST YEAR?		HAVE WAGES INCREASED OR DECREASED PAST YEAR?		
	Highest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Highest Wages Paid Unskil'd Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Unskil'd Labor.	Av. Wages Paid Boys.	Av. Wages Paid Women and Girls.	No. Hours Constitut- ing Day's Work.	Yes.	No.	Ino.	Decr.
Window glass	\$20 00	.	\$3 00	\$1 25	.	.	9	.	1	.	.
Glass tubes . . . . .	.	.	1 35	1 25	.	.	10	.	1	.	.
Window glass	10 00	\$3 00	1 50	1 33	\$0 95	.	10	.	1	.	.
Total . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Averages	\$15 00	\$3 00	\$1 95	\$1 23	\$0 95	.	9.6	.	.	.	.

TABLE XX.

GLASS INDUSTRIES—FENDLETON.

Employees' Statements.

EMPLOYEES BY CLASSES.	Number.	Average Age.	No. Who Served Ap- prenticeship.	Average No. Years Worked at Trade.	Average No. Years Worked for Pres- ent Employer.	Highest Daily Wages.	Lowest Daily Wages.	Average Daily Wages.	No. Working Hours a Day.	Average No. Days Worked Past Year.	Average Yearly In- come.	Married.	Single.	No. in Family.
Gatherers	3	23	3	4	3	\$5 00	\$1 00	\$6 06	6.6	197	\$1,073	.	3	.
Blowers	5	24	5	10	2	6 00	3 00	4 40	7	125	530	4	1	4
Totals	11		11									4	7	
Averages . . .		25		7	2	\$5 50	\$2 00	\$3 49	6.8	161	\$801			4

GLASS INDUSTRIES—PENDLETON.

Employees' Statements.

EMPLOYEES BY CLASSES.		Number.	No. Whose Wages Have Increased or Decreased.	Do You Own a Home?	No. Renting.	Average Monthly Rent.	No. Who Save Money.	Amount Saved An- nually.	Weekly.	Monthly.	No. Shares B. and L. Stock Owned.	Did You Build Home by B. & L. Stock?	Do You Carry Life Insurance?	Amount.	Do You Carry Acci- dent Insurance?	Amount.
Gatherers	50				2	\$3.83	1	\$75	50							
Blowers	50				2	\$3.83	1	100								
Totals	11				2	\$3.83	2	\$175	11				1	\$1,000		
Average						\$3.83							1	\$1,000		

TABLE XXI.

GLASS INDUSTRIES—SUMMITTVILLE.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Value of Grounds, Buildings and Machinery.	Annual Cost of Ma- terials Used.	Total Value of Manufactured Products.	Number Months in Operation Past Year.	Total Amount Paid Out for Wages Past Year.	EMPLOYER.		
						Men.	Boys.	Women and Girls.
Lamps, tableware, etc.	\$22,000	\$35,000	\$50,000	20	\$15,000	40	16	7
Window glass	20,000	3,678	11,345	20	9,000	65	20	6
Totals	\$42,000	\$38,678	\$61,345		\$24,000	105	36	13
Average				54				

GLASS INDUSTRIES—SUMMITTVILLE.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	DAILY WAGES.						No. Hours Constituting a Day's Work.	HAS A STRIKE OCCURRED THE PAST YEAR?		HAVE WAGES INCREASED OR DECREASED?	
	Highest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Highest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.	Average Wages Paid Boys.	Average Wages Paid Women and Girls.		Yes	No	Inc.	Dec.
Lamps, table ware, etc.	\$5 00	\$3 00	\$4 00	\$1 00	\$0 75	\$0 50	10	..	1	..	..
Window glass	10 00	2 75	1 67	1 35	.	..	10	..	1	..	..
Total . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Averages.	\$7 50	\$2 87	\$2 83	\$1 17	\$0 75	\$0 50	10	..	..	..	..

TABLE XVII.

GLASS INDUSTRIES—REDKEY.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Value of Grounds, Buildings and Machinery.	Annual Cost of Material Used.	Total Value of Manufactured Product.	No. Months in Op- eration Past Yr.	Total Amount Paid Out for Labor Past Yr.	EMPLOYES.		
						Men.	Boys.	Women and Girls.
Cathedral glass.	\$10,000	\$14,000	\$30,000	8	\$3,000	23	7	..
Window glass.	18,000	15,000	80,000	10	50,000	45	10	..
Jars and bottles.	20,000	40,000	60,000	8	18,000	50	25	..
Totals.	\$78,000	\$69,000	\$170,000	..	\$78,000	123	42	..
Average. . . . .	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..

GLASS INDUSTRIES—REDKEY.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	DAILY WAGES.						No. Hours Constituting a Day's Work.	HAS THERE BEEN A STRIKE THE PAST YEAR?		HAVE WAGES INCREASED OR DECREASED PAST YEAR?	
	Highest Daily Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Lowest Daily Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.	Highest Daily Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.	Lowest Daily Wages Paid Unskilled Labor.	Average Wages Paid Boys.	Average Wages Paid Girls.		Yes	No	In.	Dec.
Cathedral glass	\$4 50	\$2 50	\$1 75	\$1 25	\$0 75	.	10	.	1	.	1
Window glass	12 00	4 00	1 75	1 35	1 00	.	8.5	.	1	.	.
Jars and bottles	10 00	7 25	2 25	50	66	.	8.5	.	1	.	.
Total . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Averages	\$3 83	\$1 58	\$1 91	\$1 03	\$0 80	.	8.8	.	.	.	.

TABLE XXIV.

GLASS INDUSTRIES—HARTFORD CITY.

Employees' Statements.

EMPLOYEES BY CLASSES.	No. Reporting.	Average Age.	No. who Served Apprenticeship.	Average No. Years Worked at Trade.	Average No. Years Worked for Present Employer.	Highest Daily Wages.	Lowest Daily Wages.	Average Daily Wages.	No. Working Hours a Day.	Average No. Days Worked.	Average Yearly Income.	Married.	Single.	No. in Family.
Blowers	1	23	1	4	4	\$7 50	\$7 50	\$7 50	8	216	\$1,830	1		5
Gatherers	2	23	1	3	4	4 50	4 50	4 50	8	210	945	2		5
Platteners	1	25	1	11	4	8 00	8 00	8 00	8	216	1,296	1		4
Cutters	1	31	1	7	4	6 00	6 00	6 00	8	200	1,200	1		4
Packers	2	28	2	5	3	1 50	1 50	1 50	8	246	369	1	1	4
Totals	7		7									6	1	
Averages		34		7	4	\$5 10	\$5 10	\$5 10	8	217	\$1,086			4.8

GLASS INDUSTRIES—HARTFORD CITY.

Employees' Statements.

EMPLOYEES BY CLASSES.			No. who Save Money.			Do you Carry Accident Insurance?		
No. Reporting.	No. whose Wages Have Increased or Decreased	Do you Own a Home?	No. Renting.	Average Monthly Rent.	Amount Saved Annually.	Weekly.	Monthly.	Amount.
Inc	Dec					When Paid.	No Shares B. and L. Stock	Do you Build House by B and L. St?
								Do you Carry Life Insurance?
Blowers	1		1	\$8 00	1	1		
Gatherers	2		2	7 50	250	2	4	1
Flatteners	1	1	1		200	1	5	
Cutters	1					2	5	1
Packers	2	1	1			1	3	
Totals	7	3	3		\$700	7	21	2
Average				\$7 75				

TABLE XIX.

GLASS INDUSTRIES—PENDLETON.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Value of Grounds, Buildings and Ma- chinery.	Annual Cost of Ma- terials Used.	Total Value of Man- ufactured Product.	No Months in Opera- tion Past Year.	Total Amount Paid Out Past Year for Wages.	EMPLOYEES.		
						Men.	Boys.	Women and Girls.
Window glass	\$28,000	\$9,625	\$80,000	9	\$34,770	45	.	.
Glass tubes	30,000			12		75	25	.
Window glass	40,000	47,000	150,000	10	100,000			.
Totals	\$96,000	\$56,625	\$210,000		\$134,770	128	25	.
Average				10.3				.

GLASS INDUSTRIES—PENDLETON.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	DAILY WAGES.						No. Hours Constituting Day's Work.	HAS A STRIKE OCCURRED DURING PAST YEAR?		HAVE WAGES INCREASED OR DECREASED PAST YEAR?	
	Highest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Highest Wages Paid Unskil'd Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Unskil'd Labor.	Av. Wages Paid Boys.	Av. Wages Paid Women and Girls.		Yes.	No.	Incr.	Deer.
Window glass	\$20 00	. . .	\$3 00	\$1 25	. . .	. . .	9	. . .	1	. . .	. . .
Glass tubes			1 35	1 25	. . .	. . .	10	. . .		. . .	. . .
Window glass	10 00	\$3 00	1 50	1 33	\$0 95	. . .	10	. . .	1	. . .	. . .
Total . . . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Averages	\$15 00	\$1 00	\$1 95	\$1 28	\$0 95	. . .	9.8	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .

TABLE XX.

GLASS INDUSTRIES—PENDLETON.

Employees' Statements.

EMPLOYEES BY CLASSES.														
	Number.	Average Age.	No. Who Served Ap- pranticeship	Average No. Years Worked at Trade.	Average No Years Worked for Pres- ent Employer.	Highest Daily Wages.	Lowest Daily Wages.	Average Daily Wages.	No. Working Hours a Day.	Average No. Days Worked Past Year.	Average Yearly In- come.	Married.	Single.	None in Family.
Gatherers	8	22	6	4	2	\$5 00	\$1 00	\$6 06	6.6	197	\$1,073		8	
Blowers	5	29	5	10	2	8 00	3 00	4 40	7	125	530	4	1	4
Totals	11		11									4	7	
Averages . .		25		7	2	\$5 50	\$2 00	\$3 49	6.8	161	\$801			4

GLASS INDUSTRIES—PENDLETON.

Employees' Statements.

EMPLOYEES BY CLASSES.																
	Number.	No. Whose Inc Dec	Wages Have Increased or Decreased.	Do You Own a Home?	No. Renting.	Average Monthly Rent.	No Who Save Money.	Amount Saved An- nually.	Weekly.	Monthly.	No. Shares B. and L. Stock Owned	Did You Build Home by B. & L. Stock?	Do You Carry Life Insurance?	Amount	Do You Carry Acci- dent Insurance?	Amount.
Gatherers	33	.	.	.	2	\$3	1	\$75	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Blowers	33	.	.	.	2	33	1	100	3	.	.	.	1	\$1,000	.	.
Totals	11	.	.	.	2		2	\$175	11	.	.	.	1	\$1,000	.	.
Average . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	\$3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

TABLE XXVII.

GLASS INDUSTRIES—GAS CITY.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Value of Grounds, Buildings, and Machinery.	Annual Cost of Ma- terial Used.	Total Value of Man- ufactured Product.	No. Months in Opera- tion Past Year.	Total Amount Paid Out for Wages Past Year.	EMPLOYED.		
						Men.	Boys.	Women and Girls.
Table glassware	\$90,000							
Green glass bottles	20,000	\$6,000	\$25,000	6	\$15,500	55	35	2
Totals	\$100,000	\$6,000	\$25,000	..	\$15,500	55	35	2
Averages				6				

GLASS INDUSTRIES—GAS CITY.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	DAILY WAGES.							HAS A STRIKE OCCURRED PAST YEAR?		HAVE WAGES INCREASED OR DECREASED PAST YEAR.	
	Highest Daily Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Lowest Daily Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Highest Daily Wages Paid Unsk'd Labor.	Lowest Daily Wages Paid Unsk'd Labor.	Average Daily Wages Paid Boys.	Av. Daily Wages Paid Women and Girls.	No. Hours Consti- tuting a Day's Work.	Yes.	No.	Inc.	Dec.
Table glassware											
Green glass bottles	\$7 50	\$2 50	\$1 50	\$1 00	80 65	\$0 50	9	1	1		
Totals	\$7 50	\$2 50	\$1 50	\$1 00	80 65	\$0 50		1	1		
Averages							9				

TABLE XXVIII.

GLASS INDUSTRIES—GAS CITY.

Employees' Statements.

EMPLOYEES BY CLASSES.	Number.	Average Age.	No. Who Served Apprenticeship.	Av. No. Years Worked at Trade.	Av. No. Years Work'd for Present Employer.	Highest Daily Wages.	Lowest Daily Wages.	Av. Daily Wages.	No. Working Hours a Day.	Av. No. Days Worked Past Year.	Av. Yearly Income.	Married.	Single.	No. in Family.
Blowers.	5	32	5	9	1	\$7 50	\$6 09	\$6 50	9	150	\$975	4	1	5
Totals.	5	32	5	9	1	\$7 50	\$6 09	\$6 50	9	150	\$975	4	1	5

GLASS INDUSTRIES—GAS CITY.

Employees' Statements.

EMPLOYEES BY CLASSES.	Number.	No. Whose Wages Have Increased or Decreased.		Do You Own a Home?	No. Renting.	Av. Monthly Rent Paid.	No. Who have Money	Annual Amount Saved.	When Paid.		No. Shares B. and L. Stock.	Did You Build a House by B. & L.?	Do You Carry Life Insurance?	Amount.	Do You Carry Accident Insurance?	Amount.
		In.	Dec.						Weekly.	Monthly.						
Blowers.	5	..	..	..	4	\$10 50	3	\$3 75	..	5	13	..	2	\$3,000	1	\$2,000
Total	5	..	..	..	4	\$10 50	3	\$3 75	..	5	13	..	2	\$3,000	2	\$2,000

TABLE XXIX.

GLASS INDUSTRIES—ELWOOD.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Value of Grounds, Buildings and Machinery.	Annual Cost of Ma- terials Used.	Total Value of Man- ufactured Product.	No. Months in Oper- ation Past Year.	Total Amount Paid Out for Labor Past Year.	EMPLOYED.		
						Men.	Boys.	Women and Girls.
Glass lamps and chimneys .	\$100,000	\$90,000	\$300,000	10		275	185	40
Bottles	20,000	20,000	75,000	10	\$10,000	30	50	
Lamp chimneys	30,000	25,000	125,000	8		100	60	6
Totals	\$150,000	\$125,000	\$500,000		\$10,000	405	295	46
Average				9.3				

GLASS INDUSTRIES—ELWOOD.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	DAILY WAGES.						No. Hours Constitut- ing a Day's Work.	HAS A STRIKE OCCURRED PAST YEAR?		HAVE WAGES INCREASED OR DECREASED PAST YEAR?	
	Highest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Skilled Labor.	Highest Wages Paid Unsk'd Labor.	Lowest Wages Paid Unsk'd Labor.	Average Wages Paid Boys.	Average Wages Paid Women and Girls.		Yes.	No.	Inc.	Dec.
Glass lamps and chimneys	\$5 00	\$1 00	\$3 00	\$ 70	\$1 65	\$1 00	8.00		1		
Bottles	6 40	5 00	2 50	1 50	75		8.00	1	1		
Lamps, chimneys, etc.	4 50			1 35	91	66	8.00	1			
Total								1			
Averages	\$5 96	\$3 00	\$2 75	\$1 45	\$1 10	\$0 83	8.6				

TABLE XXX.

GLASS INDUSTRIES—GENERAL.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANU- FACTURED.	LOCATION.	Value of Grounds, Buildings and Machinery.	Annual Cost of Material Used.	Total Value of Man- ufactured Product.	No. Months in Operation	Total Amount Paid Out for Labor Past Year.	No. PERSONS EMPLOYED.		
							Men.	Boys.	Women and Girls.
Flint glassware . . .	Albany . .	\$31,000					79	62	9
Plain window glass	Albany	25,000	\$16,000	\$90,000	10	\$33,000	55		
Totals		\$56,000	\$16,000	\$90,000		\$33,000	134	62	9
Average					10				
Window glass . . .	Eaton .	\$15,000	\$25,000	\$70,000	10	\$15,000	45	10	
Bottles, jars, etc .	Peru . . .	\$20,000	\$18,000	\$50,000	8	\$26,500	35	45	
Plate glass . . .	New Albany	\$1,065,000	\$491,090	\$1,060,000	6	\$476,123	735	100	15

GLASS INDUSTRIES—GENERAL.

Proprietors' Statements.

CHARACTER OF GOODS MANU- FACTURED.	LOCATION.	DAILY WAGES.						No. Hours Constitut- ing a Day's Work.	HAS A STRIKE OCCURRED PAST YEAR?	HAVE WAGES INCREASED OR DECREASED?
		Highest Wages Paid Skilled Labor	Lowest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor	Highest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor	Lowest Wages Paid Unskilled Labor	Average Wages Paid Boys	Average Wages Paid Women and Girls			
Flint glassware	Albany .	\$5 00	\$2 30	\$2 00	\$1 00	\$0 90	\$0 60	9.5	1	
Plain window glass	Albany	20 00	5 00	2 00	1 50			9	1	
Total										
Averages		\$12 50	\$3 65	\$2 00	\$1 25	\$0 90	\$0 60	9¼		
Window glass .	Eaton . . .	\$12 00	\$3 00	\$2 00	\$1 50	\$0 75		10	1	
Bottles, jars, etc	Peru	\$5 00	\$3 50	\$1 75	\$1 00	\$0 55		9	1	10
Plate glass . . .	New Albany	\$5 00	\$1 50	\$2 00	\$1 25	\$0 87	\$1 25	10	11	

* Unskilled labor.

† Cause—Not paying as much as other factories, strike caused by influenza.

INDUSTRIES FROM U. S. CENSUS.

The following important table is introduced for the purpose of showing the extent of the industrial enterprises of Indiana in the census year, 1890. The bulletin from which the table is compiled gives total of 57 industries of the United States; says the totals given include 80.89 per cent. of the establishments; 80.45 per cent. of the capital; 79.17 per cent. of employes and 79.34 of wages; 82.84 per cent. of materials used and 81.31 per cent. of the total products.

Basing calculations upon such data, the following totals are obtained of Indiana's industries in 1890:

80.89 per cent. of establishments.	10,708.	Total number	13,237
80.45 per cent. of capital . . .	\$15,820,008.	Total capital	\$143,966,206
79.17 per cent. of employes . . .	107,970.	Total number	136,377
79.30 per cent. of wages	\$45,417,108.	Total amount	\$57,243,545
82.84 per cent. of cost of materials.	\$123,943,331.	Total amount	\$149,644,771
81.31 per cent. of product. . . .	\$210,184,661.	Total product	\$258,197,924

The U. S. Census Bureau, in dealing with the industries of Indiana, it will be observed by the table, reports 10,708 establishments, the number being 80.89 per cent. of all the industrial establishments in the State, and in obtaining this number many small establishments are necessarily included, as for instance: Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting included 1,211 establishments, with 1,808 employes, an average of about 1.5 to an establishment. This feature of the Census Bureau's bulletin is conspicuous all the way through, as for instance take the industry under the head of "Boots and Shoes, Custom Work and Repairing." There are 667 establishments, with 1,014 employes, or an average of 1.5 to an establishment, demonstrating that such establishments are in no sense representative industries of the State.

This Bureau, in compiling statistics of the industries of Indiana, has proceeded upon an entirely different idea. It has given figures relating to manufacturing, not repairing, establishments which turn out new, instead of second-hand work, and hence the wide discrepancies in totals. A blacksmith shop or a boot and shoe shop employing less than two persons on an average, while necessarily industrial establishments, have not

regarded by this Bureau of sufficient importance to warrant the cost of obtaining statistics relating to the capital employed, the wages paid for their product, and other facts relating to their operations.

This Bureau, taking the number of employees stated in the bulletin and the amount paid out for labor, has introduced two columns of figures, showing the annual income of employees, the average being \$430, ranging from \$94 to \$663, the average wages being \$1.63, predicated on an average of 263 days' employment, and ranging from 36 cents to \$2.69 per day.

TABLE I.

Indiana's Share in the Sixty-seven Industries of the United States Having an Annual Product of \$30,000,000 and Over.

(From United States Census.)

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Reporting.	Capital.	Miscellaneous Expenses.	Employees.	Wages.	Income of Employees for Year 1890.	Rate of Wages for 1890 on Av. of 263 days.	Cost of Materials Used.	Value of Products.
Elements and wheel.	54	\$8,342,456	\$629,381	3,394	\$1,765,637	\$520	\$1 94	\$2,306,390	\$5,756,131
Custom	1,211	1,005,169	64,344	1,808	785,870	435	1 95	423,565	1,537,702
Tring	667	385,344	52,509	1,014	419,779	415	1 58	288,427	888,564
factory	6	98,085	3,768	186	67,205	367	1 39	90,157	179,936
Baking pro-	261	795,325	84,306	1,025	504,420	492	1 87	1,342,203	2,282,818
	764	3,181,744	175,084	6,137	1,317,120	215	82	449,195	2,829,033
	524	1,161,473	727,480	3,357	1,762,666	525	2 00	2,899,350	6,162,181
asons.	394	10,458,432	520,414	5,043	2,284,807	453	1 71	3,671,302	8,248,873
road work	48	3,929,805		6,729	3,368,251	501	1 90	3,904,281	7,299,383
and	4	5,199,706	150,782	3,344	1,587,021	445	1 90	4,921,342	7,973,329
actory pro-	52	129,414	5,898	187	70,747	428	1 85	299,599	402,556
	6	162,724	45,571	138	85,902	622	2 38	161,031	337,296
and repair-	316	1,278,951	124,870	2,408	1,213,622	504	1 91	1,279,690	3,098,316
products	22	1,115,219	120,830	1,945	518,998	267	1 00	1,611,258	2,570,179
's dress-	434	171,674	44,181	1,636	408,520	348	1 32	400,330	960,700
's, factory	3	18,300	1,188	58	13,944	231	87	15,157	
roasting	12	485,235	16,825	124	76,791	619	2 35	1,337,690	
	74	594,899	100,560	812	332,902	409	1 93	1,035	
	170	973,169	104,622	2,139	848,043	392	1 48		
	6	1,744,720	73,941	1,325	332,675	251	95		
	5	85,120	7,215	32	16,592	519			
mills.	723	10,022,173	906,299	4,385	2,048,718				

TABLE I—Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Reporting	Capital.	Miscellaneous Expenses.	Employers.	Wages.	Income of Employes for Year 1890	Rate of Wages for 1890 on Av. of 263 days.	Cost of Materials Used.	Product of 1890
Foundry and machine shops.	208	\$9,163,357	\$490,140	6,417	\$1,245,485	\$505	\$1 91	\$1,018,760	90
Furniture factories . . .	103	5,247,154	447,672	5,305	2,386,798	450	1 70	1,002,264	60
Gas, illuminating and heating . . .	33	3,014,226	110,120	334	201,835	663	2 52	150,023	20
Glass . . .	21	3,556,563	360,484	3,089	1,514,831	490	1 86	965,374	20
Hosiery and knit goods . . .	9	716,989	70,437	1,878	545,109	290	1 10	940,780	20
Iron and steel . . .	10	3,145,116	141,600	1,816	927,011	511	1 90	1,871,365	20
Nails and spikes . . .	4	513,979	33,079	835	175,018	277	1 05	488,372	20
Iron work, architectural and ornaments at . . .	19	413,292	15,129	400	208,842	522	1 98	284,383	10
Leather, tanned and cured . . .	46	780,757	33,574	357	173,390	481	1 82	911,834	10
Liquors, distilled . . .	17	1,626,825	4,72,785	195	83,813	431	1 64	711,111	50
Liquors, malt . . .	37	4,389,030	1,03,239	996	702,605	245	1 60	1,144,002	30
Lumber and other log products . . .	1,603	11,238,573	616,250	15,822	4,773,752	524	1 23	10,568,376	180
Lumber, planing mill products . . .	178	3,186,467	165,800	1,381	1,196,112	502	1 90	2,772,702	45
Marble and stone work . . .	36	2,84,378	12,776	440	187,075	51	2 09	227,062	45
Masonry, brick and stone . . .	18	423,722	48,686	1,877	1,02,800	547	2 08	1,348,792	20
Machinery, custom work . . .	271	49,683	70,444	927	270,350	291	1 10	658,000	10
Painting and paper hanging . . .	265	99,300	4,571	1,313	724,000	551	2 08	524,707	10
Paints . . .	5	36,154	5,190	4	18,000	300	1 50	99,190	10
Paper . . .	22	1,307,805	11,000	718	328,500	457	1 70	804,490	10
Patent medicines . . .	38	169,908	51,394	280	116,600	40	1 64	139,061	10
Paving and paving material . . .	21	12,340	8,692	285	88,171	9	1 17	118,522	10
Plumbing and gas fitting . . .	88	40,543	35,719	778	427,503	542	2 08	666,270	10
Printing and publishing, book and job . . .	73	762,442	60,897	891	468,297	524	2 00	369,580	10
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals . . .	505	2,506,795	540,585	3,351	1,631,819	502	1 90	774,429	30
Saddlery and harness . . .	387	1,221,992	74,518	1,484	614,901	412	1 58	591,289	10
Ship building . . .	11	371,960	7,722	551	259,730	46	1 74	204,299	10
Shirts, factory products . . .	12	18,114	6,970	6,8	186,292	275	1 05	25,511	10
Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale . . .	12	1,694,280	159,369	1,173	522,042	414	1 69	5,878,118	60
Slaughtering wholesale, not meat packing . . .	9	3,651,975	1,287,944	1,076	635,620	590	2 25	18,546,522	20
Soap and candles . . .	14	180,500	13,608	19	55,400	466	1 40	198,097	10
Sugar and molasses . . .	42	45,998	3,988	158	14,721	94	36	166,204	10
Timber products, not manufactured at mill . . .	30	118,890	12,862	547	169,467	308	1 17	50,025	10
Tin, copper and sheet iron . . .	247	839,902	51,252	936	433,290	483	1 76	671,544	10
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes . . .	340	732,740	244,310	1,995	644,143	479	1 62	671,806	10
Woolen goods . . .	45	2,880,104	232,165	2,103	600,000	285	1 64	1,850,809	20
Totals . . .	10,708	\$15,820,008	\$15,377,510	107,970	\$45,417,108			\$12,491,833	11,210
Averages . . .						\$440	\$1 63		

TABLE II.

Number and Amount of Real Estate Mortgages Made, and Number of Acres and Lots Covered in Indiana from 1880 to 1889, both Inclusive, as shown by Census Bulletin No. 71, June 30, 1894

(From United States Census.)

YEAR.	TOTAL.		ON ACRES.		ON LOTS.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1880	27,020	\$21,563,188	17,330	\$15,405,890	9,690	\$6,450,298
1881	32,260	28,302,277	19,976	19,404,839	12,284	8,798,438
1882	34,860	29,887,676	21,116	19,211,894	13,744	9,080,792
1883	35,461	29,744,008	20,395	19,377,017	14,066	9,717,461
1884	27,336	25,187,378	18,454	16,243,211	13,882	8,922,057
1885	37,749	27,777,652	20,420	17,829,213	14,820	9,478,139
1886	38,903	28,944,419	20,503	18,780,366	14,395	9,151,083
1887	38,758	30,870,367	20,342	18,047,261	18,416	12,227,000
1888	39,499	29,620,634	19,801	16,912,476	19,598	12,708,181
1889	49,811	37,494,415	26,580	22,457,374	22,601	15,027,011
Totals	338,927	\$ 81,304,914	204,631	\$152,488,475	151,396	\$101,616,479

YEAR	NUMBER OF ACRES COVERED BY ALL MORTGAGES ON ACRES.			No. of Lots Covered by all Mortgages on Lots.	NO. OF MORTGAGES NOT STATING AMOUNT OF DEBT.		
	Total.	Stated.	Estimated.		Total.	On Acres.	On Lots.
1880	1,137,615	1,093,796	43,819	14,993	158	95	63
1881	1,332,901	1,288,240	44,661	18,110	207	127	80
1882	1,494,910	1,427,066	67,844	20,039	210	123	87
1883	1,461,080	1,308,569	51,511	20,721	178	87	89
1884	1,267,210	1,171,114	36,096	21,449	158	80	69
1885	1,382,759	1,345,957	36,802	21,745	132	80	62
1886	1,290,315	1,244,832	36,703	20,865	181	75	56
1887	1,437,716	1,258,375	45,360	28,774	200	95	105
1888	1,237,694	1,208,885	45,029	28,325	194	100	91
1889	1,699,523	1,634,946	59,677	32,982	238	120	116
Totals	11,314,121	12,880,621	462,502	225,913	1,822	1,001	821

ECONOMIC STATISTICS, 1893 AND 1894.

Under the foregoing caption will be found the several tables relating to county expenses and indebtedness for the years 1893 and 1894, city and town indebtedness for 1893, judicial circuits and business for the two years and also the real estate transfers, mortgages and satisfactions recorded in the several counties. The discussions in preceding reports of these several subjects have been so full as to embrace all the conditions, and it is not proposed in this report to go further into the matter than to submit summaries of the several tables which will afford the reader the totals for convenient reference. In the main, the figures presented do not differ materially from those in other reports and for corresponding periods of former years. The differences which are not marked are readily found to exist from well known causes. Thus, in the item of county expenses, there will be found an increase in the amount paid out in support of the poor both in the poor asylums and by the Trustees directly to beneficiaries in 1894, when that period is compared with the preceding year. This is a natural consequence of the stringency which prevailed during a part of 1893 and 1894, when the winter found a great number of persons out of work and the dependent class was largely increased over former years. It will be seen that the total expense of the ninety-two counties was increased in 1894 over the preceding year some \$500,000. It will also be observed that this increase was largely due to improvements of a permanent nature in the counties, such as building new bridges and the like.

It will be found the totals of the several tables relating to county expenses:

	1893.	1894.
County officers, except County Superintendent	\$558,310	\$538,244
County judges and petit juries	249,074	231,573
County expenses	219,581	165,534
County inquests	32,645	37,648
County rating, assessing, etc.	230,051	248,008
County lawing and surveying	22,839	41,380
County Superintendent and Institutes	107,335	133,807
County Boards of Health	11,854	14,256
County jails and prisoners	142,341	198,680
County farms	259,057	321,080
County Township Trustees to poor	406,691	539,129
County alms houses, etc., on poor	155,990	106,811
County roads and highways	199,373	153,758
County mental and reformatory institutions	64,747	65,542
County county inquests	71,888	87,971
County buildings and repairs	616,091	550,861
County bridges and repairs	191,558	164,790
County debt on county bonds	693,062	1,144,747
County debt on free gravel road bonds	250,486	262,565
County debt on county orders	70,880	85,776
County printing and stationery	58,711	49,933
County advertising	140,042	167,611
County collection of county bonds	45,881	43,055
County collection free gravel road bonds	470,535	563,080
County other expenses (miscellaneous)	252,375	303,451
County county expenses	1,199,714	1,179,675
	6,679,143	7,180,986

COUNTY INDEBTEDNESS.

A comparison of the two years for which this report is made will show that the net debt of the several counties was increased in 1894 by some-
like \$300,000, though the floating debt decreased nearly two-thirds
of that amount.

SUMMARIES.

	1893.	1894.
Total debt	\$3,391,555	\$3,809,950
Net debt	955,312	768,259
County debt	8,319,868	6,576,200
County fund	999,869	401,574
County debt	5,949,999	6,174,635
County gravel road bonds	1,437,385	1,007,461

TABLE I.

COUNTY EXPENSES.

Statement Showing by Counties the Amount Paid Out on Account of County Officers, Grand and Petit Jurors, Circuit and Other Courts, Coroners' Inquests, Assessing, and Road Viewing and Surveying for 1893.

COUNTIES.	County Officers, except County Superintend- ents.	Grand and Petit Jurors, and Bailiffs.	Other County Expenses.	Coroners' In- quests.	Enumerating, Assessing and Appraising.	Road Viewing and Surveying.
Adams	\$3,466	\$4,156	\$2,559	\$227	\$1,521	.
Allen	16,708	5,640	10,127	932	6,363	\$510
Bartholomew	4,773	3,301	6,632	896	3,348	89
Ben ton	6,408	3,551	1,110	190	1,249	65
Blackford	3,492	1,750	445	142	734	50
Boone	10,405	5,508	.	244	1,983	109
Brown	3,237	1,046	.	27	650	30
Carroll	7,344	2,035	1,837	161	2,793	385
Cass	10,282	5,977	2,262	975	3,575	300
Clark	400	5,282	3,974	281	3,508	.
Clay	7,476	1,908	27	315	3,024	1,138
Clinton	6,254	3,606	2,955	42	3,513	3,612
Crawford	2,939	841	1,096	97	1,008	117
Davies	7,013	2,853	4,532	346	2,295	682
Dearborn	6,182	2,552	1,521	261	3,045	.
Decatur	6,302	3,403	1,824	109	2,347	59
DeKalb	7,475	6,206	.	274	2,902	240
Delaware	8,940	3,074	.	179	2,244	91
Dubois	4,255	1,723	.	25	2,139	402
Elkhart	8,637	3,544	8,241	.	2,789	1,933
Fayette	3,987	1,102	1,066	193	1,507	87
Floyd	5,966	6,678	2,969	356	3,604	389
Fountain	5,783	4,434	.	258	2,746	87
Franklin	5,969	1,726	908	98	1,854	268
Fulton	6,638	1,474	.	49	1,274	642
Gibson	4,161	2,312	1,424	70	2,296	653
Grant	9,095	4,109	.	247	3,759	160
Greene	5,864	.	3,540	66	2,168	291
Hamilton	8,488	2,092	3,185	42	2,586	727
Hancock	6,534	2,540	665	86	1,662	.
Harrison	6,491	635	729	107	1,879	236
Hendricks	4,512	4,082	2,325	57	2,426	53
Henry	7,077	2,777	1,769	216	2,041	15
Howard	5,563	2,189	4,024	513	2,948	30
Huntington	8,398	4,842	5,880	13	2,642	30
Jackson	3,548	2,719	2,421	907	2,270	234
Jasper	3,222	356	1,989	17	1,968	222
Jay	7,390	4,450	.	58	1,930	.
Jefferson	4,763	4,283	3,043	346	2,553	26
Jennings	4,851	1,774	788	100	1,582	175

TABLE 1—Continued.

COUNTIES.	County Officers, except County Superintend- ents.	Grand and Petit Juries, and Baillifs.	Other County Expenses.	Coroners' In- quests.	Enumerating, Assessing and Appraising.	Road Viewing and Surveying.
Johnson	\$6,613	\$1,482	\$2,076	\$205	\$2,775	\$84
Knox	10,593	5,909	849	418	2,045	228
Kosciusko	2,495	3,318	2,131	156	1,789	416
Lagrange	3,705	1,737	2,984	19	806	288
Lake	7,500	2,579	1,765	417	1,796	71
Laporte	9,542	1,872	1,802	924	2,767	
Lawrence	3,715		4,849	244	1,845	284
Madison	7,119		10,160	365	3,438	84
Marion	19,689		41,845	8,808	25,051	396
Marshall	5,472	2,621	2,312	200	2,012	165
Meigs	3,626	2,280	1,125	18	1,160	
Miami	6,215	5,604	6,321	114	3,527	181
Monroe	7,284	2,873	780	80	1,725	
Montgomery						
Morgan	6,335	4,068		133	2,611	
Newton	100	782	748	39	1,011	62
Noble	6,518	2,813	315	216	1,801	192
Ohio	2,607	571	399	24	438	27
Orange	3,310	1,406	715	117	1,330	168
Owen	4,297	2,558	1,431	106	1,971	
Pike	7,000	2,550	145	370	2,318	59
Perry	4,539	807	62	85	1,570	56
Pike	4,457	2,887	892	393	1,411	283
Porter	4,200	2,612	2,401	220	1,934	1,535
Posey	4,346	4,757	700	84	2,177	101
Pulaski	4,831	1,403	420	18	1,229	123
Putnam	7,892		3,514	246	1,803	26
Randolph	7,285	1,698	2,825	41	2,632	
Ripley	5,177	2,216	1,850	174	1,776	70
Rush	4,464	2,544	2,125	159	2,092	
Scott	3,026	1,059	170	14	762	72
Shelby	7,553	2,815	1,728	478	2,745	97
Spencer	6,149	1,463		232	3,138	300
Sturke	4,476	1,758	378		953	90
Steuben	3,476		3,140	68	1,478	70
St. Joseph	9,311	4,129	1,579	916	2,858	488
Sublim	5,901	1,897	171	98	2,160	146
Switzerland	4,367	1,623	160	110	1,032	21
Tippecanoe	5,436	4,216	6,609	668	5,080	
Tipton	4,685	3,132	2,630		1,631	71
Union	4,103	628		14	695	9
Vanderburgh	9,803	10,770	2,000	2,345	8,245	807
Vermilion	3,546	1,289	1,596	279	2,495	311
Vigo	16,285	7,321	3,528	1,574	5,340	
Wabash	7,195	6,864	299	95	2,101	
Warren	5,790	2,085	1,746	48	1,686	155
Warrick	5,757	1,111		188	1,919	100
Washington	3,375	1,020	1,937	693	1,518	38
Wayne	11,666	3,170	61	544	4,006	129
Wells	4,871	2,343	4,132	24	1,574	162
White	4,491	1,651	2,071	304	1,799	
Whitely	3,807	2,222	2,093	236	1,415	800
Totals	\$556,310	\$249,074	\$219,581	\$32,645	\$230,051	\$22,839

TABLE II.

COUNTY EXPENSES.

Statement Showing by Counties the Amount Paid Out on Account of County Superintendents and Institutes, County Boards of Health, Criminals and Prisons, County Poor, Medical Attendance and All Other Poor Expenses for 1893.

COUNTIES.	Superintendents and Institutes.	County Boards of Health.	Criminals and Prisoners.	Poor Farms.	Paid to Poor by Township Trustee.	Medical Attend- ance and Other Poor Expenses.
Adams	\$1,186	\$165	\$1,164	\$1,691	\$1,971	
Allen	1,305	188	8,719	6,607	15,083	\$6,833
Bartholomew	1,293	266	1,258	1,000	2,241	1,596
Benton	1,148	127	965	2,952	1,264	744
Blackford	914	94	333	1,528	755	175
Boone	1,352	100	1,572	1,900	9,326	1,000
Brown	690	48	48	160	844	424
Carroll	1,252	183	420	1,778	3,260	866
Cass	1,171	62	2,878	2,854	6,889	765
Clark	1,329	188	2,907	1,001	8,049	
Clay	1,298	96	478	2,235		3,737
Clinton	1,360	207	2,041	2,145	4,886	7,776
Crawford	942	43	52	1,244	1,724	
Daviess	1,218	142	1,934	3,909	4,318	1,200
Dearborn	1,294	160	1,544	4,676	2,981	
Decatur	50	114	2,366	2,248	6,040	
Dekalb	1,212		1,523		8,990	
Delaware	1,298	136	2,544	2,964	4,908	890
Dubois	1,284	100	448	766	2,173	561
Eckhart	1,318		2,296	6,052	14,794	
Fayette	1,170	165	893	2,837	4,136	
Floyd	1,347	256	3,443	6,813	6,649	375
Fountain	1,290	56	1,962	2,745	9,475	
Franklin	1,222	104	234	2,473	2,192	75
Fulton	1,332	92	276	1,391	5,691	
Gibson	1,289		1,213	2,222	2,959	763
Grant	1,329	291	4,897	3,726	8,322	5,391
Greene	1,250	125	545			4,216
Hamilton	1,252	150	759	2,182	2,426	1,561
Hancock	1,372	156	331	1,871	3,929	1,735
Harrison	970	89	297	1,125		1,513
Hendricks	1,391	202	492	4,439	7,251	
Henry	1,248	200	509	3,451	14,515	3,570
Howard	1,290	215	1,820	1,755	3,773	
Huntington	1,078	125	2,275	1,915	2,566	1,015
Jackson	1,272	156	1,408	1,811	3,518	765
Jasper	1,302	99	64	5,280	1,220	485
Jay	1,242	211	565	1,300	2,095	751
Jefferson	1,326	162	1,133	2,976	3,179	705
Jennings	1,278	131	232	1,717	3,463	502

TABLE II—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Superintendents and Institutions.	County Boards of Health.	Criminals and Prisoners.	Poor Farms.	Paid to Poor by Township Trustees.	Medical Attend- ance and Other Poor Expenses.
Johnson	\$1,363	\$ 85	\$121	\$2,989		\$12,832
Knos	1,246	180	3,340	2,680	\$12,234	809
Kosciusko	1,262	188	992	3,695		12,293
Lagrange	1,246	114	303	1,400	3,575	
Lake	1,199	78	1,301	1,679	630	644
Laporte	1,294		2,717		11,260	
Lawrence	1,244	181	1,077			8,516
Madison	50	150	3,486	2,766	6,725	4,924
Marion	1,382	461	13,699	20,166	43,338	
Marshall	1,254	200	643	2,653	5,552	1,240
Martin	1,217	50	319	1,645	1,642	
Miami	1,288	120	1,571	4,452		4,568
Monroe	1,250	138	798	3,302	4,488	
Montgomery						
Morgan	1,254	75	731	3,130	5,553	1,458
Newton	1,188	50	721	2,509	1,125	324
Noble	1,356	35	1,869	3,019	3,425	500
Ohio	478	64	103	388		1,476
Orange	1,305	75	179	1,088	1,385	608
Owen	1,298	51	661	1,508	1,558	
Parke	1,298	175	1,747	2,193	5,222	2,617
Perry	1,198	100	683	2,455	2,151	448
Pike	1,270	120	579	1,280	2,889	630
Porter	1,200	124	754	825	4,486	
Posey	1,313	212	1,848	3,319	2,089	888
Pulaski	1,219	85	89	1,357	317	701
Putnam	1,298	160		3,535	4,299	
Randolph	1,214	214	1,731	1,869	6,671	
Ripley	1,336	40	42	1,402	1,661	152
Rush	1,127		1,421	2,743	7,790	
Scott	798	57	85	988	765	227
Shelby	1,297	134	2,489	2,616	7,188	
Spencer	1,373	191	1,211	1,194	6,857	
Stark	945	51	226	887	1,176	433
Steuben	1,215	26	175	4,024	1,737	
St Joseph	1,031	186	2,583	6,166		20,212
Sullivan	1,246	89	565	597	2,106	843
Switzerland	1,270	75	777	1,133	2,189	424
Tipppecanoe	1,298		6,247	7,273		19,093
Tipton	1,150		172	6,025		
Union	1,110	100	232	2,000	2,080	
Vanderburgh	1,174	604	9,555	12,973	14,132	1,725
Vermillion	1,329	329	488	1,611	5,093	
Vigo	1,298	287	6,555	10,363	10,720	1,760
Wabash			640	2,460	4,211	
Warren	1,278	140	397	194	6,993	
Warrick	1,333	100	318	1,022	3,797	
Washington	962	36	496	2,329		1,110
Wayne	1,182	310	3,796	5,409	15,458	2,692
Wells	1,234	150	670	1,919	1,843	843
White	1,308		305	1,575	2,191	
Whitley	1,255	150	1,087	2,346	1,615	511
Totals	\$107,935	\$11,854	\$ 42,381	\$259,057	\$406,691	\$155,890

TABLE III.

COUNTY EXPENSES.

Statements Showing by Counties the Amounts Paid Out on Account of Roads and Highways, State Benevolent and Reformatory Institutions, Insanity Inquests, Public Buildings and Repairs, Ditches, New Bridges and Repairs for 1898.

COUNTIES.	Roads and Highways.	Benevolent and Reformatory Institutions.	Insanity Inquests.	Public Buildings and Repairs.	Ditches.	New Bridges and Repairs.
Adams	\$46	\$211	\$205		\$2,240	\$14,772
Allen	5,572	543	3,854	\$4,743	7,482	87,705
Bartholomew	5,583	1,453	1,193	15,838	37	33,811
Benton	99	356	1,416	816	2,801	3,016
Blackford		541	183	206	1,404	2,070
Boone	100	1,000	577	4,196	2,236	6,144
Brown	2,583	3,626	20	214		3
Carroll		2,294	809	2,098	2,502	21,009
Cass	884	1,406	928		4,701	3,000
Clark	233	558	1,611	1,863		1,505
Clay	280	554	915	2,021	357	2,916
Clinton	13,547	825	897	2,809	3,062	13,396
Crawford		2,229	1,497	52		2,546
Davies		425	818	6,099	2,256	2,071
Dearborn	948		1,445	1,290		2,021
Decatur	2,501	82	434	1,924		7,616
Dekalb	2,291	339	1,117	7,282	13,911	19,260
Delaware	5,080	779	306	6,742	2	19,311
Duhois	402	945	25	2,707		89
Elkhart		1,720	1,065	3,382	3,737	29,483
Fayette		160	318	613		7,778
Floyd		789	1,644	2,917		765
Fountain	50	363	440	1,410	1,021	2,929
Franklin		7	344	467	1,708	998
Fulton		299	245	621	6,450	6,900
Gibson		193	618	1,221	213	1,863
Grant			434	2,000	2,242	15,578
Greene		356	704		43,472	13,894
Hamilton	141	887	830	2,428	1,678	16,484
Hancock	19	397	376		708	14,669
Harrison		223	1,435	941		170
Hendricks		251	606	2,511	729	
Henry	19,314	9,490	621		1,734	11,700
Howard		1,350	407	1,683	2,533	5,753
Huntington	30	614	566	1,525	1,742	12,290
Jackson		764	430	726	854	8,463
Jasper		40	64	2,171	201	6,506
Jay	2,369	291	438	2,743	2,556	10,199
Jefferson		872	598	1,513	2,780	1,267
Jennings		391	174	448		5,637

TABLE III—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Roads and Highways.	Benevolent and Reformatory Institutions.	Insanity Inquests.	Public Buildings and Repairs.	Ditches.	New Bridges and Repairs.
Johnson		8247	\$185	85,435	887	\$9,864
Knox	3347	879	665	1,996	5,131	7,372
Kosciusko		826	720	543	2,537	4,925
Lagrange		381	15	1,074		2,182
Lake	719	644	654	1,325	346	1,476
Laporte	4,209	174	2,197	109,858	1,091	
Lawrence		243	604	1,422	348	6,078
Madison	34,981	1,820	1,029	5,442	793	3,442
Marion	45,828	3,246	6,887	126,900	201	3,748
Marshall		124	818	35,177	3,924	6,483
Martin	529	372	142	350		1,237
Miami		1,178	630	1,386	5,673	2,715
Monroe	350	350	1,522	1,539		13,000
Montgomery						
Morgan	225	206	535		419	
Newton	83	139	157	336	256	733
Noble	700	269	381	3,013	3,181	9,591
Ohio		117	161	367	25	39
Orange			344	176	2,265	
Owen	55	134	456	244		1,604
Parke	80	540	474	2,863		13,935
Perry	198	261	540	782		6,114
Pike	1,205	276	762	232	615	4,997
Porter		81	872	1,424		5,406
Posey		347	1,234	4,289	380	13,000
Pulaski	61	194	118	564	4,459	7,902
Putnam		619	305			3,582
Randolph	162	459	309	1,867	121	10,855
Ripley	915	240	609	580		4,223
Rush	135	329	159	1,623	18,676	5,137
Scott		70	155	6,681		540
Shelby		708	999	1,770	1,572	13,968
Spencer		259	868	1,064	2,052	8,337
Starke		113	80	557	1,506	
Steuben	2,600	516		740	3,154	2,317
St. Joseph		607	1,759	1,029	1,359	310
Sullivan		563	905			6,848
Switzerland	139	218	179	595		607
Tippecanoe	1,921	778	1,607		1,690	8,067
Tipton			243	19,594	3,552	2,877
Union		105	81	1,003		300
Vanderburgh	3,000	2,094	2,035		1,441	16,673
Vermillion		248	458	425	5	3,362
Vigo	26,999	3,377	3,217	2,767	1,776	16,328
Wabash	100		511		1,232	18,322
Warren	3,906	60	607	1,548	100	14,703
Warrick	3,169	420	483	1,401	392	
Washington		403	649	267	41	5,609
Wayne	4,359	619	1,022	185,843		3,335
Wells		488	592	2,456	9,721	4,469
White	449	201	232	3,971	11,385	6,745
Whitley		476	472	508	1,970	7,833
Total	\$199,373	\$64,749	\$71,888	\$616,091	\$191,548	\$393,962

TABLE IV.

COUNTY EXPENSES.

Statement Showing by Counties the Amounts Paid Out on Account of Interest on County Bonds, on Free Gravel Road Bonds, on County Orders and for Books and Stationery and Printing and Advertising for 1893.

COUNTIES.	Paid as interest on County Bonds.	Interest on Free Gravel Road Bonds.	Interest on Coun- ty Orders.	Books and Stationery.	Printing and Advertising.	REMARKS.
Adams	\$1,000	\$1,235	\$405	\$1,259	\$386	
Allen	5,500	240			3,493	
Bartholomew	4,110	3,664	238	1,508	646	
Benton		3,105		1,480	584	
Blackford		2,700		710	160	
Boone	600	6,175		2,609	238	
Brown	82			593	838	
Carroll		6,523		1,111	3,025	
Cass	2,565			2,764	607	
Clark			6,098	2,398	3,060	
Clay	625		234	2,102		
Clinton	750	495	2,766	2,866	2,170	
Crawford			974	985	242	
Daviess	4,389			3,000	704	
Dearborn	1,250			1,561	285	
Decatur	3,969			1,630	371	
Dekalb			3,961	4,763		
Delaware	6,833				*2,519	*Books and stationery.
Dubois				550	126	
Elkhart	5,147			1,737	1,325	
Fayette	2,302			1,463		
Floyd	2,000		2,664	1,734	*	*Including printing and ad- [vertising]
Fountain	2,238			2,637	645	
Franklin				636	382	
Fulton	1,800			1,148	339	
Gibson				1,084	643	
Grant	5,000			2,111	741	
Greene	4,200		17	1,225	321	
Hamilton		2,532		1,762	322	
Hancock	305	136			*2,920	*Including books and station- [ery]
Harrison	2,980				*1,779	*Including books and station- [ery]
Hendricks			1,133	1,397	379	
Henry		60		1,467	481	
Howard	1,642	1,245	1,949	1,384	627	
Huntington	4,920	7,020	3,113	1,877	1,554	
Jackson	4,140			1,693	344	
Jasper		840		1,795	299	
Jay	4,300	930	10,444	1,886	567	
Jefferson			151	845	382	
Jennings				558	861	

TABLE IV—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Paid as interest on County Bonds.	Interest on Free Gravel Road Bonds.	Interest on Coun- ty Orders.	Books and Stationery.	Printing and Advertising.	REMARKS.
As	\$711	\$235		\$1,310	\$397	
Bako	4,177		\$582	2,175	812	
Bago			466	1,594	738	
				403	169	
				2,527	379	
Ba.	11,060			1,426	776	
Baco.	1,800	401	563	1,196	225	
Ba	7,020			*3,813		*Printing and advertising
Ba	57,806			9,256	376	
Ba	2,879			2,659	1,393	
Ba				615	268	
Ba	600	370	1,065	1,310	489	
Ba	489	1,200	338	1,489	1,421	
Bomery						
Ba.	2,000			1,672	898	
Ba.	254			1,217	178	
Ba.				1,844	515	
Ba.	3			348	897	
Ba.			198	*1,321		*Books and stationery.
Ba.				890	200	
Ba.	495			2,313	1,006	
Ba.			5,603	714	623	
Ba.	3,035		11	529	1,026	
Ba.	4,219			1,447	603	
Ba.				1,144	388	
Ba.	300		1,468		319	
Ba.	24	704			*2,629	*Books and stationery.
Baph.	1,923	1,452		903	384	
Ba.			1,579	900	519	
Ba.		1,620		2,327	100	
Ba.				490	163	
Ba.	375	2,617		2,103	458	
Ba.			6,881	1,274	452	
Ba.	5			1,594	594	
Ba.	210			659	380	
Baph	2,400			*2,447		*Advertising.
Ba				1,778	302	
Baland				*1,046		*Advertising.
Bancee.	10,860	5,752			*3,106	*Stationery.
Ba.				1,222	397	
Ba.	5,605	142	868	616	503	
Ba.	30,000		359	2,285	1,768	
Ba.	12,869			985	349	
Ba.				2,245	629	
Ba.				2,788		
Ba.	620		28	1,582	457	
Ba.			4,498	872	1,213	
Ba.	1,815			903	274	
Ba.	6,839	15,500		2,331	1,407	
Ba.	1,200	2,745	843	2,084	273	
Ba.	720	1,242		*2,072		*Advertising.
Ba.	2,917				*1,539	*Stationery.
Ba.	\$250,486	\$70,880	\$58,711	\$140,042	\$65,881	

TABLE V.

COUNTY EXPENSES.

Statement Showing by Counties the Amounts Paid Out on Account of Redemption of County and Free Gravel Road Bonds and Miscellaneous Expenses for 1893—Also the Amount Received from Poor Farms for the Same Period, and Total Election Expenses for 1892.

COUNTIES.	Redemption of County Bonds.	Redemption of Free Gravel Road Bonds.	All Other Expenses (Miscellaneous).	Total Expenses for 1893.	Amount Paid Out on Account of Elec- tion in 1892.	Amount Received from Poor Farms.
Adams		\$5,500	\$918	\$47,261	\$2,226	
Allen	\$20,000	4,000	9,721	211,557	6,670	\$10
Bartholomew	10,000	18,170	4,719	97,283		
Benton		11,000	4,669	49,915	2,253	1,000
Blackford	8,000		2,355	28,722	1,011	
Boone	10,000	16,000	5,779	83,473	2,454	
Brown	1,000			16,308	474	
Carroll		19,000	1,367	87,516	2,104	406
Cass	10,000		3,172	68,414	4,155	260
Clark				64,128	2,563	288
Clay	5,000	817	3,288	40,599	3,718	
Clinton	15,000	13,500	13,447	123,728	4,057	551
Crawford			1,276	19,193	1,471	492
Daviess	33,500		22,771	106,076	3,457	1,645
Dearborn	5,000		5,193	43,310	2,103	336
Decatur	15,000		9,359	87,751	3,290	158
Dekalb			4,328	86,014	2,899	574
Delaware	3,517	654	633	77,307	2,496	499
Dubois			3,017	21,036	2,336	
Elkhart			19,281	116,465	5,175	53
Fayette	25,000		19,470	70,022	1,923	75
Floyd	8,000		13,987	73,355	4,839	56
Fountain	15,000		3,279	58,616	3,445	1,764
Franklin	5,000	5,668	951	33,370	1,947	
Fulton	5,000		5,185	46,866	2,334	
Gibson			5,969	34,225	2,621	30
Grant	5,000			74,432	4,078	
Greene			2,032	85,240	2,284	110
Hamilton	24,500	16,300	28,817	112,986	3,505	
Hancock	10,500	13,513	168,166	232,640	2,175	963
Harrison	10,000		465	32,055	2,176	
Hendricks			3,863	38,017	2,437	206
Henry		700	3,443	86,413	1,975	918
Howard	30,000	1,000	23,924	97,237	2,036	532
Huntington	10,000	26,000	11,733	111,071	1,676	196
Jackson	5,500		2,482	46,924	2,602	
Jasper			2,173	30,184	1,616	734
Jay		7,500	25,770	89,776	2,141	
Jefferson			2,125	35,018	3,225	230
Jennings			4,369	29,861	1,393	502

TABLE V.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Redemption of County Bonds.	Redemption of Free Gravel Road Bonds.	All Other Expenses (Miscellaneous).	Total Expenses for 1888.	Amount Paid Out on Account of Elec- tion in 1882.	Amount Received from Poor Farms.
Johnson	\$10,000	\$1,800	\$8,061	\$65,905	\$3,198	.. . . .
Knox	15,924	.. . . .	502	76,382	3,535	.. . . .
Kosciusko	40,399	.. . . .	8,093	94,440	2,640	.. . . .
Lafayette . . . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	28,522	1,401	.. . . .
Lake . . . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	31,328	59,067	1,795	2,130
Laporte . . . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	13,088	180,503	4,805	.. . . .
Lawrence	5,000	15	17,269	41,562	2,884	.. . . .
Madison	11,000	15,411	11,158	138,216	4,839	474
Marion . . . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	137,883	565,795	26,787	1,161
Marshall	9,548	.. . . .	1,332	88,657	2,240	409
Martin . . . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	6,248	23,469	1,775	418
Miami	6,000	4,000	43,271	64,832	2,761	195
Monroe	8,000	7,500	6,248	64,158	2,425	.. . . .
Montgomery . . . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .
Morgan	5,000	.. . . .	5,000	43,305	2,018	.. . . .
Newton . . . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	9,569	21,683	1,387	1,971
Noble . . . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	1,863	43,037	2,742	1,150
Ohio	237	.. . . .	1,375	10,047	1,093	.. . . .
Orange . . . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	4,419	20,409	.. . . .	259
Owen . . . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	3,144	23,966	1,913	117
Parke	10,000	.. . . .	2,120	60,271	1,874	364
Perry . . . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	1,874	30,883	1,582	.. . . .
Pike	5,000	.. . . .	1,149	35,647	1,709	.. . . .
Porter	11,000	.. . . .	101,152	146,493	4,166	304
Posey . . . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	3,677	45,295	2,861	.. . . .
Pulaski . . . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	416	29,676	1,462	197
Putnam	250	3,000	1,779	35,472	2,351	.. . . .
Randolph	5,000	14,550	8,930	77,116	2,825	763
Ripley . . . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	5,733	31,608	2,620	.. . . .
Rush . . . . .	.. . . .	8,000	7,330	70,184	2,057	1,500
Scott . . . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	2,509	18,642	1,258	73
Shelby . . . . .	.. . . .	11,547	28,839	94,456	4,676	1,007
Spencer . . . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	5,724	48,019	3,185	753
Stark . . . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	5,151	21,471	1,294	.. . . .
Steuben	2,500	.. . . .	4,769	33,251	1,711	.. . . .
St. Joseph . . . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	7,290	66,661	5,405	.. . . .
Sullivan . . . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	4,113	29,850	1,582	.. . . .
Switzerland . . . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	1,375	17,340	698	.. . . .
Tippecanoe . . . . .	.. . . .	17,500	33,070	140,249	5,496	985
Tipton	400	21	8,363	57,505	1,840	.. . . .
Union	5,000	1,000	24,725	50,716	1,531	.. . . .
Vanderburgh . . . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	26,475	160,852	7,843	118
Vermillion . . . . .	.. . . .	500	.. . . .	26,697	1,716	93
Vigo	10,000	.. . . .	21,049	160,385	9,949	762
Wabash . . . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	43,741	90,999	.. . . .	.. . . .
Warren	5,500	.. . . .	16,413	65,832	1,626	1,463
Warrick . . . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	3,828	31,741	1,695	10
Washington	9,250	.. . . .	2,858	35,993	1,835	178
Wayne . . . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	4,889	254,598	2,573	179
Wells . . . . .	.. . . .	15,500	1,408	61,350	2,057	.. . . .
White . . . . .	.. . . .	2,000	3,979	48,619	2,208	230
Whitley	7,000	.. . . .	6,240	44,294	1,474	728
Total	\$470,535	\$252,375	\$1,139,714	\$6,679,143	\$260,912	\$12,437

TABLE VI.

COUNTY INDEBTEDNESS.

Statement Showing, by Counties, the Bonded, Floating and Gross Debt, the Sinking Fund and Net Debt, and the Free Gravel Road Bonds for 1893.

COUNTIES.	Bonded Debt.	Floating Debt.	Gross Debt.	Sinking Fund.	Net Debt.	Free Gravel Road Bonds.
Adams	\$10,000	\$12,000	\$52,000		\$52,000	
Allen	90,000		90,000	\$28,082	61,918	
Bartholomew	67,000		67,000		67,000	\$12,800
Benton						78,000
Blackford						44,000
Baune	10,000		10,000		10,000	155,500
Brown						
Carroll	30,000		30,000		30,000	63,000
Cass	30,000		30,000		30,000	
Clark		113,419	113,419	38,753	74,666	
Clay	10,000		10,000	7,141	2,859	13,000
Clinton		46,795	46,795	28,195	18,600	
Crawford					9,974	
Daviess	80,000	3,000	83,000		83,000	
Dearborn	25,000	7,421	32,421		32,421	
Decatur	57,000	15,000	72,000		72,000	57,000
Dekalb		70,273	70,273		70,273	
Delaware	171,000	46,380	217,380	68,645	148,735	9,000
Dubois						
Elkhart	40,000		40,000		40,000	
Fayette	55,000		55,000	11,502	43,498	
Floyd	32,000	33,266	65,266		65,266	
Fountain	30,000		30,000		30,000	
Franklin	3,000		3,000		3,000	
Fulton	25,000		25,000		25,000	
Gibson						
Grant	135,000		135,000		135,000	119,000
Greene	70,000		70,000	11,829	58,171	
Hamilton		36,500	36,500	8,044	30,456	
Hancock	19,056		19,056		19,056	2,773
Harrison	60,000		60,000		60,000	
Hendricks		16,855	16,855		16,855	10,800
Henry						
Howard	30,000	10,000	40,000		40,000	28,500
Huntington	72,000	55,364	127,364	16,850	110,514	107,500
Jackson	68,500	3,043	71,542	33,281	38,262	
Jasper						14,000
Jay	156,000	3,500	159,500		159,500	33,000
Jefferson						
Jennings						

TABLE VI—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Bonded Debt.	Floating Debt.	Gross Debt.	Sinking Fund.	Net Debt.	Free Gravel Road Bonds.
Johnson	\$10,000		\$10,000		\$10,000	\$1,833
Knox		\$10,000	10,000		10,000	
Kosciusko	40,000				40,000	
Lagrange						
Lake	17,000		17,000		17,000	
Laporte	220,000		220,000		220,000	
Lawrence	30,000		30,000		30,000	
Madison	111,000		111,000		111,000	24,500
Marion	1,050,000	79,000	1,120,000		1,120,000	
Marshall	70,000		70,000	\$28,676	41,324	
Martin	10,000		10,000		10,000	
Miami	60,000	27,250	87,250		87,250	21,250
Monroe	6,000	42,500	48,500		48,500	35,000
Montgomery						
Morgan	35,000		35,000		35,000	3,840
Newton	2,000		2,000		2,000	
Noble						
Ohio	5,000		5,000	1,070	3,930	
Orange						
Owen						
Parke	30,000		30,000		30,000	
Perry		69,644	69,644		69,644	
Pike	30,000		30,000	5,000	25,000	
Porter	71,000		71,000		71,000	
Posey						
Pulaski	5,000	3,281	8,281	416	7,865	
Putnam						12,250
Randolph	32,000		32,000	7,865	24,135	13,339
Ripley		38,211	38,211	10,774	27,437	
Rush						20,500
Scott	5,000		5,000	1,861	3,139	
Shelby						28,920
Spencer		137,679	137,679	15,877	121,802	
Starks	11,000	789	11,789		11,789	
Steuben						
St. Joseph	48,000		48,000		48,000	
Sullivan	15,000		15,000		15,000	
Switzerland		1,949	1,949		1,949	
Tippecanoe	210,000		210,000		210,000	113,300
Tipton						93,000
Union	85,000	2,400	87,400	2,652	84,748	900
Vanderburgh	613,000		613,000	6,675	604,325	
Vermillion						
Vigo	360,000		360,000		360,000	
Wabash	25,000		25,000		25,000	
Warren	15,000	20,000	35,000		35,000	97,800
Warrick		56,750	56,750		56,750	
Washington	22,000		22,000		22,000	
Wayne	520,000		520,000	62,028	457,972	
Wells	160,000		160,000		160,000	131,000
White	12,000		12,000		12,000	62,800
Whitley	54,000	2,043	56,043	4,883	51,160	
Total	\$5,391,556	\$955,312	\$6,346,868	\$799,899	\$5,546,969	\$1,437,385

TABLE VII.

CITY AND TOWN INDEBTEDNESS.

Statement Showing the Bonded and Floating Debt and Sinking Funds of the Several Cities and Towns of Indiana for the Year Ending June 30, 1893.

COUNTIES.	CITY OR TOWN.	Bonded Debt.	Float- ing Debt.	Sinking Fund.	Net Debt.
	Alton	\$314	. . . . .	\$156	\$158
	Albion	13,000	. . . . .	1,643	11,357
	Amboy	800	. . . . .	171	629
	Anderson	130,000	. . . . .	3,839	126,161
	Attica	6,000	. . . . .	2,252	3,748
	Aurora	23,000	. . . . .	3,086	19,914
	Auburn	2,381	\$7,708	. . . . .	10,069
	Avilla	1,800	600	. . . . .	2,400
	Brownstown	1,200	1,000	754	1,446
	Batesville	4,000	. . . . .	210	3,790
	Burne	4,500	1,341	531	5,310
	Bowling Green	12,000	. . . . .	. . . . .	12,000
	Brookville	20,000	. . . . .	. . . . .	20,000
	Butler	16,900	2,000	1,128	17,772
	Brazil	53,500	2,829	1,297	55,032
	Bremen	8,000	900	. . . . .	8,900
	Boonville	6,925	175	1,743	7,357
	Bloomfield . . . . .	. . . . .	3,500	. . . . .	3,500
	Churubusco	1,200	2,000	. . . . .	3,200
	Cannelburg . . . . .	. . . . .	200	. . . . .	200
	Connersville	45,500	5,800	. . . . .	51,300
	Corydon	2,433	. . . . .	. . . . .	2,433
	Carbon . . . . .	. . . . .	203	. . . . .	203
	Covington	16,000	2,000	. . . . .	18,000
	Crawfordsville	55,000	. . . . .	. . . . .	55,000
	Columbus	56,900	570	346	57,124
	Carthage . . . . .	. . . . .	750	. . . . .	750
	Cannelton	2,400	8,731	1,020	10,111
	Converse	2,500	1,000	300	3,200
	Colfax*	500	150	700	. . . . .
	Danville	18,000	. . . . .	. . . . .	18,000
	Delphi	65,000	. . . . .	1,092	63,908
	Dunkirk	53,516	1,000	. . . . .	54,516
	Decatur	12,200	12,205	. . . . .	24,405
	Elwood	43,500	4,000	300	47,200
	Elkhart	51,500	. . . . .	1,762	49,738
	East Chicago* . . . . .	. . . . .	1,238	2,229	. . . . .
	Frankton	2,500	. . . . .	687	1,813
	Farmersburg	200	. . . . .	. . . . .	200
	Ft. Wayne	692,000	. . . . .	9,000	683,000
	Fairmount	14,700	411	707	14,401
	Franklin	9,000	. . . . .	2,493	6,507
	Fountain City	2,500	. . . . .	1,250	1,250
	Goshen	12,000	13,000	. . . . .	25,000
	Greensboro	1,450	1,450	125	2,775

*Cities out of debt.

TABLE VII--Continued.

COUNTIES.	CITY OR TOWN.	Bonded Debt.	Float- ing Debt.	Sinking Fund.	Net Debt.
	Grand View		\$1,109		\$1,109
	Goodland	\$1,200		\$2,700	1,500
	Greencastle	6,000		3,087	2,913
	Garrett*	1,000	245	1,533	
	Gosport		200		200
	Greenfield	7,500			7,500
	Huntsville	400			400
	Hagerstown		1,000		1,000
	Haughville	12,300			12,300
	Hope	3,000			3,000
	Hammond	117,000		11,000	106,000
	Hanover	1,500			1,500
	Huntington	73,500	5,000	15,185	63,315
	Indianapolis	1,834,500			1,834,500
	Jasper*			518	
	Jamestown	3,600	50	294	3,856
	Jonesboro	7,500	500		8,000
	Kendallville	13,000	5,800		18,800
	Kirklin	1,000			1,000
	Kokomo	124,000		2,707	121,793
	Laconia*		30	130	
	Laurel		370		370
	Lawrenceburg	56,700	18,800	504	74,996
	Liberty		800		800
	Logansport	3,000		674	2,326
	Linton			500	
	Lebanon	21,000	2,500	2,240	21,260
	Lagrange	20,000			20,000
	Lynn		275		275
	Lafayette	300,000			300,000
	Logansport	235,000	23,000	2,000	258,000
	Monroe City	550			550
	Mt. Summit*		26	52	
	Michigantown	1,000		62	938
	Mishawaka	14,000	39,000	2,000	51,000
	Madison	230,000	40,804	8,000	262,804
	Middletown	1,500			1,500
	Marion	101,000	1,500	3,106	99,394
	Michigan City	25,000		1,406	23,594
	Millerburg*			91	
	Monroeville	175	250	100	325
	Montgomery	140	8		148
	Martinsville	12,000		1,010	10,990
	New Middletown		18		18
	North Manchester	2,500		898	1,602
	Nashville	124			124
	North Vernon	14,000			14,000
	New Albany	388,000	8,973	27,965	369,008
	Newburg	1,500	1,104		2,604
	New Castle	35,000	1,000		36,000
	Portland	16,000			16,000
	Princeton	15,000	1,000	1,958	14,042
	Patriot*			167	
	Roanoke*		170	450	
	Rising Sun	1,200			1,200
	Redkey	2,127			2,127
	Roann		422	320	102
	Royal Center*			165	
	Rushville	1,800			1,800
	Roachdale	800			800

*Cities out of debt.

TABLE VII—Continued.

COUNTIES.	CITY OR TOWN.	Bonded Debt.	Float- ing Debt.	Sinking Fund.	Net Debt.
	Rensselaer	\$16,000		\$1,286	\$14,714
	Rockport	5,300	\$14,621	3,879	16,042
	Seymour	25,500	1,230	2,602	24,122
	Silver Lake	1,600	500	588	1,512
	Salem	15,000	2,502	1,455	16,453
	Spencer	9,000	1,000	600	9,400
	Shelbyville	26,000	1,000		27,000
	South Bend	215,600	146,258	36,656	325,202
	Spiceland		70		70
	Sullivan	3,000	2,300	939	4,361
	Staunton	115	110		225
	Terre Haute	311,000	42,000	10,416	342,584
	Tipton	31,000		1,450	29,550
	Tell City*			2	
	Union City	67,000		3,000	64,000
	Vevay	1,500			1,500
	Veederburg	2,000	1,150		3,150
	Vincennes	64,000	6,165	1,700	68,465
	Vernon	200			200
	Vera Cruz*			189	
	Westfield	700			700
	Winamac*	65		370	
	Walkerton	1,700			1,700
	West Lebanon	1,500		250	1,250
	Washington	62,500	3,936	2,383	64,063
	Walton		24		24
	West Lafayette	1,100			1,100
	Williamsport	11,500		867	10,633
	Warsaw	43,000		4,761	38,239
	Westville		300		300
	Winchester	17,000	1,471	3,369	15,102
Totals		\$6,157,230	\$453,499	\$198,815	\$5,411,914

* Cities out of debt.

TABLE I.

COUNTY EXPENDITURES.

ent Showing by Counties the Amounts Paid Out on Account of Coun
Officers, Grand and Petit Juries, Court Expenses, Coroner's Inquests,
Assessing, Road Viewing, Etc., for 1894.

COUNTIES.	County Officers, Except County Superintend'ts.	Grand and Petit Juries and Bail- iffs.	Other Court Ex- penses.	Coroners' Juries	Enumerating, Assessing and Appraising.	Road Viewing and Surveying.
.....	\$4,761	\$1,802	\$1,920	\$235	\$1,682	\$22
.....	16,504	8,141	6,283	1,179	6,120	385
lomew.	6,438	3,063	4,121	794	3,836	79
.....	8,448	3,122	410	249	1,435	.....
ord.	5,070	4,795	525	91	818	50
.....	9,716	7,314	464	245	2,198	319
.....	4,599	1,398	24	15	676	111
.....	4,388	2,095	2,729	73	2,604	757
.....	11,591	7,328	1,407	563	2,820	150
.....	6,941	4,078	1,494	438	3,765	.....
.....	7,706	2,786	.....	1,008	3,687	.....
rd.	10,156	4,483	1,821	609	3,629	621
.....	3,259	781	647	39	1,153	90
s.	5,664	3,808	3,109	413	3,395	239
rn.	7,144	2,491	1,789	263	3,013	805
r.	4,597	4,516	2,301	190	2,622	89
.....	10,770	*7,958	.....	254	2,896	160
re.	8,701	4,387	670	287	2,868	87
.....	5,599	1,574	.....	195	2,263	125
t.	10,965	4,206	3,642	134	2,807	256
.....	3,607	.....	1,126	107	1,430	174
.....	10,951	5,054	2,411	332	3,737	497
in.	7,734	4,206	841	173	2,820	*18,322
in.	5,356	2,068	1,114	157	1,771	441
.....	6,703	2,213	557	51	2,405	316
.....	3,592	2,615	1,910	166	2,556	334
.....	12,871	5,673	.....	262	3,974	180
.....	6,563	4,707	.....	83	2,200	362
on.	7,736	2,503	3,687	9	2,103	269
rk.	7,623	3,333	625	91	1,708	12
on.	7,441	2,345	.....	259	2,632	.....
cks.	5,474	4,155	1,468	76	2,656	.....
.....	7,960	3,154	3,280	107	2,223	.....
l.	6,580	3,135	5,085	174	2,898	204
gton.	6,078	7,118	1,677	50	2,960	.....
n.	4,200	2,618	1,882	476	2,497	273
.....	5,111	1,662	663	.....	1,990	79
.....	10,114	4,197	936	45	2,150	3,776
on.	4,145	3,043	1,183	415	2,009	.....
gs.	3,048	2,024	1,029	228	2,001	74

TABLE I—Continued.

COUNTIES.	County Officers, Except County Superintendent.	Grand and Petit Juries and Bail- iffs.	Other Court Ex- penses.	Coroners' Juries.	Enumerating, Assessing and Appraising.	Road Viewing and Surveying.
Johnson	\$4,890	\$3,178	\$1,967	\$158	\$3,577	199
Knox	11,375	8,157	1,662	220	2,574	237
Kosciusko	6,182	4,016	1,570	71	1,808	501
Lagrange	6,675	1,591	1,899	19	761	73
Lake	1,523	4,239	3,441	456	2,020	79
Laporte	7,888	1,431	1,942	1,206	2,775	
Lawrence	4,614	*5,174		267	2,021	231
Madison	9,200	8,529	7,489	293	3,925	75
Marion	32,950	36,424	8,500	12,867	25,099	131
Marshall	4,475	2,333	3,083	257	2,454	186
Martin	4,963	2,892	644	82	1,004	510
Miami	8,181	5,730	2,963	552	3,931	638
Monroe	5,357	3,254	1,364	146	1,934	152
Montgomery						
Morgan	7,366	*5,220		458	2,333	387
Newton	2,647	1,184	354	79	1,035	39
Noble	7,585	1,827	217	103	1,876	218
Ohio	2,721	838	775	13	488	9
Orange	5,179	1,251	561	189	1,156	163
Owen	5,668	4,505	80	53	1,889	141
Parke	7,566	4,030	2,208	508	1,949	
Perry	5,113	1,223	36	154	1,920	53
Pike	7,178	2,839	488	213	1,780	200
Porter	4,310	3,272	2,861	331	2,106	
Posey	5,485	1,181	1,158	138	2,208	100
Pulaski	5,819	1,991	1,385	75	1,589	475
Putnam	7,663		*3,431	111	1,850	80
Randolph	7,362	3,184	434	78	2,625	117
Ripley	8,253	2,677	1,349	182	2,106	42
Rush	1,329	1,683	864	169	2,591	
Scott	3,163	1,335	109	17	789	21
Shelby	7,098	3,881	855	458	3,703	26
Spencer	10,055		1,465	164	3,502	
Stark	2,899	1,143	761	22	1,219	440
Steuben	3,997		*8,858	46	1,593	850
St. Joseph	13,517	1,094	4,229	737	3,959	239
Sullivan	5,715	2,807	125	237	2,436	136
Switzerland	4,627	1,795	585	24	1,054	685
Tippecanoe	4,517	5,421	4,529	1,738	6,245	
Tipton	5,452	2,477	14	109	1,758	59
Union	1,992		*1,214	25	667	
Vanderburgh	13,498		*13,863		10,376	3,313
Vermillion	4,436	1,717	3,498	318	2,545	354
Vigo	15,929	13,080	1,359	2,064	5,815	250
Wabash	6,627	7,097	987	61	2,353	
Warren	4,234	2,805	1,461	375	1,488	41
Warrick	7,258	1,525		313	2,304	100
Washington	4,972	1,828	2,029	90	1,544	
Wayne	12,494	3,346		808	4,226	149
Wells	5,706	4,123	3,120	22	1,570	189
White	6,868	2,446	1,834	43	2,048	309
Whitley	3,503	1,749	1,894	71	1,485	36
Total	\$838,244	\$431,572	\$166,514	\$17,848	\$248,006	\$41,280

*Adjusted

highways and bridges.

TABLE II.

COUNTY EXPENSES.

Statement Showing by Counties the Amount Paid Out on Account of County Superintendents, County Boards of Health, Criminals and Prisoners, County Poor, Medical Attendance and All Other Poor Expenses for 1894.

COUNTIES.	County Superintendents and Institutes.	County Boards of Health.	Criminals and Prisoners.	Account of Poor Farm.	Amount Paid to Poor by Township Trustee.	Medical Attendance and All Other Poor Expenses.
Adams	\$1,288	\$174	\$1,150	\$1,687		\$2,373
Allen	1,377	112	12,127	10,582	\$16,239	1,253
Bartholomew	1,239	160	1,197	3,193	4,327	4,651
Benton	1,270	134	1,344	2,443	2,271	875
Blackford	931	95	694	1,925	1,162	200
Boone	1,329	100	3,961	2,500	8,418	1,010
Brown	762	43	377	157	1,379	531
Carroll	1,119	277	1,238	3,943	4,211	1,557
Cass	1,314	65	4,085	3,162	7,417	805
Clark	1,354	112	2,794	1,568	\$8,596	
Clay	1,298	100		2,544	\$5,533	
Clinton	1,263	149	2,014	3,220	6,742	2,715
Crawford	1,045	30	143	1,237		557
Davies	1,294	169	4,700	4,914	4,964	1,345
Dearborn	1,262	170	1,706	3,253	\$2,203	
Decatur	1,278	100	2,405	2,001	4,596	1,166
DeKalb	1,290	50	5,848	3,261	2,416	1,700
Delaware	1,284	615	3,740	2,960	8,861	900
Dubois	1,218	117	1,857	959	\$2,161	
Elkhart	1,318	150	2,914	5,154	16,847	1,747
Fayette	1,193	100	946	3,357	\$5,128	
Floyd	1,391	250	3,854	7,410	15,343	420
Fountain	1,303	62	2,474	3,451	\$8,796	
Franklin	1,248	108	829	4,596	1,382	479
Fulton	1,317	89	449	2,298	6,287	1,172
Gibson	1,294		1,310	2,187	\$3,916	
Grant	1,360	175	3,925	5,251	12,694	1,103
Greene	1,260	145	800		15,060	
Hamilton	1,236	150	1,044	4,207	3,553	1,642
Hancock	1,298	94	990	1,964	4,280	715
Harrison	1,250	42	681	1,340	\$1,859	
Hendricks	1,411	218	691	4,403	\$6,769	
Henry	1,294	215	577	4,317	14,210	528
Howard	1,282	195	1,315	1,385	712	3,309
Huntington	1,166	127	1,405	1,880	\$4,152	
Jackson	1,234	166	758	1,989	\$4,840	
Jasper	1,234	80	169	4,412	1,371	235
Jay	1,236	314	830	1,522	2,294	697
Jefferson	1,300	205	1,474	3,105	4,754	704
Jennings	1,312	100	424	2,332	\$4,700	

TABLE II—Continued.

COUNTIES.	County Superintendents and Institutions.	County Boards of Health.	Criminals and Prisoners.	Amount of Poor Farm.	Amount Paid to Poor by Township Trustees.	Medical Attendance and All Other Poor Expenses.
Johnson	\$1,377	\$150	\$1,721	\$1,948	\$7,606	\$5,779
Knox	1,305	152	4,310	2,418	14,872	1,447
Kosciusko	1,284	162	1,103	3,940	*13,792	
Lamar	1,248	99	378	2,105	3,892	1,179
Lake	1,224	227	3,164	2,597	2,616	402
Laporte	1,290		2,908	5,572	*13,419	
Lawrence	1,323	139	853	4,299	*7,027	
Madison	1,310	150	3,139	3,055	12,958	2,695
Marion	1,436	601	32,013	22,293	18,084	35,078
Marshall	1,290	200	826	4,420	3,828	
Martin	1,254	50	707	1,323	2,622	
Miami	1,254	120	2,628	4,319	3,587	1,079
Monroe	1,225	94	875	18,632	3,751	1,761
Montgomery						
Morgan	1,270	98	1,802	3,004	*7,247	
Newton	1,784	50	170	2,332	93	1,194
Noble	1,312	33	1,356	2,150	3,964	500
Ohio	461	71	282	326	1,787	
Orange	1,268	75	305	973	1,259	671
Owen	1,469	75	2,146	1,657	1,693	154
Parke	1,258	165	1,191	3,087	*7,782	
Perry	1,246	98	1,750	971	3,403	495
Pike	1,310	105	779	1,210	2,530	716
Porter	1,262	100	1,971	1,101	*5,355	
Posey	1,314	256	1,771	4,477	2,370	807
Pulaski	1,139	65	152	1,618	510	690
Putnam	1,298	179	1,298	3,887	*5,467	
Randolph	1,267	648	1,546	2,118	5,401	1,516
Ripley	1,334	50	330	1,142	996	142
Rush	1,351		1,124	3,027	*8,215	
Scott	823	81	163	1,287	508	237
Shelby	1,311	145	2,250	1,673	*7,321	
Spencer	1,469	237	1,208	1,835	6,640	
Starke	974	43	162	2,452	533	292
Steuben	1,236	118	179	3,477	*2,423	
St. Joseph	1,777	195	3,344	6,281	23,042	13
Sullivan	1,228	109	751	852	2,967	1,070
Switzerland	1,222	75	180	1,530	1,887	432
Tippecanoe	1,286		7,641	9,979	13,417	1,652
Tipton	1,194	897	1,118	956	6,815	425
Union	1,106	100	231	2,434	*3,157	
Vanderburgh	1,294	600	11,205	9,532	17,816	1,725
Vermillion	1,194	224	219	1,982	*6,451	
Vigo	882	400	8,110	25,121	16,750	1,710
Wabash	1,214		814	3,024	*4,677	
Warren	1,372	114	870	1,696	*8,384	
Warrick	1,349	111	1,149	951	*4,415	
Washington	1,013	36	944	2,082	1,294	
Wayne	1,245	436	3,403	5,179	*16,717	
Wells	1,278	150	1,259	2,964	3,110	485
White	1,304	65	1,036	1,634	*3,023	
Whitley	1,318	150	1,245	1,518	2,240	576
Total	\$133,807	\$14,255	\$198,680	\$321,090	\$539,128	\$105,811

*Includes medical attendance and all other poor expenses.

†Includes poor farm and medical attendance.

TABLE III.

COUNTY EXPENSES.

Statement Showing, by Counties, the Amounts Paid on Account of Roads and Highways, State Benevolent and Reformatory Institutions, Insanity Inquests, Public Buildings and Repairs, Ditches, New Bridges and Repairs, for 1894.

COUNTIES.	Roads and Highways.	State Benevolent and Reformatory Institutions.	Insanity Inquests.	New Public Buildings and Repairs.	Ditches.	Bridges and Repairs.
Adams		\$235	\$301		\$1,612	\$21,108
Allen	\$2,500	1,090	2,410	\$3,965	6,179	39,874
Bartholomew	36	1,120	794	7,238		17,180
Benton	448	709	578	664	1,789	1,109
Blackford	115	471	77	271	2,813	4,108
Boone		835	556	1,932	3,008	5,373
Brown		81	333	43		310
Carroll		172	1,474	1,716	3,743	104,588
Cass	1,027	1,213	563		5,205	9,541
Clark	281	263	1,440	1,266		1,224
Clay	996	221	1,809	1,349		9,512
Clinton	16,961	704	707	1,554	3,522	8,891
Crawford		88	473	159		1,469
Davies		380	628	21,515	1,346	2,509
Dearborn			876	6,401		2,407
Decatur	12	1,412	676	1,672		6,321
Dekalb	2,484	453	1,042	2,311	8,668	6,000
Delaware	\$3,155	455	268	2,429	2	27,925
Dubois		124	302	10,295		1,678
Elkhart	152	1,398	518	3,343	3,749	22,340
Fayette		301	241			4,049
Floyd		752	838	1,495		5,482
Fountain		93	1,184	2,345	67	
Franklin		203	123	802		7,568
Fulton		292	624	22,985	4,094	5,599
Gibson		465	431	1,998	749	5,948
Grant		1,072	576	5,229	5,576	27,961
Greene	2,439	941	1,004	2,809	506	16,852
Hamilton	371	914	783	2,861	1,897	31,436
Hancock	19,733	6,565	640		4,994	17,129
Harrison	345	334	1,230	1,200		740
Hendricks	73	277	639	2,147	247	
Henry	12	139	1,322		441	39,901
Howard		1,919	299	395	1,831	6,176
Huntington	62	442	151	1,165	1,646	4,669
Jackson	4,487	776	468	6,140	774	11,794
Jasper	231	83	197	1,458	1,578	6,784
Jay		264	451	643	2,189	15,258
Jennings	106	1,428	785	8,715		9,346
Madison		327	381	505		385

TABLE III—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Roads and Highways.	State Benevolent and Reformatory Institutions.	Insanity Institutions.	New Public Buildings and Repairs.	Ditches.	Bridges and Repairs.
Johnson	\$150	\$333	\$186	\$2,375	897	\$10,664
Knox	730	1,006	739	4,027	18,930	12,267
Kosciusko		676	459	1,454	2,962	7,324
Lafayette	271	299	129	1,997	901	1,928
Lake	6,892	165	599	4,063	334	7,469
Laporte		265	1,629	180,577	117	14,461
Lawrence		586	567	1,246		1,383
Madison	4,130	650	524	6,067	1,410	28,447
Martin	165	6,863	10,399	58,546	57	65,106
Marshall		640	664	3,685	5,544	1,659
Martin		316	617	128	111	8,469
Miami		1,495	545	2,278	2,682	1,455
Monroe	3,744	849	461	6,306		2,300
Montgomery						
Morgan	357	576	451		89	12,598
Newton	661	141	136	572	332	2,979
Noble	305	131	121	2,126	5,499	2,614
Osage	315	60	103	9		1,446
Orange	10,724	2,142	1,683	2,606		1,906
Owen	656		1	524	3,044	1,179
Parke	109	124	113	1,198	362	6,636
Perkins	1,033	168	103	986		5,126
Pike	1,033	168	103	986		4,555
Porter	1,033	168	103	986		1,135
Powell	1,033	168	103	986		657
Ralston		519	523	512	2,080	1,111
Ransom		519	523			1,989
Ray		519	523	512	2,080	19,246
Reynolds	132	186	186	1,153	15	653
Rice	184	155	184	1,153	15	653
Ripley	184	155	184	1,153	15	653
Rock	184	155	184	1,153	15	653
Rockford	184	155	184	1,153	15	653
Rocky	184	155	184	1,153	15	653
Saline	184	155	184	1,153	15	653
Saratoga	184	155	184	1,153	15	653
Schuyler	184	155	184	1,153	15	653
Sevier	184	155	184	1,153	15	653
Shelby	184	155	184	1,153	15	653
St. Charles	184	155	184	1,153	15	653
St. Clair	184	155	184	1,153	15	653
St. Francis	184	155	184	1,153	15	653
St. Joseph	184	155	184	1,153	15	653
St. Louis	184	155	184	1,153	15	653
St. Mary	184	155	184	1,153	15	653
St. Patrick	184	155	184	1,153	15	653
St. Peter	184	155	184	1,153	15	653
St. Vincent	184	155	184	1,153	15	653
Sumner	184	155	184	1,153	15	653
Texas	184	155	184	1,153	15	653
Tipton	184	155	184	1,153	15	653
Townsend	184	155	184	1,153	15	653
Union	184	155	184	1,153	15	653
Van Buren	184	155	184	1,153	15	653
Vernon	184	155	184	1,153	15	653
Wabash	184	155	184	1,153	15	653
Washington	184	155	184	1,153	15	653
Wayne	184	155	184	1,153	15	653
Wells	184	155	184	1,153	15	653
Winnebago	184	155	184	1,153	15	653
Winthrop	184	155	184	1,153	15	653
Wood	184	155	184	1,153	15	653
Woodbury	184	155	184	1,153	15	653
Woodruff	184	155	184	1,153	15	653
Wyandott	184	155	184	1,153	15	653
Yadkin	184	155	184	1,153	15	653
Yamhill	184	155	184	1,153	15	653
Yavapai	184	155	184	1,153	15	653
Yazoo	184	155	184	1,153	15	653
Yuba	184	155	184	1,153	15	653

TABLE IV.

COUNTY EXPENSES.

Statement Showing by Counties the Amount Paid on Account of Interest on County Bonds, Interest on Free Gravel Road Bonds, Interest on County Orders, Books and Stationery, and Printing and Advertising for 1894.

COUNTIES.	Interest on County Bonds.	Interest on Free Gravel Road Bonds.	Interest on County Orders.	Books and Stationery.	Printing and Advertising.
Adams	\$2,000	\$1,185	\$1,286	\$1,627	\$496
Allen	4,450			2,137	2,204
Bartholomew	1,760	2,573		1,530	714
Benton		3,200		1,559	449
Blackford	1,500	1,605		683	210
Boone	1,200	7,088	79	2,106	499
Brown				610	336
Carroll	4,200	2,400		2,049	1,726
Cass	2,047			3,325	228
Clark			2,278	2,704	1,353
Clay	2,634			*2,983	
Clinton	901		883	2,589	693
Crawford				917	353
Daviess	4,215			*2,329	
Dearborn	2,182			1,500	190
Decatur	2,687	2,662		1,800	444
Dekalb			5,468	*2,705	
Delaware	8,550	1,280	682	*2,141	
Dubois				842	196
Elkhart	2,100		2,387	2,682	1,758
Fayette	3,109			1,277	373
Floyd	1,600		1,341	962	567
Fountain	2,525			1,919	821
Franklin	180	515		66	528
Fulton	1,753			1,572	505
Gibson				1,051	700
Grant	6,750	8,460		4,058	1,210
Greene				1,196	316
Hamilton	2,913	1,087		1,680	696
Hancock	326	772		*3,340	
Harrison	4,025			*2,102	
Hendricks			1,257	1,502	448
Henry				2,295	517
Howard	1,810	1,607	881	1,089	408
Huntington	4,320	5,948	5,468	1,898	617
Jackson	4,294			1,538	915
Jasper		840		1,566	398
Jay	8,300	2,539	1,746	2,109	801
Jefferson				1,801	296
Jennings	313			1,336	1,108

TABLE IV.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Interest on County Bonds.	Interest on Free Gravel Road Bonds.	Interest on County Orders.	Books and Stationery.	Printing and Advertising.
Johnson	\$125			\$1,317	\$130
Knox	1,231		\$1,658	*2,416	
Kosciusko	2,011			1,982	610
Lagrange				545	273
Laurens	1,020			1,799	489
Laporte	11,000			2,165	1,003
Lawrence	1,525			1,100	174
Madison	7,500			*5,028	
Marion	68,446			11,099	745
Marshall	90			1,590	373
Martin	1,701			605	345
Miami	315	\$1,257	\$427	*1,763	
Monroe	105	700	1,198	1,552	1,096
Montgomery					
Morgan				1,132	773
Newton	1.3			943	183
Noble				2,111	560
Ohio	17			481	247
Orange				*1,097	
Owen				*1,235	
Parke			59	1,721	606
Perry			4,542	801	337
Pike	1,670			915	632
Porter	3,650			1,161	910
Posey				1,063	378
Pulaski	300		242	835	172
Putnam		352		*2,602	
Randolph	1,915	458		1,240	425
Ripley			1,765	*1,614	
Rush				2,519	473
Scott	277			416	139
Shelby		2,189	212	2,367	403
Spencer			6,780	2,442	664
Starke			63	1,415	720
Stauben				708	343
St. Joseph	2,477			*2,628	
Sullivan				2,318	201
Switzerland				650	177
Tippecanoe	10,299	8,803		*3,533	
Tipton	182	6,030		1,300	449
Union	4,659	54		684	514
Vanderburgh	30,862	2,614	4,203	2,162	1,740
Vermillion		51	133	931	361
Vigo	15,607	1,749		2,664	441
Wabash				*3,645	
Warren	500	5,296		1,478	592
Warrick			4,895	755	510
Washington	1,260			900	262
Wayne	6,135			2,860	546
Wells	1,200	8,235		1,744	581
White	720	4,017		*2,781	
Whitley	2,700			*1,022	
Total	\$382,565	\$45,776	\$19,993	\$167,611	\$43,065

* Includes printing and advertising.

TABLE V.

COUNTY EXPENSES.

Statement Showing by Counties the Amounts Paid on Account of Redemption of County Bonds, Redemption of Free Gravel Road Bonds, all Other Expenses, Total Expenditures of Counties, and Total Receipts of County from Poor Farm for 1894.

COUNTIES.	Redemption of County Bonds.	Redemption of Free Gravel Road Bonds.	All Other Expenses. Miscellaneous.	Total Expenditures of Counties for 1894.	Total Receipts of County from Poor Farm.
Adams.		\$7,500	\$12	\$38,557	\$500
Allen.	\$20,000		10,429	175,445	340
Bartholomew.		13,470	15,992	95,906	
Benton.		18,000	183,845	294,779	964
Blackford.		7,980	445	36,650	
Boone.		16,000	13,865	90,006	986
Brown.			1,236	12,913	
Carroll.		4,500	10,672	163,634	113
Cass.	10,000		1,126	75,021	
Clark.			10,148	52,017	320
Clay.	10,000		14,647	68,715	
Clinton.			6,008	80,690	816
Crawford.			78	12,916	
Davies.	40,000		8,431	115,426	1,336
Dearborn.	5,000		3,483	45,522	633
Decatur.	5,000		15,075	82,522	839
Dekalb.			516	67,099	740
Delaware.	900		68	83,196	1,159
Dubois.			1,958	31,200	
Elkhart.			37,046	127,173	
Fayette.	20,000		4,450	51,016	834
Floyd.	14,000		9,125	81,513	40
Fountain.	20,000		117,592	198,731	673
Franklin.	3,000	4,325	1,793	38,740	384
Fulton.	15,000	944	4,834	82,221	63
Gibson.			10,908	41,570	1,474
Grant.	10,000	19,500	20,245	158,120	
Greene.			333	47,896	
Hamilton.		9,900	1,916	86,043	
Hancock.	31,200	13,200	142,802	264,373	252
Harrison.	9,000		2,081	38,916	
Hicks.			4,354	48,615	555
Hunterdon.		892	7,730	80,694	534
Jefferson.		14,500	30,612	92,670	796
Johnson.	15,000	27,250	68,505	164,054	86
Knox.	10,500		4,029	66,860	
Lamar.			1,423	31,373	
Lane.	10,000	4,500	19,371	95,875	1,369
Lawrence.			3,221	47,345	178
Leitch.			5,673	27,326	360

TABLE V—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Redemption of County Bonds.	Redemption of Free Gravel Road Bonds.	All Other Ex- penses. Miscel- laneous.	Total Expendi- tures of Coun- ties for 1894.	Total Receipt of County from Poor Farm.
Johnson	\$20,000	\$2,207	\$2,450	\$72,712	\$270
Knox			1,472	93,306	
Kosciusko	10,000		17,135	79,235	189
Lacrange			997	27,056	138
Lake			4,639	49,833	1,791
Laporte	22,000		6,341	268,011	598
Lawrence	10,000		2,435	44,874	
Madison	15,000	20,955	3,745	146,881	1,237
Marion			29,040	475,993	709
Marshall	10,000		593	51,410	642
Martin	45,200		3,746	105,250	298
Miami	6,000	3,200	3,857	68,025	29
Monroe	2,100	7,200	3,434	69,821	625
Montgomery					
Morgan	5,000		4,096	94,604	
Newton	3,890		1,860	23,105	610
Noble			1,415	43,275	1,143
Ohio			434	12,867	
Orange			386	33,746	
Owen			2,516	29,230	135
Parke			5,173	46,545	155
Perry			4,048	34,387	
Pike	5,000		3,302	38,523	
Porter	11,000		104,605	150,041	58
Posey			12,260	44,903	
Pulaski			5	29,026	94
Putnam			3,749	36,050	
Randolph	5,000	8,589	6,701	71,521	27
Ripley		3,112	2,189	35,789	1,141
Rush		15,242	6,214	63,185	1,082
Scott			1,803	18,025	
Shelby		10,394	20,854	76,313	1,058
Spencer			1,919	55,349	
Starke			1,359	21,046	
Steuben			2,631	37,022	1,208
St. Joseph			437	83,947	
Sullivan			7,282	39,610	
Switzerland			1,640	19,603	
Tippecanoe		21,000	14,514	166,937	1,338
Tipton		18,500		158,579	322
Union	5,000	900	6,634	35,903	647
Vanderburgh			29,431	288,752	453
Vermillion			1,242	33,684	
Vigo	10,000		20,076	179,864	756
Wabash		9,641	25,235	96,518	
Warren	5,000	2,000		63,304	2,422
Warrick			2,755	32,999	
Washington	4,250			29,570	31
Wayne	120,000		18,638	214,498	1,370
Wells		14,500	1,293	63,122	75
White	6,000	4,000	6,004	70,632	229
Whitley			2,179	35,893	751
Total	\$563,090	\$403,451	\$1,179,675	\$7,180,995	\$77,885

TABLE VI.

COUNTY INDEBTEDNESS.

Statement Showing by Counties the Bonded, Floating and Gross Debt, the Sinking Fund and Net Debt, and the Free Gravel Road Bonds, for 1894.

COUNTIES.	Bonded Debt.	Floating Debt.	Gross Debt.	Sinking Fund.	Net Debt.	Free Gravel Road Bonds.
Adams	\$65,000	\$23,502	\$88,502		\$88,502	\$13,000
Allen	70,000		70,000		70,000	
Bartholomew	67,000		67,000		67,000	28,420
Benton						60,000
Blackford	60,000		60,000		60,000	
Boone	55,000		55,000		55,000	123,500
Brown						
Carroll	110,000		110,000		110,000	111,000
Cass	20,000		20,000		20,000	
Clark		107,870	107,870	\$39,264	68,606	
Clay						77,000
Clinton						
Crawford		30,952	30,952		30,952	
Daviess	105,000		105,000		105,000	
Dearborn	20,000	7,260	27,260	5,600	21,660	
Decatur	66,000		66,000		66,000	57,010
Dekalb		58,395	58,395		58,395	
Delaware	196,000	47,380	243,380	68,425	174,655	18,000
Dubois						
Elkhart	90,000	4,336	94,336		94,336	
Fayette	36,000		36,000		36,000	
Floyd	24,000	51,228	75,228		75,228	
Fountain	20,000		20,000		20,000	
Franklin	5,000		5,000		5,000	1,600
Fulton	45,000		45,000		45,000	
Gibson						
Grant	125,000	13,000	138,000	20,000	118,000	156,500
Greene	60,000	6,000	66,000	1,890	64,110	50,000
Hamilton	56,500	44,591	101,091		101,091	17,200
Hancock	8,500		8,500		8,500	5,845
Harrison	51,000		51,000		51,000	
Hendricks		20,285	20,285		20,285	
Henry						23,435
Howard	30,000	8,916	33,916		33,916	14,000
Huntington	107,000	16,435	123,435	10,281	113,154	80,750
Jackson	58,000		58,000	12,000	46,000	111,100
Jasper						48,500
Jay	146,000	18,000	164,000	97,000	67,000	32,500
Jefferson						
Jennings	15,000		15,000		15,000	3,200

TABLE VI—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Bonded Debt.	Floating Debt.	Gross Debt.	Sinking Fund.	Net Debt.	Free Gravel Road Bonds.
Johnson	\$20,000		\$20,000		\$20,000	
Knox	50,000	\$1,992	51,992		51,992	
Kosciusko	30,000		30,000		30,000	
Lagrange						
Lake	17,000		17,000		17,000	
Laporte	278,000		278,000		278,000	
Lawrence	20,000		20,000		20,000	
Madison	144,000		144,000		144,000	\$31,750
Marion	1,050,000		1,050,000		1,050,000	
Marshall	60,000		60,000	\$26,714	33,286	
Martin	55,000		55,000		55,000	
Miami						15,000
Monroe	30,000	24,007	54,007	1,095	52,912	15,000
Montgomery						
Morgan	30,000		30,000		30,000	2,880
Newton	3,000		3,000		3,000	
Noble						
Ohio	5,200		5,200	318	4,882	
Orange						
Owen						
Parke	30,000		30,000		30,000	
Perry		69,776	69,776		69,776	
Pike	28,000		28,000		28,000	
Porter	60,000		60,000		60,000	
Posey						
Pulaski	5,000	1,122	6,122	2,162	3,959	
Putnam						35,000
Randolph	37,000		37,000		37,000	5,000
Ripley		27,454	27,454		27,454	
Rush						13,718
Scott	8,000		8,000	3,708	4,292	
Shelby						18,527
Spencer		130,000	130,000		130,000	
Starke	10,000	695	10,695		10,695	
Steuben						
St. Joseph	18,000		18,000		18,000	
Sullivan	10,000		10,000		10,000	
Switzerland		1,204	1,204		1,204	
Tippecanoe	210,000		210,000		210,000	156,300
Tipton	170,000		170,000		170,000	95,500
Union	80,000	1,000	81,000		81,000	
Vanderburgh	613,000		613,000	12,057	600,943	
Vermillion						
Vigo	250,000		250,000		250,000	
Wabash	25,000		25,000		25,000	1,000
Warren	40,000		40,000		40,000	95,000
Warrick		49,922	49,922		49,922	
Washington	17,750		17,750		17,750	
Wayne	475,000		475,000	87,218	387,782	
Wells	160,000		160,000		160,000	132,000
White	6,000		6,000	1,467	4,533	68,100
Whitley	54,000	5,937	59,937	12,375	47,562	
Total	\$5,809,950	\$766,259	\$6,576,209	\$101,574	\$6,174,635	\$1,497,461

MORTGAGES AND SATISFACTIONS.

The reports of the County Recorders from which are compiled the several tables showing mortgages and satisfactions are reasonably complete, but sixteen counties being unrepresented in 1893, and fifteen in 1894. For comparison, the data is therefore practically based upon the same conditions and the same counties in the two years. The following are the summaries:

	MORTGAGES, 1893.		MORTGAGES, 1894.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
Real estate	29,142	\$40,826,205	35,550	\$37,570,227
School fund	2,011	2,031,686	1,566	654,390
Chattel	14,450	3,441,320	15,067	4,095,761
Mechanics' liens	5,031	59,682	6,953	761,345

	SATISFACTIONS, 1893.		SATISFACTIONS, 1894.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
Real estate	16,763	\$11,779,851	15,500	\$13,329,405
School fund	976	303,505	739	298,753
Chattel	2,776	750,646	3,563	777,692
Mechanics' liens	1,702	150,360	3,564	633,561

It will be observed from the foregoing that, while the number of real estate mortgages show an increase of nearly 6,000 in 1894 over the preceding year, the amount for which the mortgages were given shows a decrease in excess of \$3,000,000, and that a corresponding increase and decrease in satisfactions for the same periods is also shown. The school fund mortgages, both in number and amount, decreased in 1894, and there was also a decrease in number and amount of satisfactions. The chattel mortgages increased in number and amount in 1894, when compared with the previous year, and the number of satisfactions also increased, but there was practically a stand-off between amounts of satisfactions. The number of mechanics' liens and the amounts which they represented were larger in the second year for which this report is made, but the satisfactions, in number and amount, were relatively as large also.

TABLE I.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Statement Showing by Counties the Real Estate Transfers Made by Administrators, Guardians, Sheriffs and Others in 1893.

COUNTIES.	WARRANTY DEEDS.		EXECUTORS', ADMINISTRATORS' AND GUARDIANS' DEEDS.		SHERIFFS' DEEDS.		AUDITORS' DEEDS.		TAX TITLE DEEDS.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Am't	No.	Am't
Adams.	599	\$557,195	19	\$12,046	7	\$7,114	1	\$113	7	\$184
Allen										
Bartholomew	741	656,130	26	41,737	5	6,755	1	83	1	14
Benton.	584	1,438,203	9	15,620	8	12,169	3	558	1	127
Blackford	709	606,763	1	2,514	5	8,701			11	1,149
Boone	1,134	1,371,973	45	59,867	4	1,496			25	493
Brown	351	155,743	9	2,476	6	3,265	1	481	11	572
Carroll.										
Cass										
Clark	557	1,193,728	38	42,928	18	6,307			3	79
Clay	1,364	886,660	62	17,070	23	8,050	1	12	23	397
Clinton	1,220	140,000	228	35,000	12	920	2	18		
Crawford.	491	125,574	16	4,030	8	1,976	1	78	10	350
Daviess	1,507	1,269,667	64	35,213	17	14,804			11	829
Dearborn	285	210,512	10	7,622	20	27,872	6	600		
Decatur	713	500,000	35	1,400	5	4,000			5	50
Dekalb.	806	730,524	25	23,850	21	14,209	1	220	7	61
Delaware	2,387	2,837,794	38	56,155	8	15,203	1	577	15	125
Dubois.	635	501,441	26	20,758	16	10,991	8	1,234	17	43
Elkhart	1,920	2,129,585	75	103,247	12	14,604			15	157
Fayette	328	519,517	33	43,665	6	22,940				
Floyd	664	800,835	13	804,900	6	2,314	29	1,383		
Fountain	700	280,000	20	6,000	2	2,905			17	475
Franklin.	282	31,550	16	1,800	8	900	2	250	2	240
Fulton	921	419,684	21	4,200	9	37,343			4	36
Gibson	957	763,661	40	24,489	21	12,222	3	2,000	15	800
Grant										
Green	1,551	880,000	32	6,000	23	7,000	3	300	3	100
Hamilton	1,326	1,619,056	18	15,935	12	13,705	11	760		
Hancock										
Harrison	585	138,462	31	4,862	36	8,223	15	2,163		
Hendricks										
Henry	552	747,448	50	60,804	11	15,162			9	54
Howard	1,480	1,589,818	33	40,814	16	8,143			55	494
Huntington	1,023	1,033,426	69	67,775	18	15,931	1	506	2	122
Jackson	830	649,780	23	31,748	15	18,133			9	121
Jasper	893	920,455	25	18,950	5	2,083	1	246	25	339
Jay.										
Jefferson.										
Jennings.	502	350,998	18	9,450	8	5,521	1	475	5	37

TABLE I—Continued.

COUNTIES.	WARRANTY DEEDS.		EXECUTORS', ADMINISTRATORS' AND GUARDIANS' DEEDS.		SHERIFFS' DEEDS.		AUDITORS' DEEDS.		TAX TITLE DEEDS.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Am't.	No.	Am't.
Johnson	728	\$747,101	35	\$46,439	7	\$4,420	2	\$161	1	\$2
Knox	1,188	1,082,281	18	29,308	3	6,842	..	..	9	913
Kosciusko	1,036	1,030,437	24	18,638	26	17,959	..	..	14	830
LaGrange	630	651,961	22	22,129	10	8,242	..	..	1	5
Lake	2,028	5,829,200	26	19,500	12	10,702	..	..	17	372
Laporte	1,240	1,299,462	21	20,846	21	15,677	8	90	..	..
Lawrence	729	649,693	15	12,385	4	2,732	..	..	2	36
Madison	3,500	3,142,085	23	26,740	16	18,402	24	830	..	..
Marion . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marshall	944	..	82	..	11	..	..	..	14	..
Martin	548	300,826	5	1,712	7	1,614	2	50	6	68
Miami	811	951,966	43	37,478	15	22,750	..	..	20	671
Monroe	672	310,400	22	16,083	9	11,150	19	1,257	21	1,000
Montgomery . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morgan	507	465,075	38	37,285	9	6,731	..	..	4	256
Newton	435	613,878	3	8,260	11	5,233	2	170	8	261
Noble . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ohio	108	110,135	7	7,750	3	4,834	..	..	..	..
Orange	491	279,835	76	24,320	7	6,353	1	789	3	43
Owen	580	366,413	30	37,228	8	886	4	918	2	38
Parke	578	608,412	23	19,692	4	1,970	2	435	1	10
Perry	451	163,211	17	5,646	9	3,518	3	375	56	133
Pike	747	390,322	32	15,694	17	7,149	4	1,960	12	1,923
Porter . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Posey	635	873,333	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pulaski	619	639,729	14	11,190	18	19,411	3	320	57	1,884
Putnam . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Randolph	1,155	977,986	75	57,847	22	14,505	..	..	51	1,817
Ripley	646	389,614	45	32,795	9	7,573	..	..	1	4
Rush	863	1,031,200	37	47,500	9	11,000	..	..	5	97
Scott	338	154,200	10	5,100	2	2,346	..	..	3	80
Shelby	841	962,420	179	19,162	5	7,981	1	750	..	..
Spencer	66	398,417	33	2,098	13	3,291	6	1,581	19	1,104
Starke	573	527,879	10	3,868	23	10,147	..	..	22	361
Steuben	525	475,000	25	2,500	8	7,000	..	..	0	110
St. Joseph	1,580	1,744,397	33	46,690	12	10,913	1	2,056	2	36
Sullivan	1,000	200,000	15	550	20	6,000	2	..	6	75
Switzerland	269	158,384	5	1,215	7	9,260	3	1,719	..	..
Tippecanoe	1,479	1,798,514	71	76,175	21	20,309	20	355	..	..
Tipton	795	462,601	78	22,425	13	16,903	..	..	19	716
Union	171	204,186	5	4,917	1	674	2	34	..	..
Vanderburgh	1,643	2,259,452	27	40,076	15	13,695	3	1,902	4	105
Vermillion	616	477,987	22	12,019	10	13,490	..	..	3	84
Vigo . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wabash	916	1,591,900	22	23,768	10	14,255	6	437	..	..
Warren	400	685,923	4	4,174	9	26,051	6	10,174	28	1,104
Warrick	799	437,411	36	15,625	20	6,212	1	11	3	124
Washington	570	270,570	53	19,920	19	6,100	3	370	6	25
Wayne	1,137	1,949,746	62	131,918	14	15,355	38	505	..	..
Wells	582	587,996	20	21,016	9	9,511	18	303	..	..
White	1,118	4,824,000	25	20,000	11	6,199	5	2,000	27	2,127
Whitley	453	480,585	28	25,449	3	5,216	1	75	7	184
Total	\$36,989	\$68,649,507	1421	\$2,706,003	703	\$751,886	282	\$12,187	768	\$21,419

TABLE II.

MORTGAGES AND SATISFACTIONS.

Statement Showing, by Counties, the School and Other Real Estate Mortgages and Satisfactions in Indiana in 1893.

COUNTIES.	REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES.		SATISFACTIONS.		SCHOOL FUND MORTGAGES		SATISFACTIONS.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Adams	491	\$369,852	390	\$372,788	24	\$1,955	16	\$4,290
Allen								
Bartholomew . .	519	354,353	320	210,220	21	17,617	14	8,540
Benton	363	569,918	230	392,570	8	7,423	7	2,440
Blackford . . .	511	324,736			16	5,570		
Bonne	638	491,983			56	24,225	31	12,875
Brown	36	8,441	53	12,308	10	2,559	4	645
Carroll								
Cass								
Clark	379	314,673	345	493,533	13	693,500	14	5,837
Clay	568	112,400	160		36	10,800	9	
Clinton	824	145,000	320	25,000	42	1,630	49	1,700
Crawford . . .	78	24,957	48	22,062	41	6,455	14	2,736
Daviess	786	494,274	550	317,088	72	33,739	100	19,991
Dearborn . . .	400	287,531	185	116,211	11	6,280	4	3,225
Decatur	372	223,200	300	180,000	10	5,501	7	4,415
Dekalb	687	400,877			13	9,000		
Delaware . . .	2,381	1,684,227	705	631,054	34	11,450	35	10,185
Dubois	241	185,873	200		69	10,859	39	
Elkhart	1,186	826,642	877	701,269	43	20,350	27	10,671
Fayette	313	277,652			10	8,200		
Floyd	627	359,924	55	29,708	30	13,441	3	650
Fountain . . .	480	241,000	20	21,640	17	11,610	2	1,200
Franklin . . .	264				8			
Fulton	978	303,111	780	15,703	32	10,716		
Gibson	527	349,561	519	405,961	40	16,856	38	15,572
Grant								
Greene	518	316,250	167	48,500	82	16,150	2	250
Hamilton . . .	524	262,000	503	404,006	23	9,465	28	10,700
Hancock								
Harrison	319	79,615			64	15,655		
Hendricks . . .								
Henry	378	381,590	322	254,935	5	7,095	7	4,255
Howard	1,144	676,324			24	13,580		
Huntington . .	603	355,828	560	334,350	25	15,410	18	9,450
Jackson	418	274,754	258	237,816	19	7,185	17	8,287
Jasper	445	396,006	296	199,596	26	8,889	17	5,621
Jay								
Jefferson . . .								
Jennings . . .	247	130,890	75	18,324	12	5,280	6	2,100

TABLE II—Continued.

CITIES.	REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES.		SATISFACTIONS.		SCHOOL FUND MORTGAGES.		SATISFACTIONS.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
on	439	\$155,023			9	\$6,405		
ake	904	674,965			6	8,172		
ago	613	475,715	414	\$306,266	38	12,548	28	\$10,256
	314	291,091	276	264,905	6	3,636	7	3,164
	689	7,078,575	53	583,060	10	7,525	12	7,350
te	740	589,827			16	6,510		
nce	340	363,014	14	4,512	6	11,198	1	148
on	1,620	967,645	548	374,024	40	17,250	23	9,260
n								
all	574		519		8			
. . . .	211	112,513	94	39,950	35	6,425	23	3,897
. . . .	548	437,961	435	351,526	39	21,595	34	17,500
. . . .	631	221,000			44	9,300		
umery . .								
n	288	213,183	144	37,200	25	9,000	24	5,000
n	254	346,280	131	228,893	23	8,210	16	7,950
. . . .	68	55,395	53	47,319	7	2,475	5	2,675
. . . .	120	45,174	16	6,946	25	6,707		
. . . .	243	137,502	183	105,790	21	9,480	20	7,010
. . . .								
. . . .	229	154,376	18	10,327	23	11,480	1	325
. . . .	128	43,865	144	47,761	24	7,655	39	9,064
. . . .	433	172,742	83	47,400	22	5,665		
. . . .								
. . . .	433	384,586						
. . . .								
. . . .	280	242,154	70	50,272	11	5,211	2	350
in								
aph	650	309,934	493	345,279	34	14,595	32	14,330
	280	154,949	251	155,215	21	6,685	17	7,680
	594	462,500	257	247,390	23	18,460	8	4,900
. . . .								
. . . .	127	48,675	47	13,518	22	4,375	16	3,315
. . . .	661	342,506	221	142,126	24	11,620	7	5,690
. . . .	292	149,698	245	101,295	34	16,157	24	8,576
. . . .	261	141,542	207	93,840	18	3,990	12	1,247
. . . .	460	270,000	225	170,000	7	1,800	2	1,400
eph	1,349	1,110,957	912	741,452	14	12,400	11	7,700
an	540				50			
eland . . .	138	82,543	56	33,040	11	5,300	8	1,900
anous . . .	481	990,750	435	410,949	20	12,235	7	5,382
. . . .	555	233,516	24	14,444	20	8,525	1	300
. . . .								
. . . .	140	137,712	99	143,684	4	1,570	4	1,350
rburgh . .	874	2,143,122			57	36,900		
tion	961	236,132	235	175,807	20	9,000	11	5,310
. . . .								
. . . .	514	690,019			28	13,947		
. . . .	236	301,235	162	192,929	11	9,195	12	4,120
ck	35	181,852	18	8,233	65	13,985	1	108
nton	164	75,975			44	9,855		
. . . .								
. . . .	741	6,542,518	685	631,451	8	584,300	7	6,245
. . . .	405	304,409	340	221,498	27	10,265	23	8,885
. . . .	450	135,796	361	57,254	50	17,755	46	15,810
. . . .	536	272,184	17	2,490	16	6,588		
. . . .								
tal	29,142	\$10,826,205	10,763	\$11,779,651	2,011	\$2,031,666	676	\$1,982,177

TABLE III.

CHattel Mortgages and Mechanics' Liens.

Statement Showing by Counties the Chattel Mortgages and Mechanics' Liens and Satisfactions in Indiana in 1893.

COUNTIES.	CHattel Mortgages.		SatisfactionS.		MECHANICS' LiENS.		SatisfactionS.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Adams	150	\$54,029	28	\$7,691	25	\$3,944	5	\$390
Allen	171	63,131	76	23,894	49	7,453	31	5,904
Bartholomew	440	87,915	15	9,670	34	11,276	10	1,560
Benton	108	17,636	...	...	203	21,373	...	...
Blackford	223	39,721	...	...	77	6,349	16	1,387
Boone	37	5,221	8	1,525	1	180	...	...
Brown . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carroll . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cass . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clark	50	13,028	13	6,133	13	1,422	3	388
Clay	142	10,375	16	...	60	1,958	23	...
Clinton	310	6,000	163	1,700	250	6,800	349	7,400
Crawford	31	7,520	12	7,237	5	434	2	349
Daviess	303	70,963	115	33,133	48	2,921	35	2,175
Dearborn	31	7,827	5	1,567	8	1,416	...	...
Decatur	103	10,800	56	14,760	35	1,800	12	1,850
Dekalb	207	62,228	...	...	132	13,672	...	...
Delaware	329	110,329	107	34,304	272	38,860	115	7,643
Dubois	51	14,173	4	...	6	417	1	23
Elkhart	303	80,080	85	50,081	218	24,634	49	5,875
Fayette	71	37,660	...	...	7	2,162	...	...
Floyd	34	8,384	9	2,532	7	21,910	3	8,210
Fountain	300	65,885	18	5,366	31	2,990	5	553
Franklin	60	6,750	...	...	11	550	...	...
Fulton	245	5,500	35	39,789	50	1,500	18	963
Gibson	399	96,775	167	44,238	50	3,970	25	1,386
Grant . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greene	254	50,800	50	16,000	45	5,000	...	...
Hamilton	270	27,000	66	10,373	87	9,230	27	2,288
Hancock . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harrison	78	8,96	...	...	5	374	5	374
Hendricks . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Henry	202	67,816	74	19,104	34	1,753	10	665
Howard	311	56,107	...	...	224	26,426	...	...
Huntington	178	56,426	89	20,005	170	18,645	60	7,801
Jackson	120	32,847	31	11,183	17	1,180	7	914
Jasper	202	79,869	77	45,945	28	2,339	12	1,442
Jay . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jefferson . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jennings	70	5,950	15	1,700	3	355	...	...

TABLE III—Continued.

COUNTIES.	CHattel MORTGAGES.		SATISFACTIONS		MECHANICS' LIENS.		SATISFACTIONS.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
...	154	\$33,031	-	-	19	\$970	-	-
...	296	121,067	-	-	15	879	6	\$295
Mo.	218	65,488	60	\$11,030	58	4,223	11	1,730
...	141	38,179	65	13,874	48	6,851	9	2,491
...	234	51,910	21	3,720	70	20,704	15	4,000
...	268	82,048	-	-	29	5,807	-	-
...	76	22,812	8	1,143	111	32,687	51	7,274
...	480	94,740	75	30,210	1,100	95,480	400	36,000
...	247	-	-	-	23	-	-	-
...	98	39,531	1	171	7	461	-	-
...	200	71,549	68	19,533	50	6,123	40	5,001
...	80	33,560	-	-	90	40,750	-	-
...	117	20,948	22	12,000	27	3,725	13	2,861
...	141	32,166	50	10,902	8	560	3	278
...	28	2,475	13	1,806	3	185	-	-
...	36	11,675	6	4,492	4	219	-	-
...	75	15,601	43	8,796	13	1,257	2	581
...	104	30,555	22	4,176	12	1,053	1	33
...	51	11,750	47	6,991	5	489	5	338
...	190	35,210	27	3,680	14	678	5	419
...	573	154,740	-	-	-	-	-	-
...	132	127,420	27	4,599	-	-	6	311
...	402	60,491	197	21,714	33	2,014	17	1,198
...	57	16,467	33	18,892	19	2,828	11	817
...	203	57,700	47	17,755	24	2,178	6	270
...	48	7,400	7	970	11	583	7	290
...	234	12,530	106	5,900	54	702	22	286
...	294	53,974	62	15,731	19	2,312	3	194
...	83	9,311	26	3,661	16	1,061	13	745
...	36	3,500	22	1,800	73	1,000	16	220
...	325	114,764	84	31,547	170	29,155	92	13,011
...	170	-	-	-	150	-	-	-
...	59	10,075	49	10,225	4	380	1	14
...	504	115,509	102	15,964	73	11,659	35	6,267
...	120	29,361	15	5,520	68	12,401	19	1,794
...	60	22,674	6	7,977	14	816	12	616
...	232	141,991	-	-	150	25,854	-	-
...	145	25,704	68	8,743	33	5,066	17	3,121
...	156	61,860	-	-	91	15,221	-	-
...	558	126,427	22	5,024	21	2,312	7	784
...	194	41,267	13	3,817	12	740	4	330
...	75	-	-	-	2	52	2	62
...	181	51,961	65	19,430	38	7,790	4	786
...	124	29,649	36	7,751	25	2,785	13	886
...	233	20,970	-	-	15	278	7	169
...	113	25,493	5	2,110	9	773	2	150
1.	14,455	\$3,411,320	2,776	\$750,646	5,031	\$593,683	1,702	\$450,107

TABLE I.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Statement Showing by Counties the Real Estate Transfers Made by Administrators, Guardians, Sheriffs and Others, in 1894.

COUNTIES.	WARRANTY DEEDS.		EXECUTORS', ADMINISTRATORS' AND GUARDIANS' DEEDS.		SHERIFFS' DEEDS.		AUDITORS' DEEDS.		TAX TITLE DEEDS.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Am't.	No.	Am't.
Adams.	497	\$566,297	25	\$17,363	7	\$7,339	...	...	1	\$2
Allen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barth'omew*	633	450,567	18	20,933	7	13,563	2	\$148	1	4
Benton.	396	1,065,632	5	3,561	4	2,619	1	400	2	75
Blackford	695	691,372	5	6,381	2	654	...	...	2	15
Boone	1,098	709,691	35	25,516	9	3,585	1	1,200	26	409
Brown.	457	205,107	7	2,940	6	3,196	...	...	6	74
Carroll.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clark	561	426,697	11	12,480	17	16,529	...	...	5	174
Clay	1,120	909,890	29	16,238	13	15,827	...	...	11	199
Clinton	976	114,000	36	42,020	10	10,191	...	...	10	473
Crawford.	433	142,070	10	5,585	11	2,093	1	117	17	1,321
Daviess	1,084	915,723	37	58,057	10	5,143	...	...	5	64
Dearborn	300	30,110	7	5,620	12	20,989	4	250	4	215
Decatur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dekalb.	616	634,173	21	14,463	8	5,731	...	...	4	356
Delaware	1,689	1,662,340	24	51,490	8	21,968	2	18	2	28
Dubois.	606	401,515	15	5,926	10	2,824	...	...	2	22
Elkhart	1,545	2,020,015	25	37,826	27	24,621	...	...	11	48
Fayette	221	348,733	29	29,962	7	13,195	...	...	...	...
Floyd	685	748,937	4	1,795	8	6,053	...	...	6	128
Fountain	650	260,000	15	4,000	4	3,000	...	...	12	300
Franklin	216	...	14	...	7	...	2	...	1	...
Fulton.	614	6,678	20	123	10	349	...	...	21	244
Gibson.	984	778,303	41	25,552	13	6,046	...	...	2	59
Grant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greene.	1,196	379,821	20	10,000	15	3,000	5	500	3	50
Hamilton	1,039	145,600	9	9,750	9	3,967	...	...	6	151
Hancock.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harrison.	530	265,478	36	28,324	19	8,712	13	1,031	1	38
Hendricks.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Henry	819	1,061,700	20	21,605	12	13,695	...	...	5	209
Howard†	1,081	1,281,320	24	34,546	20	24,121	...	...	21	446
Huntington	918	2,122,454	35	39,605	24	293,804	...	...	10	320
Jackson	516	494,582	14	12,590	7	3,684	...	...	7	109
Jasper	572	740,088	10	7,917	7	5,068	5	836	28	653
Jay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jefferson.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jennings.	482	245,121	11	3,779	6	4,736	1	210	6	56

TABLE I—Continued.

RES.	WARRANTY DEEDS.		EXECUTORS', ADMINISTRATORS' AND GUARDIANS' DEEDS.		SHERIFFS' DEEDS.		AUDITORS' DEEDS.		TAX TITLE DEEDS.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Am't.	No.	Am't.
...	560	\$199,557	20	\$7,386	2	\$1,000	2	\$280	1	\$10
...	1,033	936,684	51	33,137	16	27,333	1	120	12	1,956
...	677	885,536	23	13,545	25	21,744	...	...	18	1,010
...	585	777,643	15	13,684	4	9,868	2	855	2	35
...	2,307	928,249	43	27,403	12	11,700	...	...	17	253
...	94	1,148,806	34	96,768	19	16,110	...	...	7	45
...	665	675,469	28	14,419	5	4,154	2	300	...	...
...	2,750	2,188,120	28	30,260	18	17,420	50	1,640	...	...
...	854	822,238	47	17,164	8	2,875	...	...	9	176
...	440	333,766	32	5,910	4	3,418	5	1,541	7	75
...	679	929,567	26	44,445	4	2,566	8	208	...	...
...	776	468,000	42	161,000	10	2,250	15	1,500	30	155
ery	915	1,217,753	40	29,151	10	15,896	...	...	40	28,096
...	533	460,410	18	25,450	2	1,190	...	...	6	115
...	411	610,225	2	982	2	1,050	...	...	2	4
...	104	119,872	6	4,312	...	...	1	240	1	10
...	421	221,991	9	1,332	43	20,614	4	2,392	5	276
...	515	425,250	20	140	9	46	...	...	4	210
...	610	432,264	19	24,799	5	5,347	3	840	...	...
...	462	172,375	5	1,210	5	3,116	3	725	89	359
...
...	385	425,327	8	11,264	5	7,638	...	...	3	1,219
...	418	696,639	13	15,139	5	2,691	9	2,016	42	1,847
...	990	1,230,778	41	33,019	22	15,540	2	3,875	45	408
...	549	373,501	35	21,118	10	9,453	1	700	3	35
...	514	668,600	16	15,700	9	22,400	...	...	9	540
...	257	42,925	9	7,283	4	3,475	3	938	7	319
...	612	792,810	81	19,270	3	721	9	2,079	...	...
...	651	398,481	6	1,849	7	7,277	2	1,073	12	107
...	515	433,077	13	2,577	11	1,874	...	...	48	1,334
...	526	548,752	18	14,480	6	7,290	...	...	7	63
...	1,228	1,618,228	41	57,296	7	9,247	...	...	5	24
nd	253	159,871	11	7,564	4	18,757	1	875	2	25
oe	1,312	1,686,919	44	33,902	12	5,129	6	1,530	17	410
...	675	378,175	48	13,434	10	15,732	...	...	5	5,654
...	212	235,361	20	63,246	2	3,859	3	472	...	...
irgh	1,542	1,954,477	45	40,829	16	10,572	6	8,500	...	...
n	426	313,820	20	14,277	4	4,195	...	...	5	57
...	2,100	1,000,000	50	25,000	25	12,500	...	...	50	5,000
...	956	1,210,606	40	44,400	11	27,094	...	...	5	119
...	346	512,826	7	1,987	16	6,999	9	19,165	14	279
...	702	374,274	28	21,497	7	7,744	2	450	4	570
on	627	156,777	34	22,220	7	5,225	3	470	3	28
...	878	1,177,513	41	14,705	18	18,517	...	...	45	1,613
...	432	488,182	10	2,549	14	16,814	9	545	...	...
...	882	1,644,864	40	14,682	10	6,241	7	2,800	30	851
...	454	586,114	11	8,580	8	14,512	1	150	8	288
...	56,456	\$51,553,862	1,518	\$1,668,171	757	\$943,644	206	\$30,489	833	\$58,077

quit claim deeds amounting to \$40,488.59.

quit claim deeds amounting to \$26,988.

received too late to be included in totals.

TABLE II.

MORTGAGES AND SATISFACTIONS.

Statement Showing by Counties the School and other Real Estate Mortgages and Satisfactions in Indiana in 1894.

COUNTIES.	REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES.		SATISFACTIONS.		SCHOOL-FUND MORTGAGES.		SATISFACTIONS.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Adams	474	\$335,203	281	\$208,534	22	\$3,580	20	\$6,975
Allen								
Bartholomew	431	334,764	224	179,730	13	7,455	13	5,780
Benton	352	620,494	312	429,401	5	3,650	4	1,000
Blackford	392	331,205	46	46,031	10	3,350		
Boone	630	421,750	70		35	17,202	58	
Brown	60	21,559			4	1,025	4	1,025
Carroll								
Cass								
Clark	303	2,360,997	209	117,206	19	12,035	16	7,435
Clay*	362	203,640			11	6,200		
Clinton	608	1,575,325	520	685,000	14	6,217	12	4,570
Crawford	87	22,698	36	6,622	33	4,490	14	2,81
Daviess	725	346,186	490	271,020	27	10,122	40	11,492
Dearborn	250	225,640	190	167,100	7	3,191	4	1,190
Decatur								
Dekalb	547	428,183			4	1,680		
Delaware	992	1,152,000	640	561,611	25	9,160	17	5,786
Dubois	238	163,147	153	95,007	36	6,956	18	4,240
Elkhart	1,136	683,995	852	686,469	37	13,033	27	9,674
Fayette	259	232,474			5	3,650		
Floyd	461	373,854	93	37,200	14	4,876		
Fountain	400	200,000	50	35,000	20	10,000	5	2,500
Franklin	253		55		11			
Fulton	819	291,000			29	8,970		
Gibson	657	338,630	497	270,296	12	6,652	8	4,561
Grant								
Greene	568	113,600		13,000	57	11,400		12,000
Hamilton	544	796,840	371	310,100	13	4,600	7	2,800
Hancock								
Harrison	317	142,738	169	86,570	33	7,298	27	7,628
Hendricks								
Henry	432	561,622	264	311,216	15	8,200	10	3,174
Howard†	889	821,956	521	372,615	23	9,138	3	750
Huntington	636	394,007	484	285,444	6	370	2	2,300
Jackson	345	257,723	306	241,904	17	7,487	17	5,660
Jasper	432	436,993	334	271,389	22	5,055	13	3,980
Jay								
Jefferson								
Jennings	328	125,146	175	76,432	12	4,320		

TABLE II—Continued.

COUNTIES.	REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES.		SATISFACTIONS.		SCHOOL-FUND MORTGAGES.		SATISFACTIONS.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Johnson	432	\$139,463	125	\$100,984	10	\$1,250	..	..
Knex	435	516,501	..	..	16	16,725	..	..
Kosciusko	587	463,368	435	373,913	23	7,885	12	\$1,715
Lagrange	364	317,928	281	240,781	7	2,158	3	900
Lake	819	7,883,772	432	1,082,840	9	7,525	13	7,900
Laporte	723	539,241	91	69,235	47	36,725	..	..
Lawrence	338	225,305	19	12,490	4	2,422	..	..
Madison	1,485	862,635	625	425,024	14	5,100	28	10,200
Marion . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marshall	650	448,659	533	411,563	1	1,500	3	1,400
Martin	185	62,130	115	57,018	25	4,469	16	4,051
Miami	584	450,960	394	370,583	17	9,524	15	10,475
Monroe	570	320,600	..	67,000	62	10,100	..	21,000
Mon'gomery	670	503,905	119	107,865	22	12,726	..	..
Morgan	304	257,754	264	182,010	5	2,930	18	5,000
Newton	212	264,810	75	124,904	9	28,500	7	4,075
Noble . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ohio	63	54,925	78	70,223	10	3,932	5	2,634
Orange	140	65,208	15	5,125	21	3,021	..	..
Owen	227	110,240	187	145,000	24	12,365	19	5,380
Parke	237	218,682	61	50,848	21	7,290	13	3,705
Perry	148	52,641	122	41,546	38	11,015	21	7,530
Pike . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Porter . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Posey*	383	267,842	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pulaski	260	178,644	61	63,326	13	4,887	1	300
Putnam . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Randolph	654	388,038	422	296,923	21	9,516	25	9,110
Ripley	256	153,175	234	121,975	29	10,390	13	4,060
Rush	377	400,000	325	285,000	7	8,200	21	7,000
Scott	96	37,000	46	19,350	13	2,250	..	..
Shelby	610	571,000	221	143,100	16	9,970	9	4,750
Spencer	259	176,211	169	84,022	38	13,377	8	2,991
Starke	293	162,419	148	78,470	10	1,672	9	1,517
Steuben	476	265,750	328	165,850	5	3,750	..	..
St. Joseph	1,224	946,433	807	664,636	7	7,350	9	5,145
Sullivan . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Switzerland	149	67,015	33	38,448	30	9,020	12	3,000
Tippecanoe	800	809,600	572	384,268	27	16,123	14	13,879
Tipton	500	378,175	19	115,539	19	8,008	3	900
Union	129	130,163	89	119,432	5	3,190	2	1,200
Vanderburgh	885	1,105,400	102	133,327	54	32,474	..	..
Vermillion	260	141,240	144	93,906	15	6,515	14	5,243
Vigo	1,500	900,000	..	..	10	5,000	..	..
Wabash	600	596,617	..	..	29	20,150	..	..
Warren	214	444,566	172	221,474	9	5,385	10	5,150
Warrick	349	170,505	275	154,850	126	25,483	41	8,980
Washington	183	91,560	..	54,570	41	16,700	..	12,520
Wayne	891	740,213	..	..	21	19,445	..	..
Wells	396	278,662	231	161,049	28	11,290	22	7,915
White	642	881,592	400	600,000	20	9,370	17	10,000
Whitley	333	230,455	10	8,178	20	7,440	..	..
Total	35,550	\$37,570,227	15,500	\$13,239,405	1,566	\$54,390	739	\$298,735

* Received too late to be included in totals.

TABLE III.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES AND MECHANICS' LIENS.

Statement Showing by Counties the Numbers and Amounts of Chattel Mortgages and Satisfactions in Indiana for 1894; also Mechanics' Liens.

COUNTIES.	CHATTEL MORTGAGES.		SATISFACTIONS.		MECHANICS' LIENS.		SATISFACTIONS.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Adams	156	\$30,390	18	\$5,321	47	\$3,789	16	\$2,600
Allen								
Bartholomew	196	67,270	68	35,659	54	5,270	27	2,712
Benton	375	137,152	14	3,601	82	15,488	12	7,000
Blackford	168	52,964	20	6,377	336	41,988	164	19,310
Boone	180	33,359	40		57	1,136	33	
Brown	34	10,875	26	8,321	1	175	1	175
Carroll								
Cass								
Clark	51	32,174	13	2,511	38	4,575	10	4,223
Clay	136	28,489			45	2,256		
Clinton	318	89,220	412	7,865	176	12,505	254	17,850
Crawford	88	13,223	15	806	3	64		
Davies	321	68,213	390	69,471	70	8,094	55	6,250
Dearborn	19	2,560	5	800	5	300		
Decatur								
Dekalb	223	128,145			197	16,095		
Delaware	373	183,200	109	48,523	740	94,400	313	36,917
Dubois	76	20,966	13	8,148	20	3,066	7	515
Elkhart	378	1,247	94	33,577	225	16,148	72	7,308
Fayette	78	43,134			25	2,229		
Floyd	34	9,196	10	5,000	20	35,905	6	2,412
Fountain	260	52,000	10	2,000	20	1,500	5	375
Franklin	72				8			
Fulton	165	5,700			61	1,329	41	
Gibson	520	99,276	126	29,756	125	8,675	30	2,250
Grant								
Greene	251	2,510		800	59	600		100
Hamilton	253	40,600	30	9,907	176	24,188	71	8,501
Hancock								
Harrison	114	24,226	34	5,107	9	563	2	76
Hendricks								
Henry	315	85,050	75	30,041	35	1,750	5	24
Howard	391	79,277	123	22,135	434	67,371	253	45,475
Huntington	211	58,747	81	11,592	106	13,013	64	9,756
Jackson	137	36,928	43	8,559	22	3,245	9	1,197
Jasper	302	53,513	68	14,375	35	3,669	11	1,571
Jay								
Jefferson								
Jennings	83	31,529			13	4,901	7	2,350

TABLE III—Continued.

CITIES.	CHattel MORTGAGES.		SATISFACTIONS.		MECHANICS' LIENS.		SATISFACTIONS.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
...	189	\$27,185	.	...	31	\$2,967	...	...
...	324	103,480	.	...	19	5,004	...	...
...	282	77,104	36	\$14,050	61	2,219	33	\$2,272
...	195	75,886	49	10,401	21	2,120	12	1,456
...	377	36,540	48	23,328	69	27,285	21	6,798
...	314	85,521	.	...	44	4,790	.	...
...	170	30,706	9	2,966	140	19,120	81	11,248
...	615	85,210	95	32,160	1,850	125,165	900	65,650
...	287	73,012	43	14,875	56	5,810	28	3,656
...	87	16,262	34	6,146	24	1,379	.	...
...	203	64,999	76	30,075	85	6,005	39	2,270
...	37	1,100	.	2,900	102	1,600	.	320
...	240	60,940	20	6,101	50	3,896	20	960
...	134	61,547	10	1,582	48	4,017	10	1,448
...	112	36,187	15	6,210	6	641	4	329
...	35	4,934	27	1,955	1	48	.	...
...	61	14,964	.	...	9	525	.	...
...	89	26,270	23	2,482	17	595	12	417
...	150	25,152	51	16,458	35	5,922	26	2,432
...	70	8,119	35	9,241	25	1,965	4	1,101
...	450	115,275	.	...	23	8,380	13	5,163
...	124	24,142	4	170	5	589	1	40
...	477	34,072	287	17,024	55	3,690	22	1,826
...	69	21,022	35	15,178	14	1,071	12	1,226
...	213	55,000	75	20,000	57	6,961	26	2,666
...	35	14,200	.	...	17	5,200	12	2,700
...	297	21,315	77	8,645	81	3,524	23	1,652
...	309	43,071	84	21,134	14	1,043	3	75
...	69	9,801	11	1,967	41	4,968	24	2,441
...	190	36,640	48	10,700	40	3,750	14	460
...	359	131,009	104	42,136	275	33,338	106	5,971
...	124	21,715	84	7,764	5	185	.	...
...	502	178,844	97	12,476	106	19,701	59	13,723
...	85	20,797	11	4,054	62	11,909	12	112
...	58	22,592	12	6,614	19	641	10	590
...	338	428,902	.	...	80	47,417	.	...
...	180	32,432	90	18,243	300	17,285	250	10,815
...	100	30,000	.	...	100	2,500	.	...
...	313	191,567	.	...	141	17,694	571	337,386
...	513	106,519	50	12,570	18	1,567	3	242
...	200	47,800	38	7,565	29	8,136	4	415
...	49	4,960	.	3,260	3	520	3	590
...	135	29,445	.	...	47	7,859	.	...
...	192	115,231	45	15,140	86	8,493	32	4,148
...	241	44,483	114	20,761	17	2,756	9	1,579
...	151	31,328	12	1,755	38	2,923	3	982
...	15,057	\$4,095,761	3,564	\$777,682	6,959	\$761,343	3,564	\$432,561

too late to be included in totals.

SOCIAL STATISTICS.

INMATES OF COUNTY ASYLUMS, DIVORCES, ETC.

The data relating to inmates of county asylums is found for the years 1893 and 1894 in two tables, which are designed to show the number, age and condition of those who are compelled to find homes in the asylums and are a charge upon the counties. The number in these institutions in 1894 was 375 in excess of the number reported in 1893, a natural result of scarcity of work during the winter of 1893-94, and showing why the expense incident to operating the asylums, as seen in the reports of county expenses, was greater in the latter year. The tables give the following totals:

SEX AND AGE.	1893.	1894.
Number of males over 16 years of age	1,430	1,650
Number of males under 16 years of age	128	212
Number of females over 16 years of age	915	991
Number of females under 16 years of age	104	129
Totals	2,607	2,982

Of the foregoing, the nature of disability, as given by the superintendents, is as follows: For the respective years: Blind, 98 and 131; deaf and dumb, 50 and 55; idiotic, 419 and 358; insane, 327 and 347; old age, 637 and 734.

The reports from the circuit clerks in the matter of divorces show a decrease of 99 in 1894 when compared with the preceding year. Of the total number granted, 1,726 were on the petition of the wife, and 652 on petition of the husband in 1893; and 1,643 on the petition of the wife and 636 on the petition of the husband in 1894. The causes assigned in the complaints embrace all that are found in the statutes.

The number of persons naturalized in Indiana in 1893 was 2,915. and in 1894, 1,929, a difference of nearly 1,000.

From the reports of county sheriffs there have been compiled three tables for each of the two years for which this report is made, which show the jail incarcerations during each year, with color, nativity, sex and crime with which charged.

TABLE I.

INMATES OF COUNTY ASYLUMS

Statement Showing by Counties the Age, Sex, Nature of Disability and Deaths of Inmates of County Asylums, as Reported by Superintendents, for 1893.

COUNTIES.	OVER 16 YEARS OF AGE.		UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE.		Total.	Died.	NATURE OF DISABILITY.						
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Blind.	Deaf and Dumb.	Idiotic.	Insane.	Crippled.	Old Age.	Sick.
Adams.	10	5	..	1	16	2	1	1	8	..	2	1	6
Allen.	41	23	1	..	65	3	1	1	5	19	6	17	14
Bartholomew.	8	12	..	..	20	..	3	..	7	2	3	3	2
Benton.	6	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	1	1	..	3	7
Blackford.	4	8	4	1	17	..	..	1	2	4	7	2	..
Boone.	14	12	1	1	28	3	..	..	11	..	23	9	..
Brown.	2	4	..	1	7	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	..
Carroll.	9	4	..	2	15	1	1	..	2	1	1	2	2
Cass.	20	10	..	2	32	6	1	1	3	2	5	6	10
Clark.	13	6	..	..	19	2	..	..	2	3	6	6	2
Clay.	16	10	2	..	28	1	1	..	5	1	3	4	7
Clinton.	17	13	..	..	30	5	..	..	4	4	6	12	14
Crawford.	5	5	2	..	12	2	2	..	2	..	3	3	..
Davies.	18	6	2	4	30	7	1	..	11	4	3	10	12
Dearborn.	16	12	5	1	36	7	1	1	3	3	3	11	2
Decatur.	18	9	..	1	28	4	1	..	5	2	3	17	4
Dekalb.	19	9	5	2	35	2	1	1	8	6	4	4	3
Delaware.	26	13	..	..	39	6	..	1	12	..	7	11	8
Dubois.	7	4	3	2	16	..	1	1	..	..	1	2	..
Elkhart.	27	23	..	..	50	8	3	1	10	1	40	13	10
Fayette.	17	12	1	..	30	..	1	..	6	..	8	8	4
Floyd.	36	35	2	..	73	8	4	..	3	7	6	13	26
Fountain.	14	8	1	1	24	3	1	..	5	4	3	9	4
Franklin.	23	21	..	..	44	2	2	4	22	4	8	14	..
Fulton.	9	5	1	2	17	2	..	..	4	4	1	5	8
Gibson.	4	7	1	..	12	4	..	..	2	2	1	7	..
Grant.	12	8	..	2	22	6	2	..	1	3	..	8	12
Greene.	9	10	3	2	24	1	2	3	3	3	4	7	1
Hamilton.	19	18	..	..	37	8	2	..	6	..	8	18	..
Hancock.	8	7	..	..	15	2	1	3	1	..	5	3	1
Harrison.	10	6	3	..	19	3	1	..	5	5	..	5	..
Hendricks.	14	11	1	3	29	2	3	..	5	3	3	7	..
Henry.	22	11	..	1	34	5	..	..	5	3	10	15	3
Howard.	10	8	10	1	29	5	..	..	6	3	1	2	..
Huntington.	21	5	..	..	26	4	1	1	11	..	8	5	4
Jackson.	4	8	4	1	17	2	2	1	2	..	3	2	..
Jasper.	6	2	..	2	10	..	..	..	5	1	1	1	..
Jay.	17	12	1	2	32	1	1	1	2	1	5	6	2
Jefferson.	21	19	..	5	45	5	..	..	4	5	11	10	..
Jennings.	12	11	2	..	25	3	..	..	5	7	3	3	4

TABLE I—Continued.

COUNTIES.	OVER 16 YEARS OF AGE.		UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE.		Total.	Died.	NATURE OF DISABILITY.						
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Blind.	Deaf and Dumb.	Idiotic.	Insane.	Crippled.	Old Age.	Sick.
Johnson	7	5		1	13	3	1		5		3	3	1
Knox	17	19	1		37	7			1	2	4	2	6
Kosciusko	20	15	1		36	2	1	1	2	2	6	4	2
Lagrange	15	6		1	22	1	2	2		6	4	5	
Lake	9	6			15	7	1		2	5	3	8	3
Laporte	29	21	1	1	52	3	3		10	9	8	8	7
Lawrence	12	11	5	4	32	3	1		1	5	3	3	6
Madison	9	11	12	8	40	3				1	1	3	8
Marion	164	44			208		8	2	20	48	28	49	12
Marshall	20	12			32	3			10	3	5	10	4
Martin	6	8	2		16	2	1	2	3		2	1	
Miami	11	13		2	26	7	1		3	3	4	7	4
Monroe	17	9	2	5	33	4		2	9	6	7	5	5
Montgomery	29	16	1		46	7	2	3	6	4	9	15	1
Morgan	18	15	7	3	43	2	2	1	20	3	5	4	1
Newton	6	2			8	2				3	1	1	
Noble	13	6			19	2	2		5	5	4	3	
Ohio	4	1			5				4			1	
Orange	5	10	1	5	21	1	2		2	2	2	4	2
Owen	5	5		1	11	3		1	6	1	1	2	
Parke	6	7	1		14	2	1	1	7	1	4	2	
Perry	10	12	1		23	2	1	1	6	2		3	2
Pike	7	7			14				3	1	3	4	
Porter	19	4	1		24	5	1	1		5	4	10	9
Posey	8	15	6	3	32	7	1		2	1	5	3	22
Pulaski	6	2			8				1		1	3	
Putnam	22	13	2	5	42	9	2	1	5	1	4	21	8
Randolph	10	16		1	27	4	2		1	2	1	4	
Ripley	14	11	3	3	31	3			11	5	5	6	4
Rush	19	4			23	2			5		1	1	
Scott	4	5		3	12				1	1	2	1	1
Shelby	11	7			18	3	1		3	1	5	3	1
Spencer	8	5		1	14	1		2	3	1	6	3	1
Starke	4	1	4	1	10							5	1
Steuben	15	6	2	1	24	7	1	1	4	2	1	3	3
St Joseph						5	1			7	2	20	35
Sullivan	2	5			17		2		1			2	2
Switzerland	16	7	1	1	25	9	2	1	6	5	2	5	3
Tippecanoe	42	20	1		63	8		1	1	18	13	14	12
Tipton	7	1		2	10	5	1		1		1	4	
Union	8	3	1	2	14	2				1		1	
Vanderburgh	35	32	1	2	70	13	4	1	2	10	7	5	6
Vermillion	3	5	3	1	12	3					1	1	5
Vigo	53	26	1		80	7	3	1	3	21	13	20	
Wabash	16	11			27		1		6	7	2	9	2
Warren	7	5			12	1			8	2	1	1	1
Warrick	5	4			9	3	1		4	1	2	4	
Washington	10	16	7	1	34	6	1	1	4	2	2	7	1
Wayne	25	21		1	47	6	2		4	9	10	24	8
Wells	15	14	5	5	39	4			5	3	7	11	7
White	6	4			10	3		1	1		1	5	
Whitley	15	9			24		2	1	3	2	6	10	12
Total	1,430	945	128	104	2,607	309	98	50	419	327	427	637	404

TABLE I.

INMATES OF COUNTY ASYLUMS.

Statement Showing by Counties the Age, Sex, Nature of Disability, and Deaths of Inmates of County Asylums, as Reported by Superintendents, for 1894.

COUNTIES.	OVER 16 YEARS OF AGE.		UNDER 16 Y'RS OF AGE.		Total.	NATURE OF DISABILITY.							
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Blind.	Deaf and Dumb.	Idiotic.	Insane.	Crippled.	Old Age.	Sick.	Died.
Adams	17	6	1		24	2		1	3	4	6	6	1
Allen	51	31	3		85	2	1	3	32	12	43	48	11
Bartholomew	13	15	3		31	3		1	1	1	1	4	4
Benton	11				11								
Blackford													
Boone	17	13	1		31			3	7	7	2	2	5
Brown	4	3		1	8			4	3	3	3	4	2
Carroll	18	6		1	25	2		3	2	3	11	4	4
Cass	26	15	4	2	47	3	2	5	2	8	17	20	5
Clark	14	7	1		22	1		4	3	4	5	5	2
Clay	17	10	3		30	1		5	1	4	6	4	3
Clinton	20	15	8	1	44			4	5	7	16	17	3
Crawford	5	4			9	2		3	2	2	2	2	
Daviess	18	5			23	1	1	3	6	5	6	3	5
Dearborn	16	8	4	2	30	1		1	2	2	10	5	8
Decatur	17	11			28	2		6		1	16	3	5
DeKalb	14	11	8	3	40	1	3	5	9	2	1	5	5
Delaware	31	18	11	11	71	11	14	1		5	9	10	10
Duhois	7	3	1	3	14	1		1			3	4	5
Elkhart	27	15		1	43	3	1	7	1	4	14	14	7
Fayette													
Floyd	40	34	2	2	80	4		3	10	5	22	24	8
Fountain	15	9		1	25			4	5	3	7	6	3
Franklin	28	22		2	50	2		3	13	7	12	12	
Fulton	9	7			16			3	3	3	6	3	1
Gibson	6	10			16	1	2	4	2	1	6	3	2
Grant	24	9	3	2	42	1		5	5	2	3	3	2
Greene	6	9	1		16	1		1	5	2	3	3	2
Hamilton	27	17	6	1	45	3		4		7	31	10	5
Hancock	11	10	1		22	1	3			4	2	10	2
Harrison	14	5	4		23	2		3	2		4	10	4
Hendricks	19	13	1	1	34	4			4	4	4	4	4
Henry	23	12	1		36			7	1	2	12	8	3
Howard	14	9	3		25			4	3	3	3	1	3
Huntington	23	7			30	1		12		18	15	6	4
Jackson	5	6	2	1	16	2		2		5	2	7	5
Jasper	9	2	4	2	14			5	1	1	1	3	1
Jay	18	14	1	2	35	4		3	2	2	12	4	5
Jefferson	24	16	1	5	46			3		2	12	8	10
Jennings	11	11	8		30			1	4	4	10	5	6

TABLE I—Continued.

COUNTIES.	OVER 16 YEARS OF AGE.		UNDER 16 Y'RS OF AGE.		Total.	NATURE OF DISABILITY.							
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Blind.	Deaf and Dumb.	Idiotic.	Insane.	Crippled.	Old Age.	Sick.	Died.
Johnson	6	4		1	11			3		1	4		3
Knox	12	13		1	26	1	1	1	4	2	2	6	4
Kosciusko	17	16	1		34	1		7	5	13	7	4	1
Lacrange	13	2			15	2			3	1	9		5
Lake	16	10	1		27		1	8		6	10	15	4
Laporte	24	18	2		44	3		5	10	9	7	6	3
Lawrence	10	12	8	14	44	1		2	7	3	4	12	4
Madison	5	12	8	6	31	1		2	1	2	3	22	11
Marion	185	47			232	10	1	2	46	35	65	20	31
Marshall	23	15			38			6	5	4	12	6	6
Martin	5	9	1	2	17	1		4		2	3	7	
Miami	14	11			25			5	1	4	10	15	4
Monroe	17	10	1	1	29		2	5	1	5	3	1	4
Montgomery	30	16	1	1	48	1	2	4	1	5	14	5	8
Morgan	14	14	1		29	2	1	6		4	8	2	7
Newton	9	9	2	1	21			1	1	7	2	10	4
Noble	18	7	1		26	1		9	4	2	7	9	3
Ohio	4	1			5			4			1		
Orange	8	11	4	3	26	2		4	1	4	4	11	
Owen	5	7		2	14	1	1	5		3	4		3
Parke	9	7	1	1	18	3	1	5	1	4	4	2	2
Perry	9	10			19	1	1	5	1		2	9	4
Pike	8	10	1	2	21	1		4	2	4	4	6	2
Porter	20	3	3	1	27	1	1	3	2	5	5	10	6
Posey	17	3	17	6	43	3		5	5	5	13	23	13
Pulaski	8	2			10	1	1	6		1	1	4	2
Pu'nam	26	15	6	5	52	1	1	2	1	4	22	7	2
Randolph	15	17	4	5	41	3		6	1	5	20	6	2
Ripley	18	13	3	1	35	2	1	8	7	8	6	4	1
Rush	21	7			28			7	1	3		3	4
Scott	3	4		1	8			1	2	2		3	2
Shelby	15	9			24	1		3	2	7	5	4	2
Spencer	7	7	3	1	18		2	2	4	3	4	3	2
Starke	13	7	5	1	26				1	7	5	10	
Steuben	15	5			20	1	1	6	2	3	5	3	2
St. Joseph	42	7			49	1	1	1	12	6	11	14	7
Sullivan	3	8	5	2	13	2	1	1		1	1	7	2
Switzerland	14	7	2	1	24	4	1	6	5	1	2	5	2
Tippecanoe	43	17			60	1	1	2	16	5	6	10	13
Tipton	18	6	2	4	30	3		2	1	1	7	7	4
Union													
Vanderburgh	48	42	3	2	95	2	1	2	10	15	20	40	22
Vermillion	14	10	12	7	43				1	7	4	22	4
Vigo	63	28	4	4	99	3	1	2	16	6	12	28	9
Wabash	16	8			24	1		5	5	4	5	4	10
Warren	6	7			13			1	4	2	5	1	
Warrick	6	3	1		10	1		3	1	2	5		
Washington	10	13	8	2	33	1	1	10	1	4	4	1	4
Wayne	25	18			43	3	1	3	2	9	25	35	5
Wells	15	20	8	5	48			8	4	5	7	9	5
White	8	7	5	2	22		1	1	1	1	2	2	3
Whitley	15	10	2		27	2	1	5	2	5	4	8	2
Total	1,650	991	212	129	2,982	131	55	358	347	307	734	718	299

TABLE I.

DIVORCES.

Statement Showing by Counties the Number of Divorces Granted in 1893, Whether Upon the Petition of the Wife or of the Husband, and the Causes Alleged in the Complaints.

COUNTIES.	DIVORCES GRANTED.			CAUSE OF COMPLAINT.						
	To the Wife.	To the Husband.	Total.	Adultery.	Impotency.	Abandonment.	Cruel Treatment.	Drunkenness.	Failure to Provide.	Criminal Conviction.
Adams	11	3	14	3		5	4	1	1	
Allen	60	11	71							
Bartholomew	19	6	25	3		12	2	1		
Benton	3	2	5	2		3				
Blackford	10	7	17			5	9	1	2	
Boone	17	5	22	1		9	2	5	5	
Brown	4	1	5	1		2	1		1	
Carroll	8	9	17	2	1	4	7	2	1	
Cass										
Clark	30	9	39	2		16	7	4	10	
Clay	30	21	51	6		15	16	9	5	
Clinton	49	15	65		10	21	2	21	8	
Crawford	7	4	11							
Davies	20	12	32	8		4	8	5	7	
Dearborn	13	3	15	3		6	8	8		
Decatur	7	5	12	1		7	2	1	1	
DeKalb	25	11	36	5		11	11	3	6	
Delaware	50	19	69	12		21	11	19	5	1
Dubois	5	2	7			4	1	1	1	
Elkhart	32	21	53	4		3	4	7	3	
Fayette	4	4	8	1	4	2				1
Floyd	19	12	31	2	1	11	3	5	9	
Fountain	9	6	15	4		7	4			
Franklin	8	2	10	2		5	1	2		
Fulton	17	11	28		9	13			7	
Gibson	14	4	18	4		3	4	2	3	
Grant	33	7	40	3		19	5	7	5	
Greene										
Hamilton	18	2	20	1		8	5		6	
Hancock	6		6			4	1		1	
Harrison	11	5	14	1	1	2	2	4	4	1
Hendricks	6	2	10			3	7			
Henry	18	5	23	2		8	11	1	1	
Howard	29	14	43			10	23		10	
Huntington	42	11	53	9		17	5	9	13	
Jackson	6	5	11	4		2	3	1		1
Jasper	4	4	8			1	6	1		
Jay	16	4	20			14	3	1	2	
Jefferson	18	9	27	5		11	1	5		
Jennings	10	1	11	1	5	1		1		

TABLE I—Continued.

COUNTIES.	DIVORCES GRANTED.			CAUSE OF COMPLAINT.						
	To the Wife.	To the Husband.	Total.	Adultery.	Impetency.	Abandonment.	Cruel Treatment.	Drunkenness.	Failure to Provide.	Criminal Conviction.
Johnson	7	10	17	4			7		5	
Knox	29	6	35	3		15	6		2	
Kosciusko	25	6	31	5		11	8		3	
Lagrange	14	3	17	1		3	4		1	1
Lake	13	2	15	1		8	6	1	1	
Laporte	20	9	29	3		5	12	3	5	1
Lawrence	13	9	22	2		12	8			
Madison	65	21	86	5		35	23		18	
Marion	187	73	260							
Marshall	21	7	28			7	17	1	2	1
Martin	4	4	8							
Miami										
Monroe	13	7	20	3		3	7	4	3	
Montgomery	18	9	28							
Morgan	7	2	9			7				2
Newton	8	1	9			5	1	1	1	1
Noble	23	2	25	1		6	8	1	9	
Ohio	4		4						4	
Orange	4		4			2	1			1
Owen	4	1	5			1			4	
Parke	9	7	16	1	1	8	3		3	
Perry	8	2	10	1		2	3	3	1	
Pike	12	2	14	2			12			
Porter	15	8	23	5		10	3	4	1	
Posey	18	10	28	4		6	6	5	7	
Pulaski	6	2	8			1	2	3	2	
Putnam	12	8	20	5		2	4	2	6	1
Randolph	15	5	20	3		9	2	2	3	1
Ripley	6	1	7			3	2		1	
Rush	12	6	18							
Scott	6	2	8			6	2			
Shelby	25	6	31	3	1	5	6	8	8	
Spencer	19	3	22	1		7	9		5	
Starke	6	3	9		3	6				
Steuben	11	6	17							
St. Joseph	44	9	53	4		20	10	8	9	2
Sullivan	15	10	25	6	3	8	4	3	1	
Switzerland	2	3	5			3	1		1	
Tippecanoe	35	7	42	3	1	10	15	5	7	1
Tipton	22	5	27	3		9	10	5	8	
Union	5	1	6							
Vanderburgh	83	26	109							
Vermillion	10	7	17	1		4	6	4	2	
Vigo	74	28	102							
Wabash	13	1	14	2		6	2	2	1	1
Warren	14	6	20							
Warrick	21	3	24			18	3		5	
Washington	8	2	10	2		5	3			
Wayne	12	13	25	6		12	2	1	4	
Wells	25	6	31	1		15	5		10	
Wells	7	6	12							
Wells	10	2	12			5	2	1	4	
	658	2378	175	43	621	407	197	274	17	

TABLE I.

DIVORCES.

Statement Showing by Counties the Number of Divorces Granted in 1894, Whether Upon the Petition of the Wife or of the Husband, and the Causes Alleged in the Complaint, as Reported by Circuit Clerks.

COUNTIES.	DIVORCES GRANTED.			CAUSE OF COMPLAINT.						
	To the Wife.	To the Husband.	Total.	Adultery.	Impotency.	Abandonment.	Cruel Treatment.	Drunkenness.	Failure to Provide.	Criminal Conviction.
Adams.	19	4	23	2		7	11	1	2	
Allen.	56	16	72							
Bartholomew.	11	6	16	6		5	4			
Benton.	2	3	5			5				
Blackford.	14	5	19			11	2		1	
Boone.	15	5	20	3		6	10		1	
Brown.	3	7	10	1		8	1			
Carroll.	9	1	10			2	6	1		1
Cass.										
Clark.	23	7	30	3		4			23	
Clay.	28	15	43	4		13	15	6	5	
Clinton.	43	6	48			10	30		8	
Crawford.	8	1	9							
Davies.	20	15	35	9		10	6	4	5	
Dearborn.	3	7	10	1		2		5		2
Decatur.	14	2	16			6	2	1	3	2
Dekalb.	28	11	37	5		12	11	3	6	
Delaware.	27	14	41	8		12	6	9	5	1
Dubois.	4	4	8			3				
Elkhart.	45	16	61	9	1	15	10	10	16	
Fayette.	5	1	6				6		1	
Floyd.	21	16	37	2		21	10	9	24	1
Fountain.	7	5	12		6	4	2			
Franklin.	1	2	3			3				
Fulton.	8	3	11			9	2		6	
Gibson.	14	4	18		2		12	2	2	
Grant.	30	6	36	2		13	6	5	7	
Greene.										
Hamilton.	27	5	32	1		9	11	4	5	2
Hancock.	6	1	7				4			
Harrison.	3	4	12			4	5		3	
Hendricks.	5	2	7			2	5			
Henry.	23	8	31	4		3	13	6	6	1
Howard.	25	11	36	2		3	30			1
Huntington.	36	13	49	7		16	14	4	7	1
Jackson.	13	2	15	4		8	2			1
Jasper.	8	3	11			4	4		2	
Jay.	16	5	21			5	15			
Jefferson.	15	3	18			8	5	1	4	
Jennings.	5	2	7			2	3	2		

TABLE I—Continued.

COUNTIES.	DIVORCES GRANTED.			CAUSE OF COMPLAINT.						
	To the Wife.	To the Husband.	Total.	Adultery.	Impotency.	Abandonment.	Cruel Treatment.	Drunkenness.	Failure to Provide.	Criminal Conviction
Johnson	19	6	25	6		11	12	4	3	
Knox	18	10	28	5		13	10	4	3	
Kosciusko	10	10	20	5		4	11		5	
Lagrange	15	7	22	5		5	12		5	1
Lake	12	3	15	4		4	7	2	2	1
Laporte	26	10	36	2		8	15	6	7	
Lawrence	19	15	34	3		16	4	4	7	1
Madison	53	16	69	3		13	22		23	
Marion	234	60	294							
Marshall	24	9	33	2		5	15	2	8	1
Martin	2	4	6	1		4				1
Miami										
Monroe	26	18	38	3		4	18	8	4	1
Montgomery	23	13	36							
Morgan	6	2	8			8				
Newton	3		3			1	1	1		
Noble	14	2	16	2		5	5	3	1	
Ohio										
Orange	5	1	6			3	2			1
Owen	10	3	13							
Parke	15	9	24	5		9	5		5	
Perry	4	2	6	1		3	2			
Pike	10	5	15			8	7		4	
Porter	14	4	18	2	1	2	5	2	4	1
Posey	12	4	16	2		4	3	2	5	
Pulaski	3	2	5			1	1	1	1	1
Putnam	6	3	9	1			5	1	1	
Randolph	15	3	18	3		12	3			
Ripley	6	1	7	1		3	1	1	1	
Rush	11	5	16	3		4	6	2	1	
Scott	5	3	8			8				
Shelby	24	15	39	4		6	10	5	11	3
Spencer	6	9	15	1		4	10			
Stark	12	4	16	3	2	3	6	2		
Steuben	12	2	14							
St. Joseph	28	12	50							
Sullivan	15	10	25	4		8	7	6		
Switzerland	3	1	4			1		2	1	
Tippecanoe	40	12	52	15		8	10	10	7	2
Tipton	23	7	30			5	2	7	13	
Union	2		2				1		1	
Vanderburgh	62	10	62	5		14	30	3	10	
Vermillion	5	8	13	3		4	5	1		
Vigo	70	22	92	10		20	25	20	16	
Wabash	6	5	11			7	3	1		
Warren	2	1	3							
Warrick	13	8	21	4	1	8	3	3	2	
Washington	9	6	15	2		9	3		1	
Wayne	23	5	28	5		16	2	5		
Wells	14	5	19	1		9	7		2	
White	8	4	12							
Whitley	9	1	10			4	4	2		
Total	1,543	636	2,279	180	13	539	537	184	301	17

TABLE I.

NATURALIZATION.

Statement Showing by Counties the Number and Nativity of Persons Naturalized in Indiana in 1893.

COUNTIES.	Austria.	British America and Canada.	Denmark.	England.	France.	Germany.	Ireland.	Italy.	Russia.	Sweden and Norway.	Switzerland.	All Other Countries.	Total.
Adams.						28					28		56
Allen.			1	1	1	3				1			7
Bartholomew.				1		1							2
Benton.			1	1	1	1				1			5
Blackford.				1	1	1							3
Boone.		1				1							2
Brown.													
Carroll.													
Cass.													
Clark.				1	1	8					1	2	13
Clay.	14	3		18	4	8		19		3		15	82
Clinton.													
Crawford.						1							1
Daviess.			1			1							2
Dearborn.						10	2						12
Decatur.			1			2			1		1	11	16
Dekalb.		6	1	3	1	2	3		1	1	1	3	17
Delaware.	1			11	3	3						4	22
Dubois.						3							3
Elkhart.	3	4		8		33		19	1	11	1	12	92
Fayette.						3							3
Floyd.	1			5	2	28	2				3	4	41
Fountain.			1			1				4			6
Franklin.	1					2					1		4
Fulton.						2							2
Gibson.						2	1						3
Grant.	1	4		5	1	5	2		2	4		5	24
Greene.													
Hamilton.				2		1							3
Hancock.						2	1						3
Harrison.													
Hendricks.													
Henry.				1									1
Howard.				14	3	12	2			4	4	1	40
Huntington.				2	1	6			5				14
Jackson.						3							3
Jasper.				1		6			1				8
Jay.									1				1
Jefferson.				4		4		1				3	9
Jennings.						1							1

TABLE I—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Austria.	British America and Canada.	Denmark.	England.	France.	Germany.	Ireland.	Italy.	Russia.	Sweden and Nor- way.	Switzerland.	All Other Coun- tries.	Total.
Johnson		2											2
Knox				2		21		3					26
Kosciusko		3				3	2		4			3	15
Lagrange						1							1
Lake	141	11	1	18		154	31	3	12	24	7	28	430
Laporte	1	10	1	5		158	2		8	36	1	10	232
Lawrence													
Madison		3		55	20	5	10					8	101
Marion	36	4	11	59	2	203	61	24	38	10	14	17	482
Marshall	1					4			1	3			9
Martin			1										1
Miami													
Monroe													
Montgomery		2		2		1	2						7
Morgan													
Newton													
Noble		3				17		13			2	1	36
Ohio						2							2
Orange													
Owen													
Parke	33			10		1		9	1	2	1		57
Perry				3	1	7	2		1		10	2	26
Pike			1		2								3
Porter		3	1	3		40	4		2	34		6	98
Posey						3							3
Pulaski		1				4							5
Putnam													
Randolph				2		2							4
Ripley						9							9
Rush				1									1
Scott													
Shelby						1							1
Spencer						12			5		1	3	21
Starke	8			1		4			1				14
Steuben													
St. Joseph	17	19	6	8	1	199	2	4	43	26	5	62	392
Sullivan				10		1		1					12
Switzerland						6	1						7
Tippecanoe		5		3		23	3		5	6	2	17	64
Tipton				1		1							2
Union													
Vanderburgh	1			1	1	31							34
Vermillion				3				13				2	24
Vigo	9	2		9	2	30	10	2	8			9	91
Wabash	1	2				2	4		2		1	1	13
Warren						1				1		1	3
Warrick	3					3							6
Washington		1		1								1	3
Wayne		2		6	1	12	3		1		1	1	27
Wells			1	1			3				2		7
White		1				6	3						10
Whitley				1		3							4
	7	29	20	305	49	1,265	163	111	143	179	84	235	2,925

TABLE I—Continued.

COUNTIES.	DIVORCES GRANTED.			CAUSE OF COMPLAINT.						
	To the Wife.	To the Husband.	Total.	Adultery.	Impetency.	Abandon- ment.	Cruel treatment.	Drunken- ness.	Failure to Provide.	Criminal Conviction.
Johnson	7	10	17	4			7		5	
Knox	29	6	35	3		15	5		2	
Kosciusko	25	6	31	5		11	5		3	
Lagrange	14	3	17	1		8	4		1	
Lake	13	2	15	1		6	6	1	1	
Laporte	20	9	29	3		5	12	3	5	
Lawrence	13	9	22	2		12	8			
Madison	65	21	86	5		35	28		18	
Marion	187	73	260							
Marshall	21	7	28			7	17	1	2	
Martin	4	4	8							
Miami										
Monroe	13	7	20	3		9	7	4	3	
Montgomery	19	9	28							
Morgan	7	2	9			7				
Newton	8	1	9			5	1	1	1	
Noble	23	2	25	1		6	8	1	9	
Ohio	4		4						4	
Orange	4		4			2	1			
Owen	4	1	5			1			4	
Parke	9	7	16	1	1	8	3		3	
Perry	8	2	10	1		2	3	5	1	
Pike	12	2	14	2			12			
Porter	15	8	23	5		10	3	4	1	
Posey	18	10	28	4		6	6	5	7	
Pulaski	6	2	8			1	2	3	2	
Putnam	12	8	20	5		2	4	2	6	
Randolph	15	5	20	3		9	2	2	3	
Ripley	5	1	6			3	2		1	
Rush	12	6	18							
Scott	6	2	8			6	2			
Shelby	25	6	31	3	1	5	6	8	8	
Spencer	19	3	22	1		7	9		5	
Starke	6	3	9		3	6				
Steuben	11	6	17							
St. Joseph	44	9	53	4		20	10	8	9	
Sullivan	15	10	25	6	3	8	4	3	1	
Switzerland	2	3	5			3	1		1	
Tippecanoe	35	7	42	3	1	10	15	5	7	
Tipton	22	5	27	3		9	10	5	9	
Union	5	1	6							
Vanderburgh	63	26	89							
Vermillion	16	7	23	1		4	6	4	2	
Vigo	74	28	102							
Wabash	13	1	14	2		6	2	2	1	
Warren	14	6	20							
Warrick	21	3	24			16	3		5	
Washington	8	2	10	2		5	3			
Wayne	12	13	25	6		12	2	1	4	
Wells	25	6	31	1		17	5		10	
White	7		7							
Whitley	10	2	12			5	2	1	4	
Total	1,726	652	2,378	175	43	621	407	197	274	17

TABLE I.

JUDICIAL CIRCUITS AND BUSINESS.

Showing by Judicial Circuits the Court Business Transacted in Indiana in 1898.

CIRCUITS.	Civil Cases Begun During Year.	Civil Cases Pending at End of Year.	Criminal Cases Begun by Filing Informations.	Criminal Cases Begun by Filing Indictments.	Criminal Cases Pending at End of Year.	Convictions for Felony.	Convictions for Misdemeanors.	Administrations Pending at Beginning of Year.	Letters of Administration Issued.	Egates Settled During Year.	Guardianships Pending at Beginning of Year.	Guardianships Issued.	Guardianships Disposed of.	Executions Issued During Year.	Deceases of Forfeitures Entered.	Marriage Licenses Issued During Year.
h.	643	345	637	210	34			259	92	85	422	71	45	107	23	770
.	256	84	2	250	69	4	31	118	24	43	265	27	46	47	8	276
.	699	429	639	480	94	4	81	377	112	128	687	98	91	154	28	1,046
.	167	46	16	36	45	5	14	29	16	22	60	21	13	15	9	196
.	120	41	13	96	66	3	53	31	28	26	153	28	19	20	7	272
.	182	54	5	67	31	4	30	25	34	11	160	29	14	55	10	208
.	409	141	31	199	142	12	102	85	78	62	393	78	50	60	26	676
.	129	30	44	46	58	3	28	25	13	16	3	5	4	55	5	1
.	81	47	13	83	48	2	47	190	20	21	205	17	25	165	23	198
.	109	77	62	134	106	5	75	215	33	37	237	22	29	230	38	329
.	333	176		157	33	17		85	43	24	133	30	12	39	32	850
.	333	176		157	33	17	28	65	41	24	133	30	12	39	32	850
.	134	51	341	667	19	11	116	59	16	28	127	16	19	30	7	299
.	134	51	341	667	19	11	116	59	48	28	127	16	19	30	7	299
.	116	30	5	27	41	5	8	44	43	35	96	14	20	33	10	156
.	73	7	5	57	2	2	34	19	10	7	31	4	6	7	9	62
.	81	18	2	38	6	1	10	48	1	12	82	15	6	12	7	155
.	270	65	12	122	49	8	52	121	66	54	209	33	32	52	26	373
.	41	8	1	5	2		1	24	8	17	28	2	2	5	1	45
.	231	80	12	49	60	5	14	43	34	66	72	13	12	39	23	328
.	84	34	6	9	14	4	3	40	22	28	66	13	8	6	1	155
.	316	122	21	63	76	9	18	107	64	111		28	22	50	25	428
.	291	97	16	68	37		22	150	36	37	182	24	20	135	18	158
.	181	97	39	45	99	5	26	93	42	40	162	21	17	29	28	203
.	472	194	55	111	136	6	45	243	78	77	344	45	37	164	45	365
.	79	19	27	34	16		31	40	12	10	63	5	13	22	3	92
W.	309	99	9	30	14		17	92	34	27	229	33	35	44	9	752
.	263	118	36	64			48	132	46	37	232	56	48	66	11	34

TABLE I—Continued.

COUNTIES.	DIVORCES GRANTED.			CAUSE OF COMPLAINT.						
	To the Wife.	To the Husband.	Total.	Adultery.	Impotency.	Abandonment.	Cruel Treatment.	Drunkenness.	Failure to Provide.	Criminal Conviction.
Johnson	19	8	27	1		11	2	4	2	
Knox	18	10	28	1		13	2	4	2	
Kosciusko	10	10	20	1		4	2	4	2	
Lagrange	15	7	22	1		5	2	2	2	
Lake	12	3	15	1		4	2	2	2	
Laporte	20	10	30	2		6	15	6	7	1
Lawrence	19	15	34	2		16	4	4	7	1
Madison	33	16	49	3		13	23		25	
Marion	234	80	314							
Marshall	24	9	33	2		3	15	2	8	1
Martin	2	4	6	1		4				1
Miami										
Monroe	20	16	36	3		4	18	3	4	1
Montgomery	23	13	36							
Morgan	6	2	8			2				
Newton	3		3			1	1	1		
Noble	14	2	16	2		5	5	3	1	
Ohio		1	1							
Orange	5		5			3	2			1
Owen	10	3	13							
Parke	15	9	24	5		9	5		5	
Perry	4	2	6	1		3	2			
Pike	10	5	15			8	3		4	
Porter	14	4	18	2	1	2	6	2	4	1
Possey	12	4	16	2		4	3	2	5	
Pulaski	3	2	5			1	1	1	1	1
Putnam	6	3	9	1			6	1	1	
Randolph	15	3	18	3		12	3			
Ripley	6	1	7	1		3	1	1	1	
Rush	11	5	16	3		4	6	2	1	
Scott	5	3	8			6				
Shelby	24	15	39	4		6	10	5	11	3
Spencer	6	9	15	1		4	10			
Stark	12	4	16	3	2	3	6	2		
Steuben	12	2	14							
St. Joseph	38	12	50							
Sullivan	15	10	25	4		8	7	6		
Switzerland	3	1	4			1		2	1	
Tippacaw	40	12	52	16		8	10	10	7	2
Tipton	23	7	30			2	2	7	13	
Union	2		2				1		1	
Vanderburgh	52	10	62	5		14	30	3	10	
Vermilion	5	8	13	3		4	5	1		
Vigo	70	22	92	10		20	26	20	16	
Wabash	6	5	11			7	3	1		
Warren	2	1	3							
Warrick	13	8	21	4	1	8	3	3	2	
Washington	9	6	15	2		9	3		1	
Wayne	23	5	28	5		16	2	5		
Well	14	5	19	1		9	7		2	
White	8	4	12							
Whitley	9	1	10			4	4	2		
Total	1,643	636	2,279	180	13	539	537	184	301	27

TABLE I—Continued.

CIRCUITS.	Civil Cases Begun During Year.	Civil Cases Pending at End of Year.	Criminal Cases Begun by Filing Informations.	Criminal Cases Begun by Filing Indictments.	Criminal Cases Pending at End of Year.	Convictions for Felony.	Convictions for Misdemeanors.	Administrations Pending at Beginning of Year.	Letters of Administration Issued.	Estates Settled During Year.	Guardianships Pending at Beginning of Year.	Guardianships Issued.	Guardianships Disposed of.	Executions Issued During Year.	Deceases of Furunculosea Entered.	Marriage Licenses Issued During Year.
.....	201	28	8	18	13	9	9	11	10	12	80	6	31	47	8	100
.....	217	58	10	66	26	14	8	79	36	40	137	19	31	71	8	218
d—	418	65	18	84	38	17	17	90	46	52	217	35	62	116	16	327
.....	419	100	12	83	25	9	46	109	56	61	365	53	43	60	8	290
.....	419	100	12	83	25	9	46	109	56	61	365	53	43	60	8	290
.....	268	240	32	40	32	13	26	133	49	84	240	30	43	298	8	353
.....	268	240	32	40	22	13	26	133	49	84	240	30	43	298	8	353
b—	296	117	19	36	31	..	23	126	31	27	337	32	17	132	15	292
.....	296	117	19	36	31	..	23	126	31	27	337	32	17	132	15	292
.....	489	106	66	250	363	14	152	167	51	45	322	24	20	194	36	274
.....	489	106	66	250	363	14	152	167	51	45	322	28	20	194	36	274
.....	238	122	11	17	15	1	19	67	27	20	152	21	7	49	14	186
.....	447	109	20	49	31	7	39	86	38	42	246	16	23	234	30	290
.....	685	131	31	68	46	8	58	153	65	62	396	37	29	283	44	475
th—	286	184	26	114	26	8	71	114	39	53	243	24	29	55	17	256
.....	286	184	26	114	26	8	71	141	39	53	243	24	29	55	17	256
b—	369	321	47	85	142	16	83	118	67	83	296	78	87	110	182	299
.....	355	51	11	12	16	9	10	67	36	37	168	16	21	77	14	230
.....	715	872	58	107	152	25	91	180	103	129	464	94	108	167	196	529
.....
.....	150	84	3	24	13	.....	8	23	15	17	44	10	19	20	11	107
.....	200	46	15	38	49	5	70	52	7	10	65	10	12	45	5	122
.....	81	24	6	40	15	1	19	20	7	5	36	6	4	16	5	85
.....	431	104	24	162	77	6	97	96	39	32	145	26	35	31	21	314
.....	306	194	41	37	31	11	17	104	39	28	123	20	12	34	36	272
.....	333	110	6	154	31	17	88	72	22	20	123	31	9	50	24	209
.....	732	804	47	191	63	28	55	176	61	48	246	51	21	84	60	481

TABLE I—Continued.

JUDICIAL CIRCUITS.	Civil Cases Begun During Year.	Civil Cases Pending at End of Year.	Criminal Cases Begun by Filing Informations.	Criminal Cases Begun by Filing Indictments.	Criminal Cases Pending at End of Year.	Convictions for Felony.	Convictions for Misdemeanors.	Administrations Pending at Beginning of Year.	Letters of Administration Issued.	Estates Settled During Year.	Guardianships Pending at Beginning of Year.	Guardianships Issued.	Guardianships Disposed of.	Executions Issued During Year.	Deceases of Forfeitures Entered.	Marriages Licenses Issued During Year.
Thirty-second— St. Joseph	378	78	15	36	6	16	11	365	79	68	380	84	41	26	22	52
Laporte	285	84	1	25	6	12	4	170	66	40	172	23	12	45	22	21
Total	663	162	16	61	12	28	15	535	135	108	552	107	53	100	44	73
Thirty-third— Noble	205	53	2	21	18	6	11	87	26	33	162	15	27	72	29	■
Whitley	190	63	8	47	55	4	3	69	45	28	151	14	27	64	19	15
Total	395	116	10	■	74	10	14	156	71	61	313	29	54	136	48	■
Thirty-fourth— Elkhart	508	140	48	30	16	17	25	222	91	50	390	70	40	89	44	47
Lagrange	207	35	■	8	12	2	3	42	24	25	140	14	28	15	12	13
Total	715	185	48	38	28	19	28	264	115	75	530	84	68	104	56	60
Thirty-fifth— DeKalb	287	60	7	61	8	9	21	65	58	■	121	44	25	82	25	20
Steuben	163	33	9	52	13	5	22	59	■	28	113	16	10	23	15	16
Total	450	93	16	113	21	14	43	124	106	86	234	60	35	105	41	46
Thirty-sixth— Tipton	355	35	10	94	26	10	49	76	21	27	194	22	9	147	14	25
Howard	607	84	10	50	12	3	20	45	35	23	64	17	20	214	■	34
Total	962	119	20	144	38	13	69	121	56	50	258	39	29	361	14	59
Thirty-seventh— Fayette	105	25	4	29	4	8	13	35	21	18	109	4	6	25	7	10
Franklin	115	44	■	32	7	2	15	54	27	30	34	14	10	12	11	7
Union	93	13	18	4	9	■	1	42	22	17	59	10	6	6	4	6
Total	313	82	17	65	20	10	29	131	70	65	201	28	24	43	22	23
Thirty-eighth— Allen	586	314	23	41	50	31	6	200	100	90	192	45	36	■	■	■
Total	586	314	23	41	50	31	6	200	100	90	192	45	36	■	■	■
Thirty-ninth— Carroll	181	49	8	12	12	1	3	117	55	38	135	27	48	87	28	14
White	153	24	17	19	16	4	7	50	25	20	80	10	15	40	12	14
Total	334	73	25	31	28	5	10	67	80	58	215	37	63	77	40	28
Fortieth— ■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Total	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Forty-first— Marshall	255	66	24	15	8	3	8	113	43	33	240	28	25	44	12	25
Fulton	239	62	4	2	1	■	■	111	28	210	237	18	18	17	15	10
Total	494	128	28	17	9	3	8	224	71	243	477	46	43	61	27	35

TABLE I—Continued.

JUDICIAL CIRCUITS.	Civil Cases Begun During Year.	Civil Cases Pending at End of Year.	Criminal Cases Begun by Filing Informations.	Criminal Cases Begun by Filing Indictments.	Criminal Cases Pending at End of Year.	Convictions for Felony.	Convictions for Misdemeanors.	Administrations Pending at Beginning of Year.	Letters of Administration Issued.	Estates Settled During Year.	Guardianships Pending at Beginning of Year.	Guardianships Issued.	Guardianships Disposed of.	Executions Issued During Year.	Deceases of Forfeitures Entered.	Marriage Licenses
Forty-second—																
Washington	119	36	8	40	43	4	31	92	45	27	308	39	32	16	13	1
Jackson	144	29	8	31	59	11	10	45	23	24	137	18	15	53	15	2
Orange	187	25	3	113	69	6	55	23	7	14		12	99	20	2	1
Total	450	90	17	224	176	21	96	160	75	65	445	69	149	101	30	5
Forty-third—																
Vigo	783	354	62	189	104	56	60	247	95	76	49	126	22	154		6
Total	783	354	62	189	104	56	60	247	95	76	49	126	22	154		6
Forty-fourth—																
Pulaski	179	56	12	7	6		3	52	8	29	173	12	33	16	17	1
Stark	185	57	3	10	6	3	2	32	5	8	43	6	5	47	10	
Total	364	113	15	17	11	3	5	114	113	37	216	18	38	62	27	1
Forty-fifth—																
Clinton	437	170	15	94	50	12	50	126	54	42	280	44	39	165	36	3
Total	437	170	15	94	50	12	50	126	54	42	280	44	39	165	36	3
Forty-sixth—																
Delaware	518	175	36	46	15	23	39	145	69	58	325	96	71	116	11	3
Total	518	175	36	46	15	23	39	145	69	58	325	96	71	116		3
Forty-seventh—																
Parke	200	68	11	46	8	8	31	44	29	26	53	20	21	47	6	2
Vermillion	180	19	3	6	6	1	4	30	24	15	30	16	14	33	3	1
Total	360	86	17	52	14	9	35	74	53	41	83	36	35	80	9	3
Forty-eighth—																
Blackford	160	41	11	28	15	3	16	29	13	15	82	9	7	43	25	1
Grant	667	255	56	41	59	23	17	179	79	55	284	47	29	125	36	4
Total	847	296	67	69	74	26	33	208	92	70	366	56	36	168	61	5
Forty-ninth—																
Martin	134	42	35	94	42	1	39	21	16	20	89	13	17	50	8	1
Daviess	294	47	18	131	44	6	43	61	34	31	218	35	29	79	24	3
Total	428	89	53	225	86	7	82	85	50	51	307	48	46	129	32	4
Fiftieth																
Madison	1,028	395	62	43	28	4	24	101	64	46	346	69	54	357	94	5
Total	1,028	395	62	43	28	4	24	101	64	46	346	69	54	357	94	5
Fifty-first—																
Miami																
Total																
Fifty-second—																
Floyd	404	251	5	218	115	41	67	94	26	48	124	30	22	126	26	4
Total	404	251	5	218	115	41	67	94	26	48	124	30	22	126	26	4

TABLE I—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Austria.	British America and Canada.	Denmark.	England.	Ireland.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Russia.	Sweden and Norway.	Switzerland.	All Other Countries.	Total.
Johnson	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Knox	2	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	7
Kosciusko	2	.	.	.	.	.	2
Lagrange	2	.	.	.	.	.	2
Lake	102	9	2	14	11	2	113	2	16	27	6	26	332
Laporte	3	.	2	.	.	100	1	11	8	.	.	126
Lawrence	2	11	.	19	.	.	.	.	.	33
Madison	3	.	.	2	6	.	7	.	.	20	.	65	136
Marion	21	4	.	13	53	1	92	7	11	3	2	19	221
Marshall	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2
Martin
Miami
Monroe	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Montgomery	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Morgan
Newton
Noble	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	3
Ohio
Orange
Owen	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2
Parks	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	3
Perry	7	.	.	.	2	.	9
Pike	2	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	10
Porter	3	.	5	1	.	7	.	1	5	.	.	13
Posey	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Pulaski	3	.	.	.	.	.	3
Putnam
Randolph	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Ripley	2	.	.	.	.	.	2
Rush	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Scott	1	.	.	1
Shelby	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3
Spencer	3	.	.	.	1	.	4
Starke	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2
Steuben	1	1
St Joseph	15	9	3	3	3	1	122	.	110	26	.	280	612
Sullivan	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4
Switzerland	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Tippecanoe	1	.	1	7	.	8	.	7	2	1	12	39
Tipton	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Union
Vanderburgh	2	1	1	21	.	1	.	.	1	26
Vermillion
Vigo	1	.	.	.	1	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	9
Wabash	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	4
Warren	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3
Warriek	1	.	1	.	.	.	2
Washington	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Wayne	2	.	.	.	.	.	2
Wells	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2
White
Whitley	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Total	159	41	10	159	110	13	668	14	166	112	23	456	1,389

TABLE I.

JUDICIAL CIRCUITS AND BUSINESS.

Showing by Judicial Circuits the Court Business Transacted in Indiana in 1898.

JUDICIAL CIRCUITS.	Civil Cases Begun During Year.	Civil Cases Pending at End of Year.	Criminal Cases Begun by Filing Informations.	Criminal Cases Begun by Filing Indictments.	Criminal Cases Pending at End of Year.	Convictions for Felony.	Convictions for Misdemeanors.	Administrations Pending at Beginning of Year.	Letters of Administration Issued.	Estates Settled During Year.	Guardianships Pending at Beginning of Year.	Guardianships Issued.	Guardianships Disposed of.	Executions Issued During Year.	Decrees of Foreclosures Entered.	Marriage Licenses Issued During Year.
Burgh	843	345	637	210	34	-	-	269	92	85	422	71	45	107	23	770
Adams	256	84	2	250	66	4	81	118	24	43	285	27	46	47	5	276
Allen	899	429	639	460	94	4	81	377	114	128	687	96	91	154	26	1,046
Anderson	107	46	16	36	45	5	19	29	16	22	80	21	13	15	9	196
Armstrong	120	41	13	96	66	3	53	31	28	26	163	28	19	20	7	272
Barth	182	54	5	67	31	4	30	25	34	14	160	29	14	55	10	208
Bell	409	141	34	199	142	12	102	85	78	62	393	78	50	96	26	676
Benson	129	30	44	46	58	3	28	25	13	16	3	5	4	55	5	1
Benton	61	47	18	88	48	2	47	190	20	21	205	17	25	165	33	198
Bloomington	503	77	62	134	106	5	75	215	33	37	237	22	29	220	38	329
Bourbon	333	176	-	157	33	17	28	64	43	24	133	30	12	39	22	860
Bowling Green	333	176	-	157	33	17	28	65	4	24	143	30	12	39	22	860
Brown	134	51	341	667	19	11	116	59	46	28	127	16	19	30	7	299
Buck	134	51	341	667	19	11	116	59	46	28	127	16	19	30	7	299
Buchanan	116	30	5	27	41	5	8	44	44	35	96	14	20	33	10	165
Buchanan	73	7	5	57	2	2	34	19	10	7	31	4	6	7	9	61
Buchanan	81	18	2	38	6	1	10	48	15	12	82	15	6	12	7	165
Buchanan	270	55	12	122	49	8	52	111	68	54	209	38	32	52	26	373
Buchanan	41	8	1	5	2	-	1	24	8	17	28	2	2	5	1	45
Buchanan	221	80	12	49	60	5	14	43	34	66	77	13	12	39	23	328
Buchanan	84	34	8	9	14	4	3	40	22	28	66	13	8	6	1	155
Buchanan	316	123	21	63	76	9	18	107	64	111	166	28	22	50	25	426
Buchanan	291	97	16	66	37	-	22	150	36	37	182	24	20	13	18	163
Buchanan	181	97	39	45	99	5	26	93	42	40	162	21	17	29	25	308
Buchanan	472	194	55	111	136	5	48	243	78	77	344	45	37	164	46	965
Buchanan	79	19	27	34	-	-	31	40	12	10	63	5	13	22	2	93
Buchanan	309	99	9	30	14	-	17	92	-	27	229	43	35	44	9	268
Buchanan	383	118	36	64	30	-	48	132	-	37	292	38	48	66	11	344

TABLE I—Continued.

JUDICIAL CIRCUITS.	Civil Cases Began During Year.	Civil Cases Pending at End of Year.	Criminal Cases Began by Filing Informations.	Criminal Cases Began by Finding Indictments.	Criminal Cases Pending at End of Year.	Convictions for Felony.	Convictions for Misdemeanors.	Administrations Pending at Beginning of Year.	Letters of Administration Issued.	Estates Settled During Year.	Guardianships Pending at Beginning of Year.	Guardianships Issued.	Guardianships Disposed of.	Executions Issued During Year.	Deceases of Foreclosures Entered.	Marriage Licenses Issued During Year.
Tenth—																
Lawrence	244	54	40	179	112	14	84	70	26	22	108	13	8	74	10	26
Monroe	332	83	8	48	17	2	13	44	50	19	37	13	9	13	15	164
Total	576	137	48	227	129	16	101	114	76	41	146	26	17	87	25	494
Eleventh—																
Dubois	89	13	26	61	75	11	49	16	7	24	83	13	11	7	8	7
Pike	176	84	10	112	127	3	51	49	22	23	225	26	27	21	18	238
Gibson	240	56	36	106	126	14	25	145	53	64	225	22	19	103	11	280
Total	605	153	66	279	328	28	125	210	82	110	533	70	57	131	36	564
Twelfth—																
Knox	478	176	28	67	47	18	39	80	39	38	302	33	38	146	14	276
Total	478	176	28	67	47	18	39	80	39	38	302	33	38	146	14	276
Thirteenth—																
Clay	278	72	48	53	15	16	29	55	29	29	320	27	34	51	25	338
Puinam	182	34	20	44	4	4	12	75	40	35	220	30	30	10	16	197
Total	460	106	68	97	19	20	41	130	69	64	520	57	64	61	35	535
Fourteenth—																
Greene	295	65	7	153	36	3	69	46	43	27	169	84	34	130	8	240
Sullivan	295	65	7	153	36	3	69	46	43	27	169	84	34	130	8	240
Total	295	65	7	153	36	3	69	46	43	27	169	84	34	130	8	240
Fifteenth—																
Morgan	135	32	27	52	56	9	34	65	25	35	163	16	23	32	7	165
Owen	119	23	15	129	12		24	30	28	24	105	16	20	44	12	177
Total	254	55	42	175	68	9	58	95	53	59	268	32	43	76	19	342
Sixteenth—																
Johnson	196	47		45	16	5	10	57	24	39	325	39	24	16	1	305
Shelby	378	66	12	68	40	13	18	165	52	60	325	23	40	50	6	287
Total	574	113	12	113	56	14	28	222	76	119	625	67	64	66	7	592
Seventeenth—																
Wayne	39	121	37	41	57	32	37	200	101	74	256	29	44	88	31	350
Total	39	121	37	41	57	32	37	200	101	74	256	29	44	88	31	350
Eighteenth—																
Hancock	237	65	15	325	79	4	67	54	19	14	90	30	21	44	16	182
Total	237	65	15	325	79	4	67	54	19	14	90	30	21	44	16	182
Nineteenth—																
Marion	2,360	1,482	16	424	272	283	70	1,292	235	130	1,126	123	105	361	98	1,836
Total	2,360	1,482	16	424	272	283	70	1,292	235	130	1,126	123	105	361	98	1,836
Twentieth—																
Boone	291	111	3	144	133	10	73	45	35	37	215	27	50	100	15	24
Total	291	111	3	144	133	10	73	45	35	37	215	27	50	100	15	24

TABLE I—Continued.

JUDICIAL CIRCUITS.	Civil Cases Begun During Year.	Civil Cases Pending at End of Year.	Criminal Cases Begun by Filing Informations.	Criminal Cases Begun by Finding Indictments.	Criminal Cases Pending at End of Year.	Convictions for Felony.	Convictions for Misdemeanors.	Administrations Pending at Beginning of Year.	Letters of Administration Issued.	Estates Settled During Year.	Guardianships Pending at Beginning of Year.	Guardianships Issued.	Guardianships Disposed of.	Executions Issued During Year.	Decrees of Foreclosures Entered.	Marriage Licenses Issued During Year.
Twenty-first—																
Warren	201	28	8	18	13	3	9	11	10	12	80	6	31	47	8	109
Fountain	217	39	10	66	25	14	8	79	36	40	137	29	31	71	8	218
Total	418	65	18	84	38	17	17	90	46	52	217	35	62	118	16	327
Twenty-second—																
Montgomery	419	100	12	83	25	9	46	109	56	61	365	53	43	60	8	290
Total	419	100	12	83	25	9	46	109	56	61	365	53	43	60	8	290
Twenty-third—																
Tippecanoe	268	240	32	40	22	13	26	133	49	84	240	30	43	298	8	352
Total	268	240	32	40	22	13	26	133	49	84	240	30	43	298	8	352
Twenty-fourth—																
Hamilton	296	117	19	36	31	..	23	126	31	27	337	32	17	132	15	292
Total	296	117	19	36	31	..	23	126	31	27	337	32	17	132	15	292
Twenty-fifth—																
Randolph	489	106	65	250	363	14	152	167	51	45	322	23	20	194	36	274
Total	489	106	65	250	363	14	152	167	51	45	322	28	20	194	36	274
Twenty-sixth—																
Adams	238	122	11	17	15	1	19	67	27	20	152	21	7	49	14	186
Jay	447	109	20	49	31	7	39	86	38	42	246	16	22	234	30	289
Total	685	131	31	66	46	8	58	153	65	62	398	37	29	283	44	475
Twenty-seventh—																
Wabash	286	184	26	114	26	8	71	114	39	53	243	24	29	55	17	256
Total	286	184	26	114	26	8	71	141	39	53	243	24	29	55	17	256
Twenty-eighth—																
Huntington	360	321	47	65	142	16	83	113	67	83	296	78	87	110	182	299
Wells	355	51	11	12	10	9	10	67	36	37	168	16	21	77	14	230
Total	715	372	58	107	152	25	93	180	103	120	464	94	108	187	196	529
Twenty-ninth—																
Cass . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thirtieth—																
Jasper	150	34	3	24	13	..	8	23	15	17	44	10	19	20	11	107
Benton	200	46	15	98	49	5	70	52	7	10	65	10	12	45	5	132
Newton	81	24	6	40	15	1	19	20	7	5	36	6	4	16	5	86
Total	431	104	24	162	77	6	97	95	29	32	145	26	35	81	21	324
Thirty-first—																
Lake	393	194	41	37	31	11	17	104	39	28	123	20	12	34	96	..
Porter	333	110	6	154	31	17	38	72	22	20	123	31	9	50	24	..
Total	729	304	47	191	62	28	55	176	61	48	246	51	21	84	60	..

TABLE I—Continued.

JUDICIAL CIRCUITS.	Civil Cases Begun During Year.	Civil Cases Pending at End of Year.	Criminal Cases Begun by Filing Informations.	Criminal Cases Begun by Finding Indictments.	Criminal Cases Pending at End of Year.	Convictions for Felony.	Convictions for Misdemeanors.	Administrations Pending at Beginning of Year.	Letters of Administration Issued.	Estates Settled During Year.	Guardianships Pending at Beginning of Year.	Guardianships Issued.	Guardianships Disposed of.	Executions Issued During Year.	Deceases of Forfeitures Entered.	Marriages Licenses Issued During Year.
Thirty-second— St. Joseph	878	78	15	85	8	16	11	285	79	68	269	34	41	65	23	112
Laporte	235	84	1	25	6	12	4	170	60	11	172	23	12	25	12	111
Total	808	162	16	60	12	28	15	455	139	108	441	57	53	100	44	223
Thirty-third— Noble	205	53	2	21	18	6	11	87	26	23	162	15	27	72	29	22
Whitley	190	63	8	47	56	4	3	69	45	28	151	14	27	64	19	175
Total	396	116	10	68	74	10	14	156	71	61	313	29	54	136	48	400
Thirty-fourth— Elkhart	508	140	48	80	16	17	25	222	91	59	390	70	40	89	44	47
Lagrange	207	35	8	8	12	2	3	42	34	20	140	14	26	35	12	12
Total	715	185	48	88	28	19	28	264	115	79	530	84	66	104	56	59
Thirty-fifth— DeKalb	287	60	7	61	8	9	21	65	58	45	121	44	25	82	26	200
Steuben	163	39	9	52	13	5	22	59	42	23	118	16	10	23	15	140
Total	450	99	16	113	21	14	43	124	100	68	239	60	35	105	41	440
Thirty-sixth— Tipton	365	35	10	94	26	10	49	76	21	27	194	22	9	147	14	215
Howard	507	34	10	50	12	3	20	45	35	23	64	17	20	214	1	324
Total	862	165	20	149	38	13	69	121	56	50	258	39	29	361	14	539
Thirty-seventh— Fayette	105	25	4	29	4	8	13	35	21	18	109	4	8	25	7	109
Franklin	115	44	3	32	7	2	15	54	27	30	33	14	10	12	11	79
Union	93	13	13	4	9		1	42	22	17	59	10	6	6	4	68
Total	313	82	17	65	20	10	29	131	70	65	201	28	24	43	22	256
Thirty-eighth— Allen	586	334	23	41	50	31	6	200	100	90	192	45	36			
Total	586	334	23	41	50	31	6	200	100	90	192	45	36			
Thirty-ninth— Carroll	181	49	8	12	12	1	3	117	55	38	135	27	48	37	28	184
White	153	21	17	19	16	4	7	50	25	20	80	10	15	40	12	144
Total	334	70	25	31	28	5	10	167	80	58	215	37	63	77	40	328
Fortieth—																
Total																
Forty-first— Marshall	255	56	24	15	8	3		113	43	38	240	28	25	44	12	25
Fulton	239	52	4	2	1			111	28	210	207	18	16	17	15	10
Total	494	108	28	17	9	3	8	224	71	248	447	46	41	61	27	45

TABLE I—Continued.

JUDICIAL CIRCUITS.	Civil Cases Begun During Year.	Civil Cases Pending at End of Year.	Criminal Cases Begun by Filing Informations.	Criminal Cases Begun by Filing Indictments.	Criminal Cases Pending at End of Year.	Convictions for Felony.	Convictions for Misdemeanors.	Administrations Pending at Beginning of Year.	Letters of Administration Issued.	Estates Settled During Year.	Guardianships Pending at Beginning of Year.	Guardianships Issued.	Guardianships Disposed of.	Executions Issued During Year.	Decrees of Foreclosures Entered.	Marriage Licenses
Forty-second—																
Washington	119	36	8	40	49	4	37	92	46	27	308	39	32	18	13	11
Jackson	144	29	9	41	59	11	10	45	23	24	137	19	18	63	15	2
Orange	187	25	3	118	69	6	56	23	7	14		12	99	20	2	1
Total	450	90	17	224	176	21	96	160	75	65	445	69	149	101	30	5
Forty-third—																
Vigo	788	364	62	189	104	56	60	247	96	76	49	22	22	154	11	6
Total	788	364	62	189	104	56	60	247	96	76	49	126	22	154	11	6
Forty-fourth—																
Pulaski	179	66	12	7	6		8	82	8	29	173	12	33	16	17	1
Stark	185	57	3	10	5	3	2	32	5	8	43	6	5	47	16	
Total	364	113	15	17	11	3	5	114	113	37	216	18	38	62	33	2
Forty-fifth—																
Clinton	437	170	16	94	50	12	50	126	54	42	280	44	39	165	36	2
Total	437	170	16	94	50	12	50	126	54	42	280	44	39	165	36	2
Forty-sixth—																
Delaware	618	175	36	46	15	23	39	145	69	58	325	96	71	116	11	2
Total	618	175	36	46	15	23	39	145	69	58	325	96	71	116	11	2
Forty-seventh—																
Parke	200	69	14	46	8	8	31	44	19	26	53	20	21	47	6	2
Vermillion	160	19	3	6	6	1	4	30	24	15	30	16	14	33	3	1
Total	360	88	17	52	14	9	35	74	53	41	83	36	35	80	9	3
Forty-eighth—																
Blackford	160	41	11	28	15	8	16	29	13	15	52	9	7	13	26	11
Grant	687	256	56	41	59	23	17	179	79	56	284	47	29	125	39	4
Total	847	296	67	69	74	26	33	208	92	70	336	56	36	168	64	5
Forty-ninth—																
Martin	134	42	35	94	42	1	39	21	16	20	89	13	17	50	8	1
Davies	294	47	19	131	44	6	43	61	34	31	218	35	29	79	29	3
Total	428	89	54	225	86	7	82	82	50	51	307	48	46	129	34	4
Fiftieth—																
Madison	1,028	395	62	43	28	4	24	101	64	46	346	69	54	357	94	5
Total	1,028	395	62	43	28	4	24	101	64	46	346	69	54	357	94	5
Fifty-first—																
Miami																
Total																
Fifty-second—																
Floyd	404	251	5	218	116	41	67	94	26	48	124	30	22	138	26	2
Total	404	251	5	218	116	41	67	94	26	48	124	30	22	138	26	2

TABLE I—Continued.

JUDICIAL CIRCUITS.	Civil Cases Begun During Year.	Civil Cases Pending at End of Year.	Criminal Cases Begun by Filing Informations.	Criminal Cases Begun by Finding Indictments.	Criminal Cases Pending at End of Year.	Convictions for Felony.	Convictions for Misdemeanors.	Administrations Pending at Beginning of Year.	Letters of Administration Issued.	Estates Settled During Year.	Guardianships Pending at Beginning of Year.	Guardianships Issued.	Guardianships Disposed of.	Executions Issued During Year.	Degrees of Foreclosure Entered.	Marriage Licenses Issued During Year.
Fifty-third—																
Henry	441	148	20	132	58	8	48	111	46	58	238	38	44	106	19	26
Total	441	148	20	132	58	8	48	111	46	58	238	38	44	106	19	26
Fifty-fourth—																
Kosciusko	390	123	67	6	21	8	19	154	48	60	283	21	40	32	28	13
Total	390	123	67	6	21	8	19	154	48	60	283	21	40	32	28	13
Fifty-fifth—																
Hendricks	169	54	8	104	73	6	35	89	49	33	161	25	14	21	7	14
Total	169	54	8	104	73	6	35	89	49	33	161	25	14	21	7	14
Grand total	26,207	9,343	2,214	8,156	3,850	992	2,729	8,902	3,496	3,358	15,593	2,427	2,307	6,434	1,657	22,718

TABLE I.

JUDICIAL CIRCUITS AND BUSINESS.

Statement Showing, by Judicial Circuits, the Court Business Transacted in Indiana in 1894.

JUDICIAL CIRCUITS.	Civil Cases Begun During Year.	Civil Cases Pending at End of Year.	Criminal Cases Begun by Filing Informations.	Criminal Cases Begun by Filing Indictments.	Criminal Cases Pending at End of Year.	Convictions for Felony.	Convictions for Misdemeanors.	Administrations Pending at Beginning of Year.	Letters of Administration Issued.	Estates Settled During Year.	Guardianships Pending at Beginning of Year.	Guardianships Issued.	Guardianships Disposed of.	Executions Issued During Year.	Decrees of Foreclosure Entered.	Marriage Licenses Issued During the Year.
First— Vanderburgh	740	240	25	423	72	75	298	350	99	85	417	106	74	303	65	700
Posey	345	125	3	288	100	14	159	64	41	34	256	23	23	84	22	259
Total	1,085	365	28	709	172	89	457	414	140	119	673	129	97	387	87	959
Second— Posey	76	32	14	34	37	7	12	17	15	26	87	13	11	10	4	203
Spencer	111	33	10	28	48	5	15	42	30	35	158	17	15	17	2	239
Warrick	221	77	10	58	52	4	10	52	21	24	169	27	23	60	14	253
Total	418	142	34	118	137	16	37	111	66	85	414	57	48	87	20	694
Third— Crawford	183	40	16	65	57	5	12	22	17	7	33	9	5	87	10	120
Harrison	80	25	10	54	30	4	23	52	29	26	67	21	18	136	16	193
Total	263	65	26	119	87	9	35	74	46	33	100	30	23	226	26	313
Fourth— Clark	322	197	4	81	34	7	99	75	55	42	125	35	4	50	19	1,017
Total	322	197	4	81	34	7	99	75	55	42	125	35	4	50	19	1,017
Fifth— Jefferson	192	46	10	120	4	18	83	65	42	31	129	18	26	53	22	264
Total	192	46	10	120	4	18	83	65	42	31	129	18	26	53	22	264
Sixth— Ripley	139	24	6	85	135	5	26	91	29	33	70	12	10	38	6	150
Scott	69	12	7	83	2	2	39	21	8	12	46	9	6	14	12	86
Jennings	112	13	2	26	51	1	11	20	21	12	75	4	8	21	13	129
Total	320	49	15	194	191	8	76	132	58	57	191	25	24	73	33	369
Seventh— Ohio	49	17	5	8	3		5	14	16	10	25	1	5	8	4	40
Dearborn	175	66	10	20	47	4	6	109	42	42	96	22	20	18	14	245
Switzerland	118	36	10	18	21		7	54	16	16	71	9	10	13	7	146
Total	341	119	25	44	71	4	18	157	64	68	192	32	35	39	25	431
Eighth— Rush	406	89	6	97	35	5	41	118	43	45	188	20	23	40	23	162
Decatur	222	87	26	79	86	8	23	157	56	35	183	26	12	48	5	162
Total	628	176	32	176	121	13	64	305	99	80	369	46	35	137	28	324
Ninth— Brown	87	15	17	16	16		7	25	4	7	50	7	8	31	7	60
Bartholomew	357	104	19	7	16	8	56	29	23	185	25	19	23	15	16	224
Total	444	119	35	22	32	8	63	54	27	192	75	26	31	46	23	314

TABLE I—Continued.

JUDICIAL CIRCUITS.	Civil Cases Begun During Year.	Civil Cases Pending at End of Year.	Criminal Cases Begun by Filing Informations.	Criminal Cases Begun by Filing Indictments.	Criminal Cases Pending at End of Year.	Convictions for Felony.	Convictions for Misdemeanors.	Administrations Pending at Beginning of Year.	Letters of Administration Issued.	Estates Settled During Year.	Guardianships Pending at Beginning of Year.	Guardianships Issued.	Guardianships Disposed of.	Executions Issued During Year.	Deceases of Persons Entered.	Marriages Licensed.
Tenth—																
Lawrence	322	64	12	174	47	12	91	130	37	43	94	31	24	71	23	23
Monroe	518	61	6	141	110	1	37	105	20	40	71	16	9	125	23	23
Total	840	125	18	315	157	13	128	235	57	83	165	47	33	197	46	46
Eleventh—																
DuBois	82	20	21	52	79	16	48	17	23	13	123	14	19	21	30	15
Pike	195	72	10	17	36	3	22	26	26	15	120	22	12	75	15	23
Gibson	338	64	23	47	69	22	43	70	65	54	224	34	32	123	14	23
Total	615	156	55	116	184	41	113	113	114	82	467	70	63	219	59	41
Twelfth—																
Knox	504	143	48	126	61	54	42	72	49	38	170	23	16	194	38	24
Total	504	143	48	126	61	54	42	72	49	38	170	23	16	194	38	24
Thirteenth—																
Clay	306	58	46	48	26	17	12	58	24	35	194	26	17	73	42	25
Putnam	221	43	48	59	10	5	13	75	44	30	200	23	19	12	20	19
Total	527	101	94	107	36	22	25	133	68	65	394	49	36	85	62	44
Fourteenth—																
Greene	290	60	8	180	52	11	55	50	23	20	194	30	25	43	18	24
Sullivan	290	60	8	180	52	11	55	50	23	20	194	30	25	43	18	24
Total	290	60	8	180	52	11	55	50	23	20	194	30	25	43	18	24
Fifteenth—																
Morgan	205	17	111	73	24	6	31	4	52	50	177	13	20	78	10	12
Owen	151	17	4	123	17	16	35	45	24	24	115	30	22	52	15	14
Total	356	34	115	196	41	22	66	49	76	74	292	43	42	130	25	26
Sixteenth—																
Johnson	243	62	3	117	26	17	28	29	28	27	190	24	24	55	6	15
Shelby	472	102	10	20	51	16	25	124	65	62	309	37	40	62	10	25
Total	695	164	13	207	80	33	53	153	93	89	499	61	64	117	16	40
Seventeenth—																
Wayne	355	141	26	17	21	23	15	20	119	67	300	32	21	57	25	32
Total	355	141	26	17	21	23	15	20	119	67	300	32	21	57	25	32
Eighteenth—																
Hancock	198	78	17	279	26	13	140	55	41	23	90	25	30	47	21	171
Total	198	78	17	279	26	13	140	55	41	23	90	25	30	47	21	171
Nineteenth—																
Marion	2,993	1,656	20	300	257	217	107	1,397	253	145	1,144	134	109	775	198	1,640
Total	2,993	1,656	20	300	257	217	107	1,397	253	145	1,144	134	109	775	198	1,640
Twentieth—																
Boone	315	143	7	62	193	13	18	255	42	29	348	28	30	98	13	23
Total	315	143	7	62	193	13	18	255	42	29	348	28	30	98	13	23

TABLE I—Continued.

JUDICIAL RECRUITS.	Civil Cases Begun During Year.	Civil Cases Pending at End of Year.	Criminal Cases Begun by Filing Informations.	Criminal Cases Begun by Finding Indictments.	Criminal Cases Pending at End of Year.	Convictions for Felony.	Convictions for Misdemeanors.	Administrations Pending at Beginning of Year.	Letters of Administration Issued.	Estates Settled During Year.	Guardianships Pending at Beginning of Year.	Guardianships Issued.	Guardianships Disposed of.	Executions Issued During Year.	Decrees of Foreclosure Entered.	Marriage Licenses Issued During the Year.
by first— ten	117	37	5	12	13	2	3	27	8	13	91	6	9	79	6	105
tain	286	56	32	40	13	7	15	96	52	81	244	22	23	95	13	212
Total	402	93	37	52	26	9	18	123	60	44	335	28	92	174	19	317
by second— itgomery . . .	466	191	14	252	67	18	166	107	7	50	391	40	38	180	28	277
Total	469	131	14	252	67	18	166	107	72	50	391	40	38	180	28	277
by third— peanoe	421	167	20	31	22	18	25	120	59	47	235	23	28	172	29	360
Total	421	167	20	31	22	18	25	120	59	47	235	23	28	172	29	360
by fourth— ilton	404	145	39	52	57	2	13	143	43	17	201	19	19	198	17	289
Total	404	145	39	52	57	7	13	143	43	17	201	19	19	198	17	289
by fifth— dolph	49	170	20	211	69	23	89	173	46	40	330	29	31	230	52	276
Total	465	170	20	211	69	23	89	173	46	40	330	29	31	230	52	276
by sixth— ms.	316	89	18	19	11	9	4	65	35	28	181	19	17	108	24	156
Total	545	206	2	57	49	2	15	94	46	22	253	36	27	221	41	222
by seventh— ash	475	216	18	12	54	6	20	180	110	102	250	124	141	153	28	375
Total	475	216	18	12	54	6	20	180	110	102	250	124	141	153	28	375
by eighth— tingham, . . .	405	177	29	32	18	11	29	109	55	39	189	18	27	62	55	258
ls	377	81	15	75	11	12	22	72	33	33	18	20	16	151	15	236
Total	782	258	44	107	29	23	50	180	88	72	351	36	43	213	70	494
by ninth																
Total																
by tenth— r.	169	39	2	24	9	1	5	33	12	11	70	13	10	28	9	95
ton	218	65	10	51	18	20	10	57	12	9	60	10	45	58	10	83
ton	119	30	1	15	11	3	12	25	20	7	43	6	6	16	4	77
Total	556	134	13	93	38	24	27	115	44	27	173	29	31	102	33	225
by first— e.	517	247	48	47	53	5	15	116	38	20	112	17	15	98	73	305
er	378	427	10	58	72	8	27	57	10	18	106	10	12	82	20	168
Total	895	674	58	105	125	13	42	173	48	38	220	27	27	180	93	473

TABLE I—Continued.

JUDICIAL CIRCUITS.	Civil Cases Begun During Year.	Civil Cases Pending at End of Year.	Criminal Cases Begun by Filing Informations.	Criminal Cases Begun by Filing Indictments.	Criminal Cases Pending at End of Year.	Convictions for Felony.	Convictions for Misdemeanors.	Administrations Pending at Beginning of Year.	Letters of Administration Issued.	Estates Settled During Year.	Guardianships Pending at Beginning of Year.	Guardianships Issued.	Guardianships Disposed of.	Executions Issued During Year.	Degrees of Foreclosure Entered.
Thirty-second— St. Joseph	607	89	7	35	3	11	2	273	73	69	182	31	28	81	■
Laporte	273	107	4	24	7	10	3	153	78	55	147	18	17	38	2
Total	780	196	11	61	10	21	5	426	151	124	329	47	45	119	2
Thirty-third— Noble	318	42	3	49	26	13	10	35	25	31	118	12	11	81	3
Whitley	249	67	18	41	62	6	22	73	31	31	143	10	12	57	3
Total	455	109	21	90	88	19	32	108	56	62	261	22	23	138	6
Thirty-fourth— Elkhart	552	233	42	45	22	8	18	263	96	29	420	34	31	82	5
Lagrange	171	38	49	8	14	1	24	55	32	20	156	21	18	29	1
Total	723	271	91	53	36	9	42	318	128	49	576	55	49	111	6
Thirty-fifth— DeKalb	257	70	5	50	6	8	13	63	53	46	123	46	29	116	2
Steuben	178	47	12	16	3	5	14	81	42	27	119	15	12	98	1
Total	435	117	17	66	9	13	27	144	95	73	242	61	41	214	3
Thirty-sixth— Tipton	445	87	28	61	23	3	21	26	33	18	172	23	12	132	3
Howard	812	136	20	61	20	18	10	85	38	27	110	25	30	240	3
Total	1,257	223	48	122	43	21	31	171	69	45	282	48	42	412	7
Thirty-seventh— Fayette	94	28	6	45	4	5	16	41	19	15	96	9	13	27	11
Franklin	117	58	2	43	6	4	30	38	40	27	22	5	9	12	1
Union	85	40	1	20	1		4	21	12	17	51	6	11	15	1
Total	296	126	9	108	11	9	50	100	71	59	167	20	33	54	2
Thirty-eighth— Allen	695	231	25	47	21	34	6	214	94	118	167	46	42	197	38
Total	665	231	25	47	21	34	6	214	94	118	167	46	42	197	38
Thirty-ninth— Carroll	177	3	6	9	8	2	5	113	58	57	159	19	27	83	38
White	275	36	21	20	1	2	9	50	15	18	75	9	7	50	2
Total	452	72	27	29	9	4	14	163	73	75	234	28	34	133	40
Fortieth— Total															
Forty-first— Marshall	347	78	28	24	5	9	20	129	40	38	247	18	16	89	32
Fulton	300	106	4	6	3		4	104	43	38	119	35	43	60	16
Total	647	183	32	30	8	9	24	233	83	76	366	53	59	149	48

TABLE I—Continued.

COUNTY.	Civil Cases Begun During Year.	Civil Cases Pending at End of Year.	Criminal Cases Begun by Filing Informations.	Criminal Cases Begun by Finding Indictments.	Criminal Cases Pending at End of Year.	Convictions for Felony.	Convictions for Misdemeanors.	Administrations Pending at Beginning of Year.	Letters of Administration Issued.	Estates Settled During Year.	Guardianships Pending at Beginning of Year.	Guardianships Issued.	Guardianships Disposed of.	Executions Issued During Year.	Decrees of Foreclosure Entered.	Marriage Licenses Issued During the Year.
Cond- ington	125	28	7	50	65	11	35	58	19	46	304	39	27	16	4	178
... ..	203	42	9	75	54	11	58	43	29	18	187	18	21	50	22	228
al	71	20	4	60	82	2	33	10	14	10	91	10	6	23	3	127
al	407	90	20	165	191	24	128	121	42	74	532	67	54	89	29	528
ird	804		41	261	160	43	73	251	75	108	392	75	70	228		508
al	804		41	261	160	42	73	251	75	108	392	75	70	228		508
urth-	197	90	9	14	11	2	11	21	10	11	24	21	13	37	13	108
...	244	71	10	4	3	2	8	29	14	6	44	4	3	67	21	83
al	441	161	19	18	14	4	14	63	24	17	68	25	16	104	34	191
ch-	480	165	19	52	79	15	10	124	57	41	258	27	25	174	10	278
al	460	165	19	52	79	15	10	123	57	44	258	27	25	174	30	278
rth-	815	235	29	44	25	18	29	156	40	42	350	34	36	214	40	352
al	815	235	29	44	25	18	29	156	40	42	350	34	36	214	40	352
venth-	178	60	24	85	12	6	41	33	22	19	216	19	17	55	14	183
lion	402	31		31	8	5	15	20	17	17	16	13	15	29	11	122
al	680	91	25	116	26	11	56	53	39	38	232	32	31	84	25	305
rbth-	474	123	36	18	29	4	22	28	21	14	80	11	14	94	45	117
ord	860	397	61	84	83	24	14	133	63	66	283	37	43	117	97	448
al	1,244	520	87	102	112	28	36	161	84	80	363	48	62	241	142	565
nth-	157	38	45	14	62	8	58	15	18	12	83	11		59	8	129
...	892	70	34	18	23	18	17	65	37	29	215	30	20	74	37	270
al	1,049	108	79	156	85	26	75	80	55	41	298	41	20	131	45	399
n.	1,754	680	75	65	72	23	16	179	71	12	336	36	17	522	474	604
al	1,754	680	75	65	72	23	16	179	71	12	336	36	17	522	474	604
t-																
al																
ond-	392	187	11	86	82	41	72	208	61	43	224	18	23	158	49	288
al	392	187	11	86	82	41	72	208	61	43	224	18	23	158	40	288

TABLE I—Continued.

JUDICIAL CIRCUITS.	Civil Cases Begun Dur- ing Year.	Civil Cases Pending at End of Year.	Criminal Cases Begun by Filing Informations.	Criminal Cases Begun by Filing Indictments.	Criminal Cases Pending at End of Year.	Convictions for Felony.	Convictions for Misde- meanors.	Administrations Pending at Beginning of Year.	Letters of Administra- tion Issued.	Estates Settled During Year.	Guardianships Pending at Beginning of Year.	Guardianships Issued.	Guardianships Disposed of.	Executions Issued Dur- ing Year.	Deceases of Forfeiture Entered.
Fifty-third— Henry	522	143	57	147	183	11	49	99	63	26	232	50	36	109	12
Total	522	143	57	147	183	11	49	99	63	26	232	50	36	109	12
Fifty fourth— Kosciusko	416	118	63	32	36	4	16	142	53	33	264	22	23	151	41
Total	416	118	63	32	36	4	16	142	53	33	264	22	23	151	41
Fifty-fifth— Hendricks	215	50	6	134	68	9	28	30	34	21	72	20	37	53	28
Total	215	50	6	134	68	9	28	30	34	21	72	20	37	53	28
Grand total . .	31,416	10,198	1,722	6,233	3,771	1,158	2,792	9,043	3,638	3,110	15,069	2,190	2,067	6,552	2,500

TABLE I.

JAIL INCARCERATIONS.

*Statement Showing by Counties the Number, Sex, Nativity, etc., of Persons
Confined in the Jails of Indiana in 1893.*

COUNTIES.	WHITE.		COLORED.		Total.	Native Born.	Foreign Born.	Unknown.	Wholly Illiterate.	Able to Read and Write.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.						
Adams	84	12	..	..	96	81	15	..	15	81
Allen	929	25	..	..	954	..	..	..	..	..
Bartholomew	204	7	11	..	222	..	..	..	..	..
Benton	141	5	..	..	144	59	87	..	7	199
Blackford	91	2	1	..	97	95	2	..	..	..
Boone	37	2	..	..	39	39	..	..	2	37
Brown	8	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
Carroll	76	4	2	..	82	60	8	14	..	..
Cass	275	37	10	..	322	106	141	75	64	258
Clark	180	20	100	44	344	274	50	20	92	252
Clay	536	36	..	..	571	..	..	..	..	..
Clinton	666	38	1	..	704	..	..	..	..	..
Crawford	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Daviess	201	29	8	1	239	234	5	..	31	208
Dearborn	108	7	..	..	115	..	..	..	..	..
Decatur	111	..	..	..	141	..	..	..	..	..
Dekalb	47	3	..	..	49	44	3	2	3	46
Delaware	897	20	16	2	935	..	..	..	..	..
Dubois	56	4	..	..	60	53	7	..	..	60
Elliott	408	9	10	4	429	214	200	15	29	400
Fayette	15	..	2	1	18	8	10	..	4	14
Floyd	483	81	144	11	722	43	60	179	72	850
Fountain	78	1	1	..	86	68	15	3	..	..
Franklin	17	..	..	..	17	17	..	..	3	14
Fulton	137	1	1	..	139	..	..	..	..	..
Gibson	76	5	15	3	99	..	..	..	..	..
Grant	1,050	20	87	13	1,170	..	..	..	..	..
Greene	50	2	..	..	52	50	2	..	..	62
Hamilton	161	7	2	1	171	..	..	..	..	..
Hancock	189	7	1	1	198	194	2	3	..	198
Harrison	20	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..
Hendricks	39	1	1	..	41	34	1	6	10	31
Henry	98	6	9	..	113	..	9	104	2	111
Howard	348	13	21	2	384	..	..	..	..	..
Huntington	197	5	4	..	206	160	41	5	..	..
Jackson	90	6	4	..	100	..	..	..	10	90
Jasper	30	..	2	..	33	23	10	..	..	..
Jay	78	8	..	..	86	..	..	..	..	..
Jefferson	373	24	29	5	433	333	75	25	..	..
Jennings	29	..	6	..	35	30	5	..	10	25

TABLE I—Continued.

COUNTIES.	WHITE.		COLORED.		Total.	Native Born.	Foreign Born.	Unknown.	Wholly Illiterate.	Able to Read and Write.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.						
Johnson	189	7	5	1	202	202				
Knox	465	52	52	14	583			583	59	524
Kosciusko	137	1	2		140					
Lagrange	73	2			75					
Lake	99				99					
Laporte	223	17	12	2	314	125	180	9		
Lawrence	273	5	5		283					
Madison	566	31	13	3	613					
Marion	883	70	351	53	1,357					
Marshall	168	5			173					
Martin	37		1		38					
Miami	332	9	7	2	350					
Monroe	376	8	6		390					
Montgomery	516	25	10	2	553					
Morgan	180				180					
Newton	16	4	1		21	21				
Noble	27				27	27			2	25
Ohio	19		1		20	19	1		4	16
Orange	14		1		15	15				15
Owen	91	2	7		103					
Parke	95		2		97	42	10	45	8	29
Perry	71				71					
Pike	80	9	1		90	75	9	6		10
Porter	96	7	1		104					
Posey	236	8	70	4	368	276	92		74	294
Pulaski	16		1		17	13	3	1		17
Putnam	549	5	13	2	569					
Randolph	132	4	3		139	129	10			
Ripley	36		1		37	32	2	3		34
Rush	179	5	4	1	189					
Scott	6				6					6
Shelby										
Spencer	34	3	25	3	65					
Starke	10	2			12	10	2		2	10
Steuben	45	1	1		47	21	9	17		
St. Joseph	1,069				1,069					
Sullivan	104	6	2		112	108		4		
Switzerland	25		10		35	34	1		5	30
Tippecanoe	1,358	39	17		1,414					
Tipton	137		1		138	134	4		1	137
Union	2		1		3	3			1	2
Vanderburgh	837	96	493	123	1,549					
Vermillion	32				32	25	7		2	30
Vigo	2,547	224	213	37	3,021	2,584	376	61	444	2,577
Wabash	710	9	10		729	273	456		29	700
Warren	56	5			61	40	6	15	7	54
Warrick	26	1	4		31					
Washington	107				107					
Wayne	506	17	41	1	565					
Wells	118				118					
White	35	1			36					
Whitley	27				27	20	7			27
Total	22,722	1,133	1,876	339	26,070	7,894	1,923	1,198	995	7,343

TABLE II.

JAIL INCARCERATIONS.

ent Showing by Counties the Nature of the Crimes Charged Against
Persons Confined in the Jails of Indiana in 1893.

COUNTIES.	Arson.	Assault and Battery.	Burglary.	Bribery.	Bigamy.	Embezzlement.	Forgery.	Grand and Petit Larceny.	Murder.	Manslaughter.	Rape.
Adams	1	18	1					13	1		
Allen	1	17	4				4	55	7		1
Armstrong		18						12	1		
Barth		9					1	5	1	1	
Benton		7	3				2	4			
Bloomington	2	17	2				2	15			2
Bourbon		3						1	1		
Brown		11	1					3	1		1
Butler		27	5			2	4	28	3	4	3
Cass	1	70	4			1		32	1		
Champaign		14			2			21	1		
Clay			1			8	1	36			3
Crawford	2	21				1		14	1		
Crown Point	1	19			3	1	2	31			
Decatur		13	1			1	1	9	1	1	1
DeKalb		10						8			
Daviess		21	5		1		3	51			
Dayton	2	5	1	1			3	14	1		3
DeWitt		11	4				4	43		1	
Dubois		3						8			
Dugess	1	120	2		3	15	3	180	7	2	3
Elkhart		6						12	1	2	1
Ellettsburg		5	2					3			
Franklin		16	1					8	1		1
Fulton	4	15	19			3	4	25	1	1	4
Gallatin	1	6						8			
Gibson		7	2					10			
Grant		4					1	12			2
Greene									3		
Greeneville		6	4					7	2	1	
Greeneville		7	3					8	2		
Greeneville	1	15	3				4	35			
Greeneville		2						15	1	1	5
Greeneville		4	3					17	8		
Greeneville							1	4			
Greeneville		9	1					12			1
Greeneville	3	100	10		2	3	2	10	11	3	4
Greeneville		2						4			2

TABLE II—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Arson.	Assault and Battery.	Burglary.	Bribery.	Bigamy.	Embezzlement.	Forgery.	Grand and Petit Larceny.	Murder.	Manslaughter.	Rape.
Johnson.		1					2	13			
Knox.		23	3			1	1	34		1	
Kosciusko.		3	6			3	2	20			
Lagrange.		2	1					13	1		
Lake.		15	6				2	23			
Laporte.		20	10			1	3	25			1
Lawrence.	1	16	2				1	23	5		
Madison.	1	64				3	4	48	3	1	1
Marion.	12	300	14			7	7	363	14		10
Marshall.		40	4				6	10			1
Martin.		5						1			
Miami.		17	3				1	4	1		
Monroe.		1	1					3			
Montgomery.	2	15	6				6	28			
Morgan.		11	5					3			1
Newton.		3						4			
Noble.		6					2	5			
Ohio.		2						3			
Orange.								5		1	
Owen.		4	6					15			
Parke.	1	5					1	5	4		
Perry.	2	19						12	9		4
Pike.	1	15					3	6	1		
Porter.		8	5				1	9			
Posey.		32	6			2		29	2	3	1
Pulaski.		1						10			
Putnam.		19	4					9	1	2	1
Randolph.		11	16		1		1	15			
Ripley.		10	2			1		4			
Rush.	2	25		2		2		25	4		
Scott.					1						
Shelby.											
Spencer.	3	17	1					10	3	1	
Sturke.		1						2	2		1
Steuben.		3						7			
St. Joseph.		64	12			8	1	27			2
Sullivan.		3	4					5		1	
Switzerland.	7	2						6	8		
Tippicanoe.		60						55			1
Tipton.		3	9				2	9		1	
Union.		2									
Vanderburgh.	1	250	11			8	4	110	8		13
Vermillion.		5				1	1	1	1	1	
Vigo.		134	17			1	2	143	5		4
Wabash.		9	5				2	13			2
Warren.		3				1		10			
Warrick.		2			1	4		12	2		
Washington.		7						11	1		
Wayne.		21	12				2	33		1	1
Wells.		10	5			2	5	12			1
White.		3	3					11			2
Whitley.		9									
Total.	52	1,914	265	3	15	80	103	2,015	125	30	24

TABLE III—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Robbery.	Riot.	Perjury.	Malicious De- struction of Property.	Obtaining Goods Under False Pretenses.	Receiving Stolen Goods.	Obstructing Railroads.	Horse Stealing.	All Other Crimes.	Misdemeanors.
Johnson . . . . .	..	..	1.	..	..	..	2	1	169	24
Knox . . . . .	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	20	48
Kosciusko . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	97
Lagrange . . . . .	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	38	16
Lake	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	37
Laporte	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	26	45
Lawrence . . . . .	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	227
Madison	16	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	13	411
Marion	29	3	16	13	7	10	1	..	44	447
Marshall . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	9	100
Martin . . . . .	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	10	35
Miami	2	..	..	6	..	..	1	..	6	300
Monroe . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	386
Montgomery	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	250	79
Morgan . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	157	..
Newton . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	5
Noble . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	9
Ohio . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..
Orange . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Owen	10	..	2	2	..	..	1	..	13	50
Parke . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	35
Perry . . . . .	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Pike . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	28
Porter . . . . .	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	78
Posey	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	211	73
Pulaski . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Putnam	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	384	146
Randolph . . . . .	..	..	..	7	3	..	..	..	3	81
Ripley	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	17
Rush	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	114
Scott . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Shelby . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spencer . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	14
Starke	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Steuben . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
St. Joseph	3	4	..	1	..	..	..	2	11	934
Sullivan . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	97
Switzerland . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Tippecanoe	4	12	4	2	..	1	..	1	2	1,269
Tipton . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	109
Union . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Vanderburgh	6	..	..	15	8	..	..	..	2	1,126
Vermillion . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Vigo	7	..	..	34	..	..	..	..	1,148	1,525
Wabash . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	697
Warren . . . . .	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	10	29
Warrick . . . . .	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	24	..
Washington . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88
Wayne . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	495	..
Wells	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	50	25
White . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..
Whitley . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Total	151	48	50	136	65	28	7	33	5,375	14,862

TABLE I.

JAIL STATISTICS.

*Statistics Showing by Counties the Number, Sex, Color and Nativity of Persons
Confined in the Jails of Indiana in 1894.*

COUNTIES.	WHITE.		COLORED.		Totals.	Native Born.	Foreign Born.	Unknown.	Wholly Illiterate.	Able to Read and Write
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.						
Adams	74	11	.	.	85	66	18	1	6	79
Allen	895	35	.	.	930	.	.	.	.	.
Bartholomew	148	4	11	.	163	145	18	.	17	146
Benton . . . . .	.	.	.	.	20	.	.	.	.	.
Blackford	122	12	1	.	135	125	8	2	.	.
Boone	90	3	22	1	116	.	.	.	.	.
Brown . . . . .	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.
Carroll	30	14	.	.	44	.	.	.	.	.
Cass	148	35	11	1	195	.	.	.	.	.
Clark	244	7	157	4	412	345	60	7	.	.
Clay	51	13	4	3	71	30	35	6	.	.
Clinton	644	32	18	.	694	.	.	.	.	.
Crawford . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Daviess	288	19	4	2	313	199	69	45	30	283
Dearborn	50	14	4	2	70	.	.	.	.	.
Decatur	117	6	2	.	125	.	.	.	.	.
Dekalb	56	11	.	.	67	65	2	.	.	67
Delaware . . . . .	.	.	.	.	141	.	.	.	.	.
Dubois	58	1	1	.	60	57	3	.	20	40
Elkhart . . . . .	.	.	.	.	448	.	.	.	.	.
Fayette	20	3	3	.	26	.	.	.	.	.
Floyd	332	30	124	30	516	396	100	20	216	300
Fountain	100	5	6	.	121	50	5	66	.	.
Franklin	55	.	.	.	55	53	1	1	.	.
Fulton	36	.	.	.	36	14	22	.	4	32
Gibson	109	9	21	8	147	.	.	.	.	.
Grant	973	40	42	5	1,060	.	.	.	.	.
Greene	105	2	.	.	107	.	.	.	.	.
Hamilton	286	2	4	2	294	.	.	.	.	.
Hancock	149	4	4	.	157	153	4	.	.	.
Harrison	119	.	18	2	139	118	15	6	18	121
Hendricks	41	1	1	.	43	43	.	.	3	40
Henry	86	2	9	1	98	74	14	10	8	90
Howard	359	32	7	.	398	.	.	.	.	.
Huntington	235	1	3	.	239	75	105	59	.	.
Jackson	79	2	11	.	92	91	1	.	.	.
Jasper	68	3	.	.	71	32	39	.	26	45
Jay	115	9	2	.	126	126	.	.	7	119
Jefferson	413	10	38	2	463	416	47	.	.	.
Jennings	35	1	9	.	45	44	.	1	4	41

TABLE I—Continued.

COUNTIES.	WHITE.		COLORED.		Total.	Native Born.	Foreign Born.	Unknown.	Wholly Illiterate.	Able to Read and Write.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.						
Johnson	247	9	250	14	262	.	.	.	.	.
Knox	480	49	350	14	671	.	.	.	.	.
Kosciusko	127	5	4	.	136	38	82	16	.	.
Lacrange	153	8	1	.	162	25	40	37	.	.
Lake	759	3	6	1	768	.	.	.	.	.
Laporte	146	8	9	3	166	94	40	32	.	.
Lawrence	186	8	3	3	199	.	.	.	.	.
Madison	634	75	23	15	747	.	.	.	.	.
Marion	680	70	306	38	1,394	.	.	.	.	.
Marshall	175	7	.	.	182	.	.	.	.	.
Martin . . . . .	.	.	.	.	83	.	.	.	.	.
Miami	997	14	23	4	1,038	.	.	.	.	.
Monroe	486	16	20	5	526	.	.	.	.	.
Montgomery	845	51	13	4	913	.	.	.	.	.
Morgan	274	7	16	.	297	276	21	.	■	202
Newton	3	.	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	3
Noble	33	2	2	.	37	33	4	.	1	35
Ohio	29	.	2	.	31	25	3	2	4	27
Orange	30	.	.	.	30	.	.	.	.	30
Owen . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Parke	76	1	3	.	80	35	7	37	7	73
Perry	49	1	3	.	53	.	.	.	.	.
Pike	93	.	.	.	93	93	.	.	38	55
Porter	114	3	.	.	117	45	72	.	.	.
Posey . . . . .	.	.	.	.	596	.	.	.	.	.
Pulaski	17	1	.	.	18	18	.	.	.	.
Putnam	893	3	8	.	904	.	.	.	.	.
Randolph	124	6	1	.	131	124	7	.	.	.
Ripley . . . . .	.	.	.	.	39	.	.	.	.	.
Rush	85	5	2	.	102	.	.	.	.	.
Scott	10	1	.	.	11	11	.	.	1	10
Shelby . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Spencer	27	1	7	.	35	35	.	.	5	0
Starke	8	.	.	.	8	8	.	.	2	6
Steuben	59	1	.	.	60	.	.	.	.	.
St. Joseph . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sullivan	154	6	8	.	163	156	12	.	.	.
Switzerland	47	2	6	.	55	40	15	.	2	53
Tippecanoe	1,507	41	23	.	1,571	.	.	.	.	.
Tipton	209	1	1	.	211	202	9	.	1	210
Union	1	.	1	.	2	2	.	.	.	2
Vanderburgh	794	64	643	141	1,642	.	.	.	.	.
Vermillion	27	.	.	.	27	18	9	.	.	27
Vigo . . . . .	.	.	.	.	2,282	.	.	.	.	.
Wabash	910	15	2	.	927	542	200	165	220	707
Warren	136	3	.	.	139	91	36	12	13	120
Warrick	40	.	.	5	45	45	.	.	.	.
Washington	88	1	.	.	89	86	3	.	4	85
Wayne . . . . .	.	.	.	.	408	.	.	.	.	.
Wells . . . . .	.	.	.	.	241	.	.	.	.	.
White	18	.	.	.	18	.	.	.	.	.
Whitley	24	6	.	.	30	24	2	4	.	30
Total	18,742	853	1,738	313	26,344	4,797	1,128	599	752	3,109

TABLE II.

JAIL STATISTICS.

Statement Showing by Counties the Crimes Charged Against Persons Confined in the Jails of Indiana in 1894.

COUNTIES.	Arson.	Assault and Battery.	Burglary.	Bribery.	Bigamy.	Embezzlement.	Forgery.	Grand or Petit Larceny.	Murder.	Manlaughter.	Pe.
Adams		5	5				1	14	1		
Allen		44	22				5	22			
Bartholomew		19						17	2		
Benton	5	4	1								
Blackford	1	8	1			1	1	10	2		
Boone	2	16	3			1	4	14	3	1	3
Brown		3			2				1		
Carroll		11					1	4			
Cass	1	6	4				1	23		1	3
Clark		64	1			1	2	42	3		4
Clay		10	3				1	15	9	4	
Clinton		30	6					20			1
Crawford							1	12	1		
Daviess								13			
Dearborn		14	2		2			13			
Decatur	1	11	2			2	3	11	2	3	
DeKalb		6	3					34	1		
Delaware	2	50	14			1	6	40		3	
Dubois		13					3	10	2		1
Elkhart	2	22	10	2	2		1	50			3
Fayette		6	2					4			
Floyd		46				3	7	61	5		1
Fountain		13					1	28			1
Franklin	1	4	4					2	1		
Fulton		3	8					4			
Gibson		15	2			1	1	27	1		1
Grant	1	103	6			6	14	36	2	6	2
Greene	2	11	1	2		5	4	27	2		2
Hamilton		12	2				3	17			1
Hancock	4		1			1	1	25	2		
Harrison		6					1	12	7		
Hendricks	1	14	2			1	1	9	1	1	5
Henry		3	5					13	1	2	1
Howard	5	25	5			2	3	60	1		1
Huntington		8						6		1	6
Jackson		20	1				1	13	2		
Jasper		1	1				1	3			
Jay		23	1				2	10	2		
Jefferson		63	7				3	17	1		1
Jennings		5						1			

TABLE II—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Arson.	Assault and Battery.	Burglary.	Bribery.	Bigamy.	Embezzlement.	Forgery.	Grand or Petit Larceny.	Murder.	Manslaughter.	Rape.
Johnson . . . . .	.	35	.	.	.	.	2	19	2	.	1
Knox . . . . .	.	14	5	.	.	3	2	88	.	.	1
Kosciusko	4	6	1	.	.	.	2	33	.	.	2
Lagrange	1	16	3	1	.	3	3	11	.	.	2
Lake . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	.	.	.
Laporte	5	23	14	.	.	.	1	15	.	.	.
Lawrence . . . . .	.	22	2	.	.	.	1	25	1	.	2
Madison	1	107	2	.	2	1	5	32	2	.	3
Marion	7	252	89	1	2	17	12	459	9	.	17
Marshall . . . . .	.	6	6	.	.	.	1	16	.	.	.
Martin . . . . .	.	16	2	.	.	.	2	20	.	.	1
Miami	2	28	2	.	.	.	2	18	.	.	.
Monroe . . . . .	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.
Montgomery	1	26	8	.	2	5	1	48	.	.	.
Morgan . . . . .	.	8	4	.	.	.	.	9	2	.	4
Newton . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.
Noble	1	6	3	.	.	.	1	18	.	.	.
Ohio . . . . .	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.
Orange . . . . .	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	1	.
Owen . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Parke . . . . .	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	3	5	.	1
Perry	4	31	.	.	.	.	.	9	3	1	2
Pike . . . . .	.	14	.	.	.	.	1	11	4	.	.
Porter . . . . .	.	12	4	.	.	.	.	18	1	.	.
Posey . . . . .	.	40	31	.	.	.	.	53	.	.	.
Pulaski	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	1	2
Putnam	1	14	4	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	.
Randolph . . . . .	.	11	2	.	1	.	2	22	5	.	.
Ripley	1	9	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	.	1
Rush . . . . .	.	16	.	3	.	.	4	7	.	.	1
Scott	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
Shelby . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Spencer . . . . .	.	8	.	.	.	1	1	11	1	.	.
Starke . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	1
Steuben	3	6	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	.	.
St. Joseph . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sullivan . . . . .	.	2	5	1	1	1	3	7	1	4	.
Switzerland . . . . .	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tippecanoe . . . . .	.	79	5	.	.	1	3	41	1	.	3
Tipton . . . . .	.	8	1	.	1	2	.	15	.	.	.
Union . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
Vanderburgh . . . . .	.	322	13	.	1	2	4	176	1	.	5
Vermillion . . . . .	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	.	.
Vigo	1	118	23	.	1	3	4	84	1	.	3
Wabash . . . . .	.	17	1	.	.	1	3	15	.	.	4
Warren . . . . .	.	23	.	.	3	1	.	22	.	.	1
Warriack . . . . .	.	15	7	.	.	2	.	8	3	.	.
Washington . . . . .	.	5	6	.	.	1	.	4	.	.	1
Wayne . . . . .	.	47	2	.	1	.	3	25	1	.	.
Wells . . . . .	.	17	2	.	.	.	1	7	.	1	.
White . . . . .	.	7	1	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	1
Whitley . . . . .	.	8	2	.	.	1	1	5	.	.	.
Total	63	2,148	375	10	21	70	144	2,246	107	30	96

TABLE III—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Robbery.	Bribe.	Perjury.	Malicious Destruction of Property.	Obtaining Goods Under False Pretenses.	Receiving Stolen Goods.	Obstructing Railroads.	Horse Stealing.	All Other Crimes.	Misdemeanors.
Johnson	2	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	39	194
Knox	1	.	3	.	10	.	.	.	127	308
Kosciusko	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	7	88
Lagrange	5	2	.	.	4	1	.	2	26	110
Lake	5	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	6	660
Laporte . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	10	97
Lawrence	1	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	141	.
Madison	73	.	.	2	9	19	.	.	31	487
Marion	23	1	7	1	1	2	.	.	41	371
Marshall . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	149
Martin . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	41	.
Miami	2	.	.	.	1	1	.	2	.	963
Monroe . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	514
Montgomery	4	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	75	740
Morgan	9	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	254	.
Newton . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Noble . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	4
Ohio . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	17
Orange	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	.
Owen . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Parke . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	61
Perry . . . . .	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Pike . . . . .	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	54
Porter	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	74
Posey	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	67	388
Pulaski . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.
Putnam . . . . .	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	875
Randolph . . . . .	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	87
Ripley	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	9
Rush . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	66
Scott . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	4
Shelby . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Spencer . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.
Starke . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Steuben . . . . .	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	40
St. Joseph . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sullivan	2	5	.	.	2	.	16	.	118	.
Switzerland . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	51
Tippecanoe	1	3	.	.	3	.	.	1	7	1,423
Tipton . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	184
Union . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Vanderburgh	5	.	.	20	7	2	.	.	10	1,074
Vermillion . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	.
Vigo	5	.	.	6	2	.	.	3	23	2,015
Wabash . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	5	878
Warren . . . . .	.	40	1	.	.	.	.	2	36	10
Warrick	1	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Washington . . . . .	.	6	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	62
Wayne	3	.	1	.	1	1	.	1	322	.
Wells . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	212	.
White	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Whitley . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	2
Total	247	112	21	65	76	44	28	51	2,394	17,538

THE CEREAL CROPS, 1893 AND 1894.

WHEAT.

By reference to the accompanying tables, which contain the acreage, average yield per acre, and product of the several cereal crops raised in Indiana in 1893 and 1894, it will be seen that the wheat product for the latter year was about 12,500,000 bushels in excess of that for 1893, when it aggregated 38,114,708 bushels. The acreage devoted to the crop in the first year for which this report is made was greater than in the latter, but the conditions were less favorable, the fall or seeding time being very dry and healthy growth greatly retarded. The result was that the winter found the crop but slightly advanced, and not in a condition to meet climatic conditions that then prevailed. The fall of 1893 was more favorable, seeding was early, and when winter came the crop presented a vigorous growth. The good conditions that obtained at seeding time prevailed very generally during the crop season, and an increased yield is noted on a decreased acreage. Below is the summary of the crop for the two years, with the value of the crop for the latter:

	1893.	1894.
Number of acres	2,550,014	2,540,424
Yield per acre.	14.87	19.56
Product in bushels	38,114,708	50,792,626
Total value of crop		\$25,396,310

CORN.

The conditions under which the corn crops of 1893 and 1894 were raised were very similar in Indiana, and in neither year was the product as large as it has been in many other years when conditions were more favorable. There was a slight increase in acreage in 1894 over the preceding year, a fact that is accounted for in the better price that the cereal was bringing in the market, and the product was also increased.

In both years, however, the crop was planted late, owing to backward springs, and in both the lack of moisture in the summer months helped to cut the crop short. In bottom lands the crop was about an average, but on clay soil and high land it fell far below the average, in many cases the farmers cutting the fodder before the corn had matured and feeding it to stock. The drouth of 1894 was general over the State, and all sections suffered more or less from it; but, in some, local showers tended somewhat to relieve the condition, though in none was the rainfall sufficient to bring the yield up to the average of good years. The following is a summary of the crops for 1893 and 1894:

	1893.	1894.
Number of acres	3,511,020	3,526,116
Yield per acre	24.09	27
Product in bushels	84,580,471	95,205,132
Total value of crop		\$38,062,053

OATS.

The total product of the oats crop in Indiana in 1894 was in excess of 6,000,000 bushels over that of the preceding year, when it aggregated 32,015,229 bushels, the average yield per acre in 1893 being 26.54, and in 1894, 31.8 bushels. There was a slight decrease in the acreage in the latter year, but it was more than compensated for by the increased yield. The climatic conditions that retarded the planting of corn in each of the years for which this report is made militated against the oats crop, but in the latter year these were very nearly overcome in the succeeding months, and the crop reached nearly an average. The following summaries present the totals of the accompanying tables:

	1893.	1894.
Number of acres	1,206,301	1,202,422
Yield per acre	26.54	31.8
Product in bushels	32,015,229	38,236,019
Total value of crop		\$11,470,806

In respect to the other crops, which it is not deemed necessary to follow out in detail, it may be said generally that conditions affecting the foregoing also affected them to a greater or less degree. The exceptions are found in clover and timothy hay, both of which, in both years, were average crops. The Irish potato crop in 1893 was shortened by the

drouth, and was also affected similarly, but not to as great extent, in 1894. Summaries of the several crops, as given in the totals of the tables, are as follows:

BARLEY.

	1893.	1894.
Number of acres	10,621	10,738
Yield per acre	20.2	23.76
Product in bushels	214,544	235,154
Total value of crop		\$153,080

RYE.

	1893.	1894.
Number of acres	59,751	59,83
Yield per acre	14.66	19.17
Product in bushels	875,949	1,147,087
Total value of crop		\$830,87

BUCKWHEAT.

	1893.	1894.
Number of acres	9,456	9,389
Yield per acre	12.14	14.56
Product in bushels	109,524	136,704
Total value of crop		\$136,704

FLAXSEED.

	1893.	1894.
Number of acres	12,461	12,661
Yield per acre	8.1	8.32
Product in bushels	100,934	105,339
Total value of crop		\$136,940

CLOVER HAY.

	1893.	1894.
Number of acres	1,087,132	1,087,373
Yield per acre	1.65	1.54
Product in tons	1,793,768	1,672,553
Total value of crop		\$3,362,765

TIMOTHY HAY.

	1893.	1894.
Number of acres	1,128,764	1,133,226
Yield per acre	1.4	1.46
Product in tons	1,580,269	1,644,509
Total value of crop		\$11,511,563

IRISH POTATOES.

	1893.	1894.
Number of acres	91,624	96,716
Yield per acre	44.2	61
Product in bushels	4,172,166	5,899,676
Total value of crop		\$3,539,805

SWEET POTATOES.

	1893.	1894.
Number of acres	3,616	4,258
Yield per acre	56	48.5
Product in bushels	202,496	106,513
Total value of crop		\$106,513

TOBACCO.

	1893.	1894.
Number of acres	12,722	13,179
Yield per acre	680	678
Product in pounds	8,950,960	8,935,362
Total value of crop		\$336,121

From the foregoing summaries of total values it will be seen that the aggregate value of the crops of Indiana for the year 1894 is \$99,963,530.

TABLE I.

WHEAT.

ent Showing by Counties the Acreage Sown in Wheat in 1893, the Average Yield per Acre, and Total Product in Bushels; also, the Acreage and Product in 1892.

COUNTIES.	Acreage in 1893.	Yield per Acre.	Product in Bushels, 1893.	Acreage in 1892.	Product in Bushels, 1892.
..	17,326	15	259,890	18,420	221,040
..	36,490	15	547,350	38,210	343,890
lomew	47,520	15	712,800	49,760	646,880
..	1,075	12	12,900	910	12,740
ord	9,746	15	71,190	9,876	148,140
..	39,761	17	675,937	41,790	752,220
..	8,075	15	121,125	8,175	122,625
..	39,420	16	630,720	41,387	758,192
..	41,760	17	509,920	43,920	658,800
..	17,100	16	273,600	17,210	292,570
..	14,560	14	203,840	14,760	250,920
rd	46,120	16	737,920	47,210	849,780
..	9,817	13	127,621	9,910	148,650
..	40,151	13	521,963	42,760	812,440
rn	20,780	16	332,480	21,900	307,860
..	34,210	16	547,360	34,170	580,890
..	28,740	16	459,840	29,760	527,360
re	37,121	13	482,573	38,120	609,920
..	28,210	13	366,730	29,110	523,980
t	45,650	15	685,250	46,721	654,094
..	23,210	16	371,360	24,120	361,800
..	6,712	16	107,392	6,710	107,360
in	35,830	11	394,130	36,925	710,575
in	29,480	15	442,200	20,270	423,780
..	30,140	15	452,100	31,120	435,680
..	67,840	17	1,153,280	69,751	1,395,020
..	31,350	15	470,250	33,220	498,300
..	20,840	15	312,600	21,760	369,920
on	43,870	16	701,920	45,521	819,378
ok	35,210	17	598,570	36,120	505,680
on	20,075	15	451,125	31,121	580,057
cks	32,540	15	488,100	33,420	568,140
..	45,120	14	631,680	46,128	645,792
l	35,221	18	633,978	36,721	607,257
gton	28,070	17	477,190	28,128	365,664
n	28,876	13	375,388	29,999	449,985
..	3,825	13	49,725	3,817	45,804
..	20,175	13	262,275	20,270	283,780
on	18,090	16	289,440	18,170	308,890
gs	18,120	15	271,800	18,925	283,875

TABLE I—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Acreage in 1893.	Yield per Acre.	Product in Bush-els, 1893.	Acreage in 1892.	Product in Bush-els, 1892.
Johnson	36,320	18	653,750	37,421	561,300
Knox	56,110	14	785,540	58,120	1,220,520
Kosciusko	44,130	16	750,080	45,261	588,393
Lagrange	37,195	15	557,925	38,270	535,780
Lake	1,820	12	21,840	1,740	29,580
Laporte	40,076	12	480,912	41,290	660,540
Lawrence	13,176	15	197,640	13,110	235,980
Madison	45,139	15	677,085	47,275	661,850
Marion	36,120	18	650,160	37,125	519,750
Marshall	34,280	15	514,200	35,290	458,770
Martin	13,120	12	157,440	13,210	145,310
Miami	40,120	12	481,440	41,462	621,930
Monroe	10,125	17	172,125	10,217	183,906
Montgomery	50,795	17	863,515	52,876	951,788
Morgan	25,110	11	276,210	26,173	301,249
Newton	1,410	17	23,970	1,407	22,512
Noble	37,898	11	416,878	39,981	519,735
Ohio	5,715	18	102,870	5,817	93,072
Orange	13,125	15	196,875	13,425	214,800
Owen	11,317	13	147,121	10,450	146,300
Parke	30,890	12	370,680	31,915	638,300
Perry	12,869	14	180,166	12,871	154,452
Pike	30,398	16	486,368	32,426	713,372
Porter	11,310	14	158,340	11,240	191,080
Posey	64,870	18	1,167,660	66,980	1,339,600
Pulaski	16,130	14	225,820	17,121	205,452
Putnam	22,239	12	266,868	22,420	336,300
Randolph	38,310	13	498,030	39,440	591,600
Ripley	23,110	15	346,650	24,210	387,360
Rush	51,310	18	923,580	54,120	865,920
Seott	10,113	20	202,260	10,240	184,320
Shelby	57,320	16	917,120	60,170	902,550
Spencer	28,610	14	400,540	29,750	535,680
Starke	4,117	15	61,755	4,210	50,520
Steuben	25,140	15	377,100	26,370	395,550
St. Joseph	39,740	11	437,140	41,870	586,180
Sullivan	21,148	15	317,220	21,240	361,090
Switzerland	10,111	16	161,776	10,240	163,840
Tippecanoe	36,140	15	542,100	38,210	611,380
Tipton	26,312	16	420,992	28,460	426,900
Union	14,310	16	228,960	15,410	200,330
Vanderburgh	30,140	16	482,240	31,640	569,520
Vermillion	20,170	12	242,040	20,870	417,400
Vigo	22,120	12	265,440	22,440	471,240
Wabash	38,312	18	689,616	39,657	634,512
Warren	12,460	13	161,980	13,210	211,360
Warrick	32,074	16	513,184	34,170	683,400
Washington	22,140	14	309,960	23,170	347,550
Wayne	39,317	15	589,755	40,281	604,215
Wells	23,140	17	393,380	24,410	368,510
White	16,175	14	226,450	17,110	280,870
Whitley	23,142	15	347,130	24,460	317,980
Total	2,550,014	14.87	38,114,708	2,654,645	42,126,144

TABLE II.

CORN.

ment Showing by Counties the Acreage Planted in Corn in 1893, the average Yield Per Acre, and Product in Bushels; also, the Acreage and yield in 1892.

COUNTIES.	Acreage in 1893.	Yield Per Acre.	Product in Bushels, 1893.	Acreage in 1892.	Product in Bushels, 1892.
as	31,076	25	776,900	32,170	736,420
olomew	45,425	25	1,135,625	46,570	931,400
on	49,760	18	895,680	50,870	1,475,230
ford	83,110	21	1,745,310	85,120	2,128,000
ford	19,163	18	344,934	20,170	504,250
e	59,076	23	1,358,748	60,140	2,165,040
n	14,120	14	197,680	14,261	328,003
ll	45,721	24	1,097,304	46,870	1,312,360
.	43,860	21	921,060	44,990	1,169,740
.	24,860	28	696,080	24,971	649,246
.	30,740	35	1,075,900	31,870	1,115,450
on	61,318	31	1,900,858	62,420	2,434,380
ford	18,140	13	235,820	18,870	415,140
ss	44,130	24	1,103,120	45,120	1,624,320
orn	22,141	23	509,243	22,240	556,000
ur	29,652	23	681,996	29,760	1,113,280
lb	26,140	28	731,920	26,070	443,190
vare	50,890	29	1,475,810	52,170	1,565,100
is	26,075	15	391,125	26,660	746,480
art	36,010	26	936,260	37,020	999,540
te	24,176	23	676,928	25,025	800,800
.	7,780	20	155,600	7,639	188,975
tain	48,820	22	1,074,040	50,541	1,768,935
clin	31,920	25	798,000	32,890	888,030
n	30,024	18	540,432	30,990	774,750
n	44,326	25	1,108,050	45,965	1,195,090
.	50,180	22	1,103,960	51,740	1,298,500
ie	44,720	36	1,609,920	45,820	1,287,140
lton	58,320	27	1,574,640	59,170	2,248,460
ock	40,760	27	1,100,520	41,890	1,382,370
son	31,120	21	653,520	32,008	800,200
ricks	49,570	24	1,189,680	50,720	1,775,204
y	52,460	28	1,468,880	54,780	1,862,420
rd	42,590	27	1,149,930	43,690	1,485,460
ington	38,780	23	89,940	39,820	637,120
on	38,740	19	736,060	39,800	1,074,600
r	36,760	24	882,240	37,640	978,640
.	43,390	28	1,214,920	44,450	800,100
son	22,380	24	537,120	23,410	678,890
ngs	20,780	19	394,820	20,870	563,185

TABLE II—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Acreage in 1893.	Yield Per Acre.	Product in Bushels, 1893.	Acreage in 1892.	Product in Bushels, 1892.
Johnson.	43,450	28	1,129,700	44,720	1,744,060
Knox	57,030	25	1,425,750	58,120	2,034,900
Kosciusko.	43,770	22	961,340	44,860	986,920
Lagrange	30,120	35	1,054,200	30,240	907,200
Lake	25,490	23	586,270	26,550	1,114,350
Laporte	39,540	21	830,340	40,510	972,240
Lawrence	23,960	14	335,440	24,870	547,140
Madison.	65,090	25	1,627,250	66,140	1,851,920
Marion	35,720	25	893,000	36,890	1,106,700
Marshall	35,740	18	643,320	36,810	883,440
Martin	22,120	24	530,880	22,390	403,020
Miami.	42,691	22	939,208	43,710	1,355,010
Monroe	22,009	22	484,198	22,170	443,400
Montgomery	62,420	28	1,747,760	63,521	2,286,756
Morgan	40,890	24	981,360	41,990	1,237,710
Newton	45,720	21	960,120	46,620	1,165,500
Noble	30,790	30	923,700	31,820	668,220
Ohio.	6,749	22	148,478	6,741	188,748
Orange	25,310	18	455,580	26,250	456,280
Owen	22,017	26	572,442	22,140	575,640
Parke	39,780	22	875,160	40,870	1,389,580
Perry	21,410	21	449,610	22,450	404,100
Pike.	33,346	23	766,958	34,440	1,067,640
Porter.	27,410	24	657,840	28,390	624,590
Posey	48,890	35	1,711,150	49,980	2,009,160
Pulaski	35,570	19	675,830	36,640	1,166,000
Putnam	43,870	24	1,052,880	44,960	1,393,760
Randolph	62,070	33	2,048,310	63,170	1,452,910
Ripley.	25,890	21	543,600	26,750	668,750
Rush.	58,070	33	1,916,310	59,120	2,128,230
Scott	14,860	30	445,800	15,170	455,100
Shelby.	63,070	27	1,783,890	67,160	2,481,960
Spencer	38,120	18	686,160	39,140	821,940
Starke.	7,910	18	142,380	7,940	174,680
Steuben	22,120	28	619,360	22,460	494,120
St. Joseph.	30,070	20	601,400	30,990	743,760
Sullivan.	54,120	27	1,461,240	55,210	1,656,300
Switzerland.	17,120	34	582,080	17,250	569,250
Tippecanoe	82,420	25	2,060,500	84,210	2,526,310
Tipton.	41,721	28	1,168,188	42,840	1,071,000
Union	16,410	31	508,710	16,960	491,940
Vanderburgh	25,040	34	851,360	25,510	943,870
Vermillion	36,740	20	734,800	37,810	907,440
Vigo	47,420	23	1,090,660	48,920	1,467,600
Wabash	47,510	22	1,045,220	48,720	1,120,560
Warren	53,620	20	1,072,400	54,710	1,531,860
Warrick.	39,440	21	828,240	40,510	1,215,310
Washington.	33,620	21	706,020	34,710	867,750
Wayne	56,310	26	1,464,060	57,490	1,954,680
Wells	41,528	31	1,287,368	42,540	978,420
White	51,328	18	923,904	52,425	1,258,200
Whitley.	28,540	18	513,720	28,640	515,520
Total	3,511,020	24.09	84,580,471	3,563,337	111,217,463

TABLE III.

OATS.

Statement Showing by Counties the Acreage Sown in Oats in 1893, the Average Yield per Acre and Total Production in Bushels; also the Acreage and Production in 1892.

COUNTIES.	Acreage in 1893.	Yield per Acre.	Product in Bushels, 1893.	Acreage in 1892.	Product in Bushels, 1892.
Adams	17,020	24	408,480	16,780	436,280
Allen	80,940	30	2,428,200	80,790	615,800
Bartholomew	8,860	25	221,500	8,790	228,540
Benton	53,460	30	1,603,800	52,410	1,153,020
Blackford	4,987	27	134,649	4,835	120,875
Boone	7,960	24	191,040	7,820	226,780
Brown	5,410	25	112,750	5,340	133,500
Carroll	10,460	26	271,960	9,035	162,630
Cass	10,760	24	258,240	9,957	248,925
Clark	7,080	28	198,240	6,970	139,400
Clay	12,146	28	340,088	11,840	236,800
Clinton	11,960	31	370,760	11,240	337,200
Crawford	6,910	23	158,930	6,825	109,200
Daviess	12,460	25	311,500	11,920	333,760
Dearborn	8,940	28	250,320	8,410	176,610
Decatur	10,120	33	333,960	9,073	299,409
Dekalb	19,540	27	527,580	18,913	378,260
Delaware	5,860	26	152,360	5,570	167,370
Dubois	15,126	17	257,142	14,175	326,025
Elkhart	20,170	24	484,080	19,050	495,500
Fayette	4,346	28	121,688	4,296	111,696
Floyd	2,926	27	80,002	2,725	54,500
Fountain	11,980	23	275,540	11,179	245,938
Franklin	10,049	26	261,274	9,689	232,536
Fulton	11,076	25	276,900	10,570	200,830
Gibson	9,987	27	269,649	8,953	241,031
Grant	9,142	24	219,408	8,672	182,112
Greene	12,949	22	284,878	12,295	295,080
Hamilton	7,981	30	239,430	7,738	200,878
Hancock	7,548	28	211,344	7,220	216,200
Harrison	11,076	28	310,128	11,851	296,975
Hendricks	11,129	31	344,999	10,178	315,518
Henry	7,588	28	202,464	7,136	242,264
Howard	5,098	34	173,332	4,595	128,660
Huntington	17,820	30	534,600	17,295	397,785
Jackson	14,522	27	392,094	14,470	376,220
Jasper	21,084	32	674,688	20,159	524,134
Jay	17,940	26	466,440	17,580	527,400
Jefferson	5,425	18	97,650	5,323	143,721
Jennings	7,088	20	141,760	6,949	180,674

TABLE III—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Acreage in 1893.	Yield per Acre.	Product in Bush-els, 1893.	Acreage in 1892.	Product in Bush-els, 1892.
Johnson	5,722	31	177,382	5,075	157,775
Knox	8,791	22	193,402	8,370	251,100
Kosciusko	20,921	26	543,946	20,265	466,095
Lagrange	11,817	30	353,510	11,315	305,505
Lake	23,410	26	708,660	22,753	432,307
Laporte	23,580	23	542,340	22,160	509,680
Lawrence	12,896	27	348,192	12,425	335,175
Madison	7,440	31	230,640	6,890	234,260
Marion	11,310	30	339,300	10,506	304,671
Marshall	16,825	23	386,975	16,140	338,940
Martin	8,912	32	285,184	8,710	226,460
Miami	6,915	25	172,875	6,883	206,490
Monroe	9,951	30	298,530	9,486	246,663
Montgomery	10,241	40	409,640	9,817	255,242
Morgan	8,962	28	250,936	8,593	146,061
Newton	33,120	36	1,192,320	32,375	777,000
Noble	15,928	28	445,984	15,216	426,048
Ohio	1,310	30	39,300	1,220	36,600
Orange	15,076	26	391,976	14,485	347,640
Owen	10,920	26	283,920	10,250	256,250
Parke	10,121	29	293,509	9,567	287,010
Perry	6,992	22	153,824	6,765	148,830
Pike	9,833	22	216,326	9,429	424,505
Porter	21,140	25	528,500	20,621	515,225
Posey	8,978	23	206,494	8,778	155,228
Pulaski	12,875	23	296,125	12,015	274,255
Putnam	10,230	28	286,440	9,790	234,960
Randolph	16,175	23	372,025	15,512	455,360
Ripley	11,820	27	319,140	11,447	205,046
Rush	7,985	26	207,610	7,543	241,376
Scott	4,725	34	160,650	4,545	181,800
Shelby	8,210	24	197,040	7,899	229,071
Spencer	12,076	24	289,824	11,737	269,951
Starke	3,480	18	62,640	3,369	57,273
Steuben	10,176	26	264,576	9,635	260,145
St. Joseph	16,210	22	356,620	15,149	378,725
Sullivan	16,120	31	499,720	15,655	360,065
Switzerland	3,010	25	75,250	2,938	64,636
Tippecanoe	20,490	32	975,680	29,670	771,420
Tipton	2,549	25	63,725	2,334	11,670
Union	2,619	31	81,189	2,400	91,200
Vanderburgh	4,412	25	110,300	4,131	107,406
Vermillion	9,110	26	236,860	8,799	237,573
Vigo	14,820	22	326,040	14,237	327,451
Wabash	14,690	27	396,630	13,885	388,780
Warren	26,120	30	783,600	25,280	632,000
Warrick	13,980	27	378,460	13,340	346,840
Washington	17,010	25	425,250	16,580	397,920
Wayne	13,920	25	348,000	13,066	291,980
Wells	13,079	30	392,370	12,663	240,597
White	31,896	18	574,128	31,050	627,850
Whitley	15,080	18	271,440	14,570	393,390
Total	1,206,301	26.54	32,015,229	1,103,958	27,969,719

TABLE IV.

BARLEY.

Statement Showing by Counties the Acreage Sown in Barley in 1893, the Average Yield per Acre, and Total Product in Bushels; also the Acreage and Product in 1892.

COUNTIES.	Acreage in 1893.	Yield per Acre.	Product in Bushels, 1893.	Acreage in 1892.	Product in Bushels, 1892.
Adams	65	20	1,300	70	2,250
Allen	130	20	2,600	140	2,940
Bartholomew	40	10	400	41	504
Benton	39	10	390	43	946
Blackford				10	170
Boone				40	920
Brown				10	270
Carroll				16	256
Cass				14	266
Clark	13	24	312	12	276
Clay					
Clinton	59	20	1,180	60	1,620
Crawford					
Daviess	17	18	306	19	533
Dearborn	1,498	27	40,446	1,584	41,184
Decatur	10	19	190	12	252
Dekalb	201	33	6,633	204	5,100
Delaware	59	20	1,180	61	1,220
Dubois	141	31	4,371	145	4,350
Elkhart	74	18	1,332	79	2,024
Fayette	21	20	420	28	400
Floyd	33	20	660	36	720
Fountain	9	10	90	10	300
Franklin	460	26	11,960	456	12,768
Fulton					
Gibson	28	20	560	30	710
Grant	431	10	4,310	444	9,760
Greene	23	18	414	25	750
Hamilton	9	10	90	10	250
Hancock	216	25	5,400	215	6,450
Harrison	38	30	1,140	40	1,240
Hendricks					
Henry	29	24	696	31	775
Howard	208	15	3,120	210	4,200
Huntington	181	20	3,620	180	360
Jackson	20	19	380	19	399
Jasper	19	20	380	20	460
Jay	93	18	1,674	90	2,880
Jefferson	588	22	12,936	590	10,620
Jennings	38	20	760	40	880

TABLE IV—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Acreage in 1893.	Yield per Acre.	Product in Bush-els, 1893.	Acreage in 1892.	Product in Bush-els, 1892.
Johnson	17	15	255	16	320
Knox	30	20	600	25	450
Kosciusko	14	16	224	15	390
Lagrange	103	25	2,575	100	2,800
Lake	34	20	680	35	735
Laporte	970	19	16,430	960	19,200
Lawrence	28	25	700	19	437
Madison	170	30	5,100	175	7,000
Marion	62	16	992	60	1,920
Martin	17	18	303	15	390
Miami	42	20	840	39	1,365
Monroe	11	20	220	10	300
Montgomery	19	15	285	15	285
Morgan					
Newton	24	20	480	25	550
Noble	26	19	494	24	428
Ohio	115	15	1,725	116	1,650
Orange	8	15	80	7	140
Owen					
Parke	21	20	420	19	570
Perry	114	17	1,338	110	1,980
Pike	13	12	156	12	300
Porter	38	20	760	40	800
Posey	15	20	300		
Pulaski					
Putnam					
Randolph	141	35	4,935	130	5,200
Ripley	15	15	225	13	260
Rush	32	20	640	30	450
Scott					
Shelby	170	35	5,950	164	5,904
Spencer	225	25	5,625	220	6,600
Sturke	21	20	420	20	160
Steuben					
St. Joseph	2,540	19	48,260	2,554	50,864
Sullivan	12	12	144	13	221
Switzerland	115	30	3,450	110	2,500
Tippecanoe	44	20	880	46	840
Tipton	102	18	1,836	105	2,415
Union					
Vanderburgh	18	20	360	17	402
Vermillion	140	20	2,800	150	3,750
Vigo	26	19	494	25	700
Wabash	31	18	558	30	600
Warren					
Warrick	19	20	380	17	323
Washington	23	12	276	22	440
Wayne	212	28	5,936	210	5,850
Wells	102	20	2,040	105	3,150
White	23	20	460	25	700
Whitley	19	20	380	20	360
Total	10,621	20.2	214,544	10,810	231,842

TABLE V.

RYE.

Statement Showing by Counties the Acreage Sown in Rye in 1893, the Average Yield per Acre and Total Product in Bushels; also the Acreage and Product in 1892.

COUNTIES.	Acreage in 1893.	Yield per Acre.	Product in Bushels, 1893.	Acreage in 1892.	Product in Bushels, 1892.
Adams	901	20	18,020	920	9,200
Allen	2,350	20	47,000	2,460	29,520
Bartholomew	240	16	3,840	270	2,970
Benton	451	12	5,412	508	5,566
Blackford	801	15	12,815	880	14,960
Boone	895	18	16,110	937	18,860
Brown	70	10	700	65	845
Carroll	125	12	1,500	115	1,380
Cass	261	14	3,654	295	4,130
Clark	112	17	1,904	110	1,760
Clay	217	15	3,255	210	2,730
Clinton	1,738	19	33,022	1,810	36,200
Crawford	82	12	984	86	1,360
Daviess	181	11	1,991	176	3,910
Dearborn	230	14	3,220	235	2,585
Decatur	151	10	1,510	145	2,465
Dekalb	560	16	8,960	620	6,200
Delaware	1,104	17	18,768	1,175	16,450
Dubois	95	10	950	90	810
Elkhart	5,226	14	73,164	6,147	73,764
Fayette	33	10	330	30	330
Floyd	78	17	1,326	70	1,050
Fountain	409	15	6,135	440	6,160
Franklin	140	12	1,680	130	1,560
Fulton	240	13	2,120	245	3,185
Gibson	217	12	2,604	216	2,520
Grant	820	14	11,484	875	12,250
Greene	360	12	4,320	380	3,040
Hamilton	755	16	11,380	860	20,640
Hancock	260	17	4,420	275	6,600
Harrison	188	13	2,444	199	3,184
Hendricks	510	15	7,650	540	10,260
Henry	115	15	1,725	101	1,717
Howard	245	21	5,145	270	6,750
Huntington	615	16	9,840	715	7,865
Jackson	270	13	3,410	284	2,840
Jasper	1,750	13	21,750	1,890	17,010
Jay	1,198	11	13,178	1,280	15,360
Jefferson	117	9	1,053	115	1,035
Jennings	105	18	1,890	101	1,515

TABLE V—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Acres in 1893.	Yield per Acre.	Product in Bush-els, 1893.	Acres in 1892.	Product in Bush-els, 1892.
Johnson	68	13	884	65	910
Knox	390	10	3,900	420	6,300
Kosciusko	470	25	11,750	511	9,709
Lagrange	3,916	17	66,572	4,112	69,904
Lake	1,937	14	27,118	2,035	32,500
Laporte	1,907	14	26,698	1,990	23,880
Lawrence	108	15	1,620	105	1,575
Madison	2,109	18	37,962	2,221	39,978
Marion	394	13	5,122	415	14,525
Marshall	1,868	17	31,756	1,970	35,460
Martin	149	20	2,980	156	3,300
Miami	140	18	2,520	132	2,508
Monroe	79	11	870	76	700
Montgomery	505	14	7,070	530	8,490
Morgan	210	20	4,200	201	3,417
Newton	1,246	12	14,952	1,380	15,180
Noble	390	15	5,850	405	4,860
Ohio	201	15	3,015	210	2,310
Orange	49	10	490	45	450
Owen	270	14	3,780	265	3,975
Parke	240	13	3,123	234	3,744
Perry	48	8	384	40	600
Pike	310	14	4,340	330	5,280
Porter	2,249	16	35,984	2,385	33,390
Posey	29	16	464	20	260
Pulaski	1,540	10	15,400	1,635	17,935
Putnam	240	13	3,120	235	3,290
Randolph	338	16	5,408	330	4,950
Ripley	150	18	2,700	145	2,465
Rush	215	25	5,375	210	2,520
Scott	17	10	170	15	170
Shelby	210	15	3,150	220	3,740
Spencer	53	14	742	50	1,000
Starke	2,264	12	27,178	2,385	28,620
Stenben	910	17	12,770	980	12,740
St. Joseph	1,215	16	19,440	1,315	19,725
Sullivan	248	10	2,480	240	2,640
Switzerland	1,004	17	17,068	1,075	20,425
Tippecanoe	769	16	11,344	805	11,270
Tipton	810	25	20,250	890	6,280
Union	62	10	620	60	660
Vanderburgh	29	15	435	25	425
Vermillion	1,240	16	19,840	1,351	21,616
Vigo	680	16	10,880	702	13,338
Wabash	179	18	3,222	175	3,150
Warren	168	12	2,016	170	2,040
Warrick	79	13	1,027	76	1,292
Washington	52	9	468	49	637
Wayne	180	16	2,880	176	3,344
Wells	1,710	17	29,070	1,820	18,200
White	1,850	10	18,500	1,961	12,610
Whitley	102	10	1,020	90	990
Total	59,751	14.66	875,949	62,976	927,843

TABLE VI.

BUCKWHEAT AND FLAXSEED.

Statement Showing by Counties the Acreage Sown in Buckwheat and Flaxseed in 1893, the Average Yield per Acre and Total Product in Bushels; also the Acreage and Product for 1892.

COUNTIES.	BUCKWHEAT, 1893.			FLAXSEED, 1893.			BUCKWHEAT, 1892.		FLAXSEED, 1892.	
	Acreage.	Yield per Acre.	Product in Bushels.	Acreage.	Yield per Acre.	Product in Bushels.	Acreage.	Product in Bushels.	Acreage.	Product in Bushels.
Adams.	190		1,520	510	8	4,080	196	1,755	518	3,626
Allen.	254	10	2,540	741	8	5,928	256	2,048	750	5,250
Bartholomew.	41	16	656	12	6	72	40	640	11	86
Benton.	106	20	2,120	638	8	5,104	109	2,180	644	4,508
Blackford.	109	20	2,180	68	7	476	110	2,260	68	544
Boone.	72	2	144	31	8	248	75	1,350	30	27
Brown.	49	14	686	17	9	163	51	918	17	136
Carroll.	14	16	1,184	190	6	1,140	79	1,120	188	930
Cass.	116	25	2,900	220	5	1,100	115	920	217	1,302
Clark.	21	10	210	10	8	80	20	200	9	90
Clay.	47	9	423	55	9	505	49	784	57	299
Clinton.	92	8	736	240	7	1,680	96	768	236	1,180
Crawford.	7	12	84	10	7	70	6	72	7	49
Daviess.	53	10	530	20	6	120	59	685	18	10
Dearborn.	24	15	360	12	7	84	20	380	11	8
Decatur.	12	10	120	11	10	110	11	110	10	60
DeKalb.	225	11	2,475	26	9	234	220	3,300	25	22
Delaware.	95	10	950	158	8	1,264	95	850	156	1,240
Duhois.	18	10	180	17	6	102	12	120	16	96
Elkhart.	380	8	3,040	31	7	217	390	3,800	30	210
Fayette.	10	10	100	41	5	205	9	99	40	240
Floyd.				10	6	60			12	84
Fountain.	13	9	117				14	126	4	10
Franklin.	71	8	568	17	8	136	69	640	18	162
Fulton.	165		2,145	19	7	133	171	2,565	20	180
Gibson.	10	10	100	10	10	100	9	99	12	120
Grant.	149	15	2,235	840	8	6,720	146	2,628	856	6,848
Greene.	94	9	846	12	10	120	91	637	14	164
Hamilton.	80	20	1,600	51	10	510	82	2,060	55	550
Hancock.	63	12	756	45	8	360	66	924	46	414
Harrison.										
Hendricks.	20	12	240				21	273		
Henry.	40	9	360	251	8	2,008	40	320	256	1,180
Howard.	32	18	576	20	12	240	31	496	22	264
Huntington.	160	10	1,600	1,060	4	4,240	159	1,431	1,090	7,630
Jackson.	7	10	70				5	50		
Jasper.	275	12	3,300				291	3,372		
Jay.	310	15	4,650	366	10	3,650	315	4,410	380	1,440
Jefferson.	17	14	238				18	240		
Jennings.	38	6	228				40	680	90	630

TABLE VI—Continued.

COUNTIES.	BUCKWHEAT, 1893.			FLAXSEED, 1893.			BUCKWHEAT, 1892.		FLAXSEED, 1892.	
	Acreage.	Yield per Acre.	Product in Bushels.	Acreage.	Yield per Acre.	Product in Bushels.	Acreage.	Product in Bushels.	Acreage.	Product in Bushels.
Johnson	13	10	130				12	84		
Knox	10	15	150				9	180		
Kosciusko	350	12	4,200	28	7	196	375	3,750	30	180
Lagrange	370	12	4,440				385	5,775		
Lake	265	16	4,240	28	12	336	271	5,420	30	300
Laporte	540	18	9,720	138	9	1,242	596	11,920	146	1,120
Lawrence	7	10	70				6	60		
Madison	54	8	432	310	7	2,170	53	477	306	1,636
Marion	60	9	540				62	552		
Marshall	360	13	4,680				376	5,232		
Martin	62	10	620				64	640		
Miami	58	30	1,740	476	10	4,760	57	721	480	4,320
Monroe	11	10	110				10	100		
Montgomery	41	3	123				39	585		
Morgan	27	40	1,080				26	910		
Newton	255	15	3,825	68	8	704	268	2,680	90	630
Noble	245	12	2,940	67	9	603	256	3,440	70	700
Ohio	5	10	50				4	40		
Orange	5	9	45				4	52		
Owen	40	12	480				38	342		
Parke	29	15	435				23	448		
Perry	8	12	96				7	98		
Pike	9	10	90				8	96		
Porter	225	20	4,500	28	8	224	233	4,660	30	300
Posey										
Pulaski	260	13	3,380				270	2,970		
Putnam	17	15	255	37	10	370	15	255	35	315
Randolph	110	8	880	1,185	8	9,480	103	1,648	1,190	7,140
Ripley	18	15	270	30	7	210	17	225	33	364
Rush	15	12	180	70	6	420	14	224	65	455
Scott	6	15	90	18	8	144	4	44	15	20
Shelby	25	9	225	81	10	810	24	192	80	720
Spencer										
Stark	405	25	10,125				419	7,125		
Steuben	276	10	2,760				290	4,050		
St. Joseph	277	20	5,540				294	8,526		
Sullivan	81	12	972				79	1,027		
Switzerland	19	10	190				18	180		
Tippecanoe	76	6	456				73	657		
Tipton	38	15	570	126	9	1,134	40	800	130	1,080
Union	28	10	280	51	5	255	31	279	45	315
Vanderburgh				110	8	880			130	1,040
Vermillion	20	14	280				21	252		
Vigo	40	20	800				42	840		
Wabash	115	21	2,415	876	15	13,140	119	2,975	890	14,240
Warren	20	8	160	30	7	210	22	176	32	256
Warrick	19	9	171				21	210		
Washington										
Wayne	58	12	696	1,210	8	9,680	62	624	1,286	10,288
Wells	252	9	2,268	975	9	8,785	265	1,835	1,009	6,054
White	580	3	1,740	441	10	4,410	601	6,010	476	4,760
Whitley	117	9	1,053	310	9	2,790	121	968	317	2,536
Total	9,456	12.64	109,524	12,461	8.1	100,934	9,612	129,762	12,788	96,467

TABLE VII.

CLOVER HAY.

Statement Showing by Counties the Acreage Sown in Clover in 1893, the Average Yield per Acre, and the Total Product in Tons ; also, the Acreage and Product for 1892.

COUNTIES.	Acreage in 1893.	Yield per Acre.	Product in Tons, 1893.	Acreage in 1892.	Product in Tons, 1892.
Adams	13,360	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	33,400	14,582	18,277
Allen	22,145	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	38,753	23,881	32,351
Bartholomew	10,580	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	18,515	11,418	19,983
Benton	3,469	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,203	3,563	3,563
Blackford	2,540	2	5,080	2,730	4,170
Boone	18,889	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	33,056	20,920	31,380
Brown	870	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,087	875	1,094
Carroll	17,549	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	30,710	18,640	37,960
Cass	15,450	2	30,900	16,562	28,983
Clark	4,102	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	7,178	4,200	6,300
Clay	7,925	2	15,850	8,850	13,275
Clinton	18,872	2	37,744	20,635	36,110
Crawford	2,107	2	4,214	2,183	3,819
Daviess	13,098	2	26,196	14,062	24,680
Dearborn	5,749	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,623	5,833	5,833
Decatur	17,146	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	25,719	18,234	31,916
Dekalo	15,148	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	22,722	16,262	24,393
Delaware	17,428	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	26,142	18,583	37,166
Dubois	9,110	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	13,665	9,714	19,428
Elkhart	24,328	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	30,410	26,718	40,077
Fayette	13,140	1	13,140	14,251	21,781
Floyd	2,109	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	5,799	2,087	3,652
Fountain	15,570	1	15,570	17,654	35,308
Franklin	13,048	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	19,572	14,032	21,018
Fulton	15,129	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	22,693	16,575	23,150
Gibson	21,340	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	37,345	23,218	34,827
Grant	16,140	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	28,245	17,742	26,613
Greene	7,590	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	9,487	7,585	11,377
Hamilton	19,740	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	34,545	21,644	32,466
Hancock	15,240	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	26,670	16,382	24,573
Harrison	11,190	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	27,975	12,238	27,530
Hendricks	16,120	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	26,210	17,052	34,104
Henry	22,760	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	34,140	24,825	49,650
Howard	16,149	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	24,223	17,216	34,432
Huntington	18,526	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	32,420	19,800	29,700
Jackson	7,290	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	12,757	7,380	11,070
Jasper	3,860	1	3,860	4,015	8,030
Jay	11,640	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	17,460	12,832	22,456
Jefferson	4,529	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	7,925	4,672	7,008
Jennings	5,410	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	6,762	5,718	8,577

TABLE VII—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Acreage in 1893.	Yield per Acre.	Product in Tons. 1893.	Acreage in 1892.	Product in Tons. 1892.
Johnson	13,076	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	22,883	14,010	17,512
Knox	16,320	2	32,640	17,855	32,370
Kosciusko	20,340	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	35,595	21,735	32,602
Lagrange	22,296	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	33,414	24,274	42,479
Lake	3,860	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,790	3,938	6,891
Laporte	20,210	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	30,315	21,465	32,197
Lawrence	4,102	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	7,178	4,205	7,858
Madison	17,840	2	35,680	18,962	37,924
Marion	18,876	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	28,314	20,016	35,028
Marshall	18,460	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	27,690	20,349	30,523
Martin	4,110	1	4,110	4,015	5,019
Miami	19,175	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	31,555	20,376	30,564
Monroe	1,998	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	3,496	1,982	2,973
Montgomery	19,120	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	33,460	20,942	31,413
Morgan	8,510	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	12,855	8,592	12,888
Newton	2,940	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,205	2,936	2,936
Noble	18,740	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	23,425	20,572	30,858
Ohio	1,810	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,715	1,817	3,176
Orange	3,140	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	5,495	3,062	5,341
Owen	6,119	1	6,119	6,317	8,146
Parke	9,810	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	14,715	9,895	17,315
Perry	3,015	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	6,784	3,128	6,256
Pike	7,862	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	13,763	8,914	13,371
Porter	11,291	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	26,936	12,327	21,573
Posey	14,526	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	36,315	15,872	31,744
Pulaski	7,239	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	9,048	7,585	13,273
Putnam	11,076	2	22,152	12,165	15,206
Randolph	23,584	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	41,272	25,714	44,965
Ripley	2,780	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	4,865	2,863	2,147
Rush	21,146	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	37,005	22,718	39,756
Scott	1,890	3	5,670	1,962	3,924
Shelby	15,540	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	27,195	16,852	25,278
Spencer	10,562	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15,843	11,445	14,306
Starke	2,780	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	4,865	2,877	5,634
Steuben	17,240	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	30,170	18,943	28,414
St. Joseph	21,160	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	31,740	22,716	22,716
Sullivan	16,240	2	32,480	17,822	35,644
Switzerland	3,219	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	5,634	3,416	5,978
Tippecanoe	11,565	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	17,347	12,992	19,488
Tipton	9,329	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	13,993	10,483	13,104
Union	8,110	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	14,192	8,915	17,830
Vanderburgh	6,840	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	11,970	7,262	12,708
Vermillion	6,140	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	7,675	6,843	11,975
Vigo	9,142	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	11,427	9,712	12,140
Wabash	24,327	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	36,490	26,475	46,331
Warren	4,460	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	5,575	4,552	6,826
Warrick	9,360	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	14,040	10,584	18,522
Washington	3,790	2	7,580	3,814	5,721
Wayne	21,590	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	32,385	23,672	47,344
Wells	13,129	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	22,975	14,216	24,878
White	6,240	1	6,240	6,741	13,482
Whitley	14,740	1	14,740	15,804	23,706
Total	1,087,132	1.65	1,793,768	1,174,341	1,910,852

TABLE VIII.

TIMOTHY HAY.

Statement Showing by Counties the Acreage Sown in Timothy in 1893, the Average Yield per Acre and Total Product in Tons; also, the Acreage and Product in 1892.

COUNTIES.	Acreage, 1893.	Yield per Acre.	Product in Tons, 1893.	Acreage in 1892.	Product in Tons, 1892.
Adams	11,640	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	20,370	12,732	15,915
Allen	17,780	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	31,115	19,683	29,524
Bartholomew	14,210	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	17,762	15,362	19,202
Benton	20,960	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	26,200	22,837	28,546
Blackford	6,140	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,210	6,847	10,270
Boone	10,141	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	17,746	10,863	21,720
Brown	13,210	1	13,210	14,932	14,932
Carroll	7,162	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,743	7,648	11,472
Cass	8,974	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	15,704	9,473	16,578
Clark	13,364	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	20,046	14,810	18,513
Clay	21,149	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	31,723	22,356	33,534
Clinton	10,292	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15,438	11,812	20,671
Crawford	8,690	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	10,862	9,452	16,541
Daviess	11,160	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	13,950	12,217	21,379
Dearborn	20,240	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	25,300	21,792	21,392
Decatur	13,160	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	16,450	14,305	21,457
Dekalb	9,031	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	13,546	9,963	17,434
Delaware	13,219	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	16,524	14,748	23,809
Dubois	10,120	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	12,650	11,216	19,628
Elkhart	10,370	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15,555	11,862	17,793
Fayette	7,220	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	9,025	7,915	9,895
Floyd	6,249	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	7,811	6,832	8,529
Fountain	12,140	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	15,175	13,513	27,026
Franklin	12,290	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	18,435	13,375	17,126
Fulton	5,319	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	9,307	5,418	10,836
Gibson	9,190	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	13,785	9,782	14,673
Grant	12,316	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	18,474	13,863	20,794
Greene	20,862	1	20,862	22,914	28,643
Hamilton	10,880	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	13,600	11,947	20,906
Hancock	8,240	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	12,360	8,771	13,156
Harrison	10,390	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	18,182	11,476	17,214
Hendricks	11,216	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	16,824	12,621	22,086
Henry	9,240	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	16,170	9,784	14,676
Howard	7,291	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,936	7,861	15,722
Huntington	11,166	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	19,540	12,227	18,340
Jackson	17,128	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	21,410	18,881	23,601
Jasper	22,160	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	33,240	24,221	36,331
Jay	16,210	1	16,210	17,375	21,719
Jefferson	13,120	1	13,120	14,397	14,397
Jennings	20,060	1	20,060	21,144	26,430

TABLE VIII—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Acreage in 1893.	Yield per Acre.	Product in Tons, 1893.	Acreage in 1892.	Product in Tons, 1892.
Johnson	12,094	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	21,164	13,062	28,104
Knox	9,460	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	14,190	10,281	15,421
Kosciusko	7,264	2	14,528	7,921	13,861
Lagrange	6,940	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	12,145	7,118	12,456
Lake	25,410	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	31,762	27,352	47,866
Laporte	11,960	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	17,940	12,841	19,261
Lawrence	15,872	1	15,872	16,924	21,155
Madison	9,128	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	13,692	9,746	17,055
Marion	19,162	1	19,162	20,254	35,444
Marshall	7,110	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	12,442	7,018	12,261
Martin	9,480	1	9,480	10,382	10,382
Miami	9,176	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	16,058	9,471	18,942
Monroe	13,698	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	23,971	14,721	22,081
Montgomery	14,312	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	21,468	15,410	30,820
Morgan	11,570	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	14,462	12,637	22,114
Newton	17,210	1	17,210	16,827	21,034
Noble	7,340	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,010	7,203	10,835
Ohio	6,421	1	6,421	6,942	10,413
Orange	12,210	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	15,262	13,385	20,077
Owen	20,364	1	20,364	21,431	26,789
Parke	10,141	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	17,211	10,872	19,026
Perry	8,596	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	13,340	9,315	11,644
Pike	9,148	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	13,692	10,022	15,063
Porter	20,716	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	30,410	21,891	32,836
Posey	9,010	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	13,515	9,207	15,810
Pulaski	5,121	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	6,401	5,718	8,577
Putnam	17,360	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	21,700	18,515	32,400
Randolph	15,263	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	19,079	16,321	24,481
Ripley	24,640	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	30,800	26,515	26,515
Rush	9,740	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	14,610	9,881	14,821
Scott	6,290	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,435	6,573	8,773
Shelby	9,176	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	13,764	9,085	13,627
Spencer	10,790	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	13,487	11,843	20,725
Starke	1,946	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	2,433	2,018	4,066
Steuben	6,740	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,110	6,925	10,587
St. Joseph	7,740	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	9,675	7,822	11,823
Sullivan	15,825	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	23,437	16,561	28,981
Switzerland	14,792	1	14,792	15,828	15,828
Tippecanoe	15,540	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	19,425	16,481	20,601
Tipton	9,040	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	13,560	9,247	11,559
Union	4,060	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	7,105	4,238	7,416
Vanderburgh	10,120	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15,280	10,382	12,977
Vermillion	8,020	1	8,020	8,358	12,337
Vigo	17,120	1	17,120	18,208	18,208
Wabash	11,960	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	17,940	12,812	25,624
Warren	9,170	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	11,462	9,764	12,205
Warrick	11,290	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	16,935	12,393	21,687
Washington	24,460	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	30,575	26,381	36,381
Wayne	18,540	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	23,175	19,658	29,487
Wells	14,620	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	25,585	15,570	27,248
White	20,740	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	31,110	22,614	39,574
Whitley	8,530	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	12,795	8,728	13,092
Total	1,128,764	1.4	1,580,269	1,209,890	1,814,835

TABLE IX.

IRISH AND SWEET POTATOES.

Statement Showing by Counties the Acreage Planted in Irish and Sweet Potatoes in 1893, the Average Yield per Acre, and Total Product in Bushels: also, the Acreage and Production in 1892.

COUNTIES.	IRISH POTATOES, 1893.			SWEET POTATOES, 1893.			IRISH POTATOES, 1892.		SWEET POTATOES, 1892.	
	Acreage.	Yield per Acre.	Product in Bushels.	Acreage.	Yield per Acre.	Product in Bushels.	Acreage.	Product in Bushels.	Acreage.	Product in Bushels.
Adams	920	29	27,680	34	20	680	834	25,854	33	2,475
Allen	4,160	46	191,360	53	35	1,855	4,093	77,767	52	1,872
Bartholomew	510	50	25,500	27	66	1,782	472	26,904	25	1,625
Benton	740	43	31,820	12	50	600	680	32,640	10	300
Blackford	825	35	28,875	21	40	840	712	22,784	20	800
Boone	1,020	26	26,780	27	32	764	972	53,460	26	390
Brown	740	33	24,420	17	25	425	650	19,500	15	600
Carroll	820	20	16,400	62	20	1,240	711	25,596	60	5,220
Cass	1,460	40	58,400	51	30	1,530	1,404	80,028	50	900
Clark	690	60	41,400	32	55	1,760	515	49,945	32	4,455
Clay	625	56	35,000	70	17	1,190	586	21,095	72	1,440
Clinton	590	38	22,420	26	57	1,482	500	22,500	24	1,200
Crawford	270	54	14,580	28	61	1,708	210	14,280	27	2,267
Daviess	490	37	18,130	31	30	930	330	15,180	30	1,440
Dearborn	1,725	42	72,450	52	25	1,300	1,722	58,548	56	1,120
Decatur	424	38	16,112	31	30	930	316	18,644	30	900
Dekalb	1,290	63	81,270	22	31	682	1,184	39,072	20	1,000
Delaware	1,470	29	42,630	51	10	510	1,320	48,800	53	2,491
Dubois	920	49	45,080	34	60	2,040	879	61,530	32	1,760
Elkhart	2,025	43	87,075	52	28	1,456	1,914	95,700	55	3,300
Fayette	410	75	30,750	32	100	3,200	361	31,407	31	3,100
Floyd	940	41	38,540	36	60	2,160	864	56,160	35	3,150
Fountain	520	27	14,040	23	100	2,300	401	31,079	22	4,114
Franklin	1,090	50	54,500	19	50	950	1,020	54,060	17	629
Fulton	1,012	33	33,396	16	50	800	944	33,040	14	420
Gibson	670	100	67,000	31	100	3,100	511	39,858	31	2,945
Grant	1,050	41	43,050	34	30	1,020	900	33,700	20	1,200
Greene	692	71	49,132	61	30	1,830	614	36,840	60	2,400
Hamilton	1,221	22	26,862	46	63	2,898	1,122	58,148	44	2,244
Hancock	690	24	16,560	29	29	841	516	24,252	27	2,322
Harrison	1,313	50	65,650	22	47	1,034	1,272	54,696	20	1,560
Hendricks	1,169	41	47,929	28	49	1,372	1,087	80,438	26	1,170
Henry	870	51	44,370	42	38	1,596	796	45,050	40	2,560
Howard	1,038	52	53,976	41	40	1,640	901	31,564	40	2,320
Huntington	1,321	41	54,161	30	40	1,200	1,514	50,148	31	1,550
Jackson	690	43	29,670	21	38	798	544	20,128	19	760
Jasper	710	63	44,730	27	150	4,050	611	55,601	28	1,960
Jay	1,040	32	33,280	32	62	1,984	982	25,532	31	2,635
Jefferson	1,030	65	66,950	52	105	5,460	916	67,784	49	6,958
Jennings	495	47	23,265	33	40	1,320	430	35,690	31	1,891

TABLE IX—Continued.

COUNTIES.	IRISH POTATOES, 1893.			SWEET POTATOES, 1893.			IRISH POTATOES, 1892.		SWEET POTATOES, 1892.	
	Average	Yield per Acre.	Product in Bushels.	Average	Yield per Acre.	Product in Bushels.	Average	Product in Bushels.	Average.	Product in Bushels.
Johnson	410	43	17,630	26	28	738	318	13,674	22	616
Knox	360	39	17,440	86	87	7,482	814	86,088	87	9,394
Kosciusko . . .	1,321	36	47,556	14	40	1,360	1,272	45,792	36	1,800
Lagrange	1,490	45	67,050	17	20	340	1,542	78,642	16	640
Lake	1,996	40	79,840	31	29	868	1,985	123,132	30	1,350
Laporte	2,360	46	103,960	44	27	1,188	2,184	98,280	42	1,260
Lawrence	501	36	18,036	19	33	627	426	14,580	18	900
Madison	810	31	25,110	40	30	1,200	607	38,420	36	4,428
Marion	4,610	28	129,080	320	37	11,840	4,596	211,416	327	13,080
Marshall	1,290	33	42,570	24	60	1,440	1,217	58,416	22	440
Martin	420	60	25,200	16	52	832	390	22,230	14	118
Miami	1,180	34	34,800	69	31	2,139	1,087	40,218	67	2,680
Monroe	560	56	31,360	92	65	2,080	501	32,864	30	2,160
Montgomery . .	710	48	34,080	29	60	1,740	616	9,136	35	2,025
Morgan	680	50	34,000	26	20	520	590	31,660	20	1,760
Newton	590	54	31,860	17	30	510	510	31,000	18	1,080
Noble	790	31	24,180	17	31	528	980	43,120	13	390
Ohio	740	37	27,380	18	30	540	718	19,332	16	1,408
Orange	391	50	19,550	21	46	966	319	15,312	19	1,102
Owen	510	66	33,660	27	29	783	462	30,492	25	1,275
Parke	621	40	24,840	20	40	800	780	38,676	18	900
Perry	1,040	70	72,800	25	40	1,000	1,023	67,118	24	912
Pike	725	8	5,800	27	57	1,539	684	90,192	26	2,280
Porter	1,610	40	64,400	47	30	1,410	1,507	55,759	38	1,400
Posey	560	68	38,080	28	82	2,296	894	50,064	20	1,600
Pulaski	591	21	23,331	9	18	160	922	38,724	31	930
Putnam	740	40	29,600	41	82	3,362	646	45,220	39	2,067
Randolph	861	44	37,844	45	57	2,565	760	30,400	44	1,320
Ripley	790	36	28,440	20	50	1,000	744	51,336	18	1,800
Rush	810	40	32,400	29	50	1,450	716	43,676	25	1,475
Scott	590	24	10,560	15	60	900	546	13,500	14	900
Shelby	771	40	30,840	26	28	728	690	41,480	21	2,772
Spencer	2,276	46	104,896	74	16	1,184	3,324	146,142	75	5,850
Starke	410	37	15,170	31	25	1,850	396	19,300	30	1,500
Steuben	801	57	45,657	32	28	896	704	25,344	33	1,320
St. Joseph	2,192	44	96,448	120	30	3,600	2,076	116,256	116	5,900
Sullivan	695	52	36,140	33	30	990	616	17,248	32	800
Switzerland . . .	1,901	35	66,535	32	50	11,200	1,841	49,707	31	1,550
Tippecanoe . . .	1,638	72	122,256	32	50	2,600	1,596	127,600	44	4,972
Tipton	550	40	22,000	19	30	570	494	19,760	19	1,260
Union	496	53	26,288	14	60	840	461	27,660	11	748
Vanderburgh . . .	1,930	70	134,100	82	78	6,786	1,842	12,849	72	6,394
Vermillion	460	70	32,200	31	80	2,480	400	18,200	30	1,800
Vigo	1,620	41	66,420	192	40	7,680	1,533	52,351	186	5,590
Wabash	920	40	36,800	24	50	1,200	816	40,800	17	1,275
Warren	492	30	14,760	22	28	616	407	32,560	21	1,050
Warrick	1,410	43	60,630	96	46	4,416	1,385	76,175	94	7,060
Washington . . .	630	75	39,750	21	208	4,368	471	31,086	19	1,710
Wayne	1,160	34	39,440	102	52	5,304	1,912	49,996	98	4,903
Wells	1,020	30	30,600	35	33	1,155	968	31,818	36	1,440
White	890	16	11,010	26	25	650	618	39,552	24	1,550
Whitley	998	20	19,960	23	30	690	996	27,144	22	990
Total	94,642	44.2	4,172,466	3,616	56	202,496	87,670	4,620,647	3,569	217,709

TABLE X.

TOBACCO.

Statement Showing by Counties the Acreage Planted in Tobacco in 1893, the Average Yield per Acre, and the Total Product in Pounds; also the Acreage and Product for 1892.

COUNTIES	Acreage in 1893.	Yield per Acre.	Product in Pounds.	Acreage in 1892.	Product in Pounds.
Adams					
Allen					
Bartholomew	36	40	1,440	37	10,800
Benton					
Blackford					
Boone					
Brown	206	200	41,200	216	388,800
Carroll					
Cass					
Clark	90	500	45,000	95	45,125
Clay					
Clinton	10	200	2,000	13	6,500
Crawford	24	1,100	26,400	27	14,715
Daviess	106	1,150	121,900	116	52,200
Dearborn	103	1,150	118,450	133	63,175
Decatur					
Dekalb					
Delaware					
Dubois	1,094	800	875,200	1,185	1,362,750
Elkhart					
Fayette					
Floyd	20	400	8,000	30	14,250
Fountain					
Franklin					
Fulton					
Gibson	90	600	54,000	100	50,000
Grant				14	6,300
Greene	101	800	80,800	106	74,200
Hamilton					
Hancock					
Harrison	27	1,950	52,650	37	27,000
Hendricks					
Henry	10	600	6,000	11	7,150
Howard					
Huntington					
Jackson					
Jasper					
Jay					
Jefferson	603	800	484,000	615	430,500
Jennings	20	500	10,000	30	15,000

TABLE X—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Acreage in 1893.	Yield per Acre.	Product in Pounds.	Acreage in 1892.	Product in Pounds.
Johnson				184	87,400
Knox					
Kosciusko					
Lagrange					
Lake					
Laporte					
Lawrence	25	1,000	25,000	27	13,500
Madison					
Marion	30	200	6,000	35	15,750
Marshall					
Martin	17	500	8,500	19	7,600
Miami					
Monroe	16	550	8,800	18	22,500
Montgomery	20	400	8,000	22	15,400
Morgan					
Newton					
Noble					
Ohio	125	500	62,500	139	71,500
Orange	45	1,000	45,000	47	37,500
Owen	51	800	40,800	53	37,100
Parke	10	600	6,000	16	9,600
Perry	181	800	144,800	196	143,668
Pike	650	500	325,000	697	487,900
Porter					
Posey					
Pulaski					
Putnam	12	300	3,600	13	5,300
Randolph	60	883	52,980	63	37,800
Ripley	20	600	12,000	24	19,200
Rush					
Scott	10	500	5,000	12	16,800
Shelby	35	1,000	35,000	40	40,000
Spencer	3,180	667	2,121,060	3,287	2,365,250
Starke					
Steuben					
St. Joseph					
Sullivan	28	500	14,000	30	24,000
Switzerland	1,480	950	1,406,000	1,496	1,395,768
Tippecanoe					
Tipton					
Union					
Vanderburgh	30	700	21,000	31	15,500
Vermillion					
Vigo	15	600	9,000	16	7,200
Wabash	20	900	18,000	29	34,800
Warren					
Warrick	3,870	757	2,929,590	4,076	3,260,800
Washington	70	640	44,800	73	54,750
Wayne	180	600	108,000	185	268,250
Wells					
White					
Whitley					
Total	12,722	680	8,650,960	13,574	11,074,211

TABLE I.

WHEAT.

Statement Showing by Counties the Acreage Sown in Wheat in 1894, the Average Yield per Acre and Total Product in Bushels and Value of Crop; also the Acreage and Product in 1893.

COUNTIES.	Acreage in 1894.	Yield per Acre.	Product in Bushels, 1894.	Total Value of Crop, 1894.	Acreage in 1893.	Product in Bushels, 1893.
Adams	18,120	24	434,880	\$217,440	17,326	259,890
Allen	37,250	22	819,500	409,750	36,490	547,250
Bartholomew	47,291	17	803,947	401,974	47,520	712,800
Benton	1,165	26	30,290	15,145	1,075	12,900
Blackford	9,649	28	270,172	135,086	9,746	71,190
Boone	39,841	21	836,660	418,330	39,761	675,937
Brown	8,027	13	104,351	52,175	8,075	121,125
Carroll	39,533	23	909,259	454,629	39,420	640,720
Cass	41,372	23	951,556	475,778	41,760	509,920
Clark	16,993	16	271,888	135,944	17,100	273,600
Clay	14,427	18	259,686	129,843	14,560	203,840
Clinton	45,861	21	963,081	481,541	46,120	737,920
Crawford	9,721	13	126,373	63,186	9,817	127,621
Daviess	39,857	14	557,998	278,999	40,151	521,961
Dearborn	20,545	15	308,175	154,088	20,780	332,480
Decatur	34,011	19	646,209	323,104	34,210	547,360
Dekalb	28,459	19	540,721	270,361	28,740	459,840
Delaware	16,810	20	736,200	368,100	37,121	482,573
Dubois	28,000	13	364,000	182,000	28,210	368,730
Elkhart	45,239	17	789,063	394,532	45,650	685,250
Fayette	23,001	20	460,020	230,010	23,210	371,360
Floyd	6,916	23	159,068	74,534	6,712	107,392
Fountain	35,467	23	815,741	407,821	35,830	394,130
Franklin	29,276	20	585,520	297,760	29,480	442,200
Fulton	30,016	22	660,352	330,176	30,140	452,100
Gibson	67,430	19	1,281,170	640,585	67,840	1,153,280
Grant	31,006	21	744,144	372,072	31,350	470,250
Greene	20,780	16	332,480	166,240	20,840	312,600
Hamilton	43,200	24	1,036,800	516,400	43,370	701,920
Hancock	32,016	21	672,336	336,168	35,210	593,570
Harrison	30,760	16	492,160	246,080	30,875	451,125
Hendricks	32,514	21	682,774	341,387	32,540	488,100
Henry	45,000	21	945,000	477,500	45,120	631,680
Howard	35,011	25	875,275	437,638	35,221	633,973
Huntington	28,015	22	616,330	308,165	28,070	477,190
Jackson	28,780	14	402,920	201,460	28,876	375,388
Jasper	3,800	21	79,800	39,900	3,825	49,725
Jay	20,117	23	462,691	231,346	20,175	262,275
Jefferson	18,006	16	288,096	144,048	18,090	289,440
Jennings	18,104	16	289,664	144,832	18,120	271,900

TABLE I—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Acreage in 1894.	Yield per Acre.	Product in Bush-els, 1894.	Total Value of Crop, 1894.	Acreage in 1893.	Product in Bush-els, 1893.
Johnson	36,200	20	724,000	\$362,000	36,320	653,750
Knox	56,017	19	1,064,323	532,162	56,110	785,540
Kosciusko	44,112	20	882,240	441,120	44,130	750,080
Lagrange	37,100	18	667,800	333,900	37,195	557,925
Lake	1,780	21	37,380	18,690	1,820	21,840
Laporte	40,116	22	882,552	441,276	40,076	480,912
Lawrence	13,104	13	170,352	85,176	13,176	197,640
Madison	45,040	25	1,126,000	513,000	45,139	677,085
Marion	36,110	23	830,530	415,265	36,120	650,160
Marshall	34,206	22	752,532	376,266	34,280	514,200
Martin	13,125	14	183,750	91,875	13,120	157,440
Miami	40,017	23	920,391	460,196	40,120	481,440
Monroe	10,100	16	161,600	80,800	10,125	172,125
Montgomery	50,680	21	1,063,280	531,640	50,795	863,515
Morgan	24,960	21	524,160	262,080	25,110	276,210
Newton	1,376	22	30,272	15,136	1,410	23,970
Noble	37,776	22	831,072	415,536	37,898	416,878
Ohio	5,698	11	62,678	31,339	5,715	102,970
Orange	12,989	13	168,857	84,429	13,125	196,875
Owen	11,214	15	168,214	84,107	11,317	147,121
Parke	30,804	20	616,080	308,040	30,890	370,680
Perry	12,791	17	218,847	109,423	12,869	180,166
Pike	30,318	19	576,042	288,021	30,398	486,368
Porter	11,104	23	255,392	127,696	11,310	158,340
Posey	64,780	19	1,230,820	615,410	64,870	1,167,660
Pulaski	15,960	22	351,120	175,560	16,130	225,820
Putnam	22,116	18	398,088	199,044	22,239	266,868
Randolph	38,007	20	760,140	380,070	38,310	498,030
Ripley	22,876	16	366,016	183,008	23,110	346,650
Rush	50,919	20	1,018,880	509,190	51,310	928,580
Scott	10,016	15	150,240	75,620	10,113	202,260
Shelby	57,000	20	1,140,000	570,000	57,320	917,120
Spencer	28,400	17	482,800	241,400	28,610	400,540
Starke	4,020	19	76,380	38,190	4,117	61,755
Steuben	24,860	19	472,340	236,670	25,140	377,100
St. Joseph	39,680	21	833,280	416,640	39,740	437,140
Sullivan	21,114	14	295,596	147,798	21,148	317,220
Switzerland	10,004	12	120,048	60,024	10,111	161,776
Tippecanoe	36,040	25	900,000	450,000	36,140	522,100
Tipton	26,211	26	618,486	309,243	26,312	420,992
Union	14,200	24	340,800	170,400	14,310	228,960
Vanderburgh	29,990	16	479,840	239,920	30,140	482,240
Vermillion	20,060	24	481,440	240,720	20,170	242,040
Vigo	22,310	19	423,890	211,945	22,120	265,440
Wabash	38,106	23	876,438	438,219	38,312	689,616
Warren	12,240	23	281,520	140,760	12,460	161,980
Warrick	31,108	17	528,836	264,418	32,074	513,184
Washington	21,045	12	373,296	186,648	22,140	319,960
Wayne	39,116	22	870,652	435,326	39,317	589,755
Wells	23,060	22	506,320	253,160	23,140	393,380
White	15,987	24	383,688	191,844	16,175	226,450
Whitley	23,076	22	507,672	253,836	23,142	347,130
Total	2,540,424	.	50,792,620	\$25,396,310	2,550,014	38,114,708
Average . . . . .	.	19.56	.	.	.	.

TABLE II.

CORN.

Statement Showing by Counties the Acreage Planted in Corn in 1894, the Average Yield per Acre, and Total Product in Bushels and the Value of Crop; also, the Acreage and Product in 1893.

COUNTIES.	Acreage in 1894.	Yield per Acre.	Product in Bushels, 1894.	Value of Crop, 1894.	Acreage in 1893.	Product in Bushels, 1893.
Adams	32,181	23	740,163	\$296,065	31,076	776,900
Allen	45,318	23	1,012,314	416,926	45,425	1,135,625
Bartholomew	49,980	24	1,199,520	479,808	49,760	895,680
Benton	83,416	31	2,585,896	1,034,358	83,110	1,745,310
Blackford	19,270	25	481,750	192,700	19,163	344,934
Boone	60,006	39	2,340,234	936,094	59,876	1,358,748
Brown	14,318	17	243,406	97,362	14,120	197,680
Carroll	45,994	31	1,325,814	530,325	45,721	1,097,304
Cass	44,096	23	1,014,208	405,683	43,860	921,030
Clark	24,790	24	594,960	237,984	24,860	696,080
Clay	31,019	41	1,271,779	498,713	30,740	1,075,900
Clinton	61,470	37	2,274,390	910,156	61,318	1,900,858
Crawford	18,230	14	255,220	102,088	18,140	235,820
Daviess	44,270	29	1,283,830	513,532	44,130	1,103,120
Dearborn	22,244	23	511,612	201,605	22,141	509,243
Decatur	29,786	29	863,794	345,528	29,652	681,996
Dekalb	26,308	22	578,776	232,510	26,140	731,920
Delaware	50,874	31	1,577,094	630,838	50,890	1,475,810
Dubois	26,370	15	395,550	158,220	26,075	391,125
Elkhart	36,118	29	1,074,922	419,469	36,010	936,260
Fayette	24,284	32	777,088	300,835	24,176	676,928
Floyd	7,746	15	116,190	46,476	7,780	155,600
Fountain	49,370	41	2,024,170	809,668	48,820	1,074,040
Franklin	32,360	29	938,440	375,376	31,920	798,000
Fulton	30,274	24	726,570	290,630	30,024	540,432
Gibson	44,680	32	1,429,760	571,904	44,326	1,108,050
Grant	50,640	37	1,873,680	749,472	50,180	1,103,960
Greene	45,150	35	1,580,250	632,100	44,720	1,609,920
Hamilton	58,760	33	1,939,080	775,632	58,320	1,574,640
Hancock	41,006	31	1,271,186	508,474	40,760	1,100,520
Harrison	31,170	22	685,740	274,296	31,120	653,520
Hendricks	50,060	40	2,002,400	800,960	49,570	1,189,680
Henry	52,940	28	1,484,320	593,728	52,460	1,468,880
Howard	42,870	40	1,714,800	685,920	42,590	1,149,930
Huntington	39,160	24	939,840	375,936	38,780	891,940
Jackson	38,940	17	660,980	264,392	38,740	736,060
Jasper	36,994	33	1,220,802	488,321	36,760	882,240
Jay	43,500	30	1,305,000	522,000	43,390	1,214,920
Jefferson	22,397	28	627,116	250,848	22,380	537,120
Jennings	20,860	19	396,340	158,536	20,780	394,320

TABLE II—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Acreage in 1894.	Yield per Acre.	Product in Bush-els, 1894.	Value of Crop, 1894.	Acreage in 1893.	Product in Bush-els, 1893.
Johnson	43,640	31	1,352,840	541,136	43,450	1,129,700
Knox	58,260	31	1,806,060	722,424	57,030	1,425,750
Kosciusko	44,427	29	1,288,383	515,353	43,720	961,840
Lagrange.	30,530	24	732,720	293,088	30,120	1,070,200
Lake	25,680	34	873,120	349,248	25,490	586,270
Laporte,	40,080	30	1,202,400	480,960	39,540	830,340
Lawrence.	23,978	19	455,582	182,233	23,960	335,440
Madison	64,800	40	2,592,000	1,036,800	65,090	1,627,250
Marion	36,170	32	1,157,440	462,976	35,720	893,000
Marshall	36,265	35	1,269,275	507,710	35,740	643,320
Martin	22,325	21	468,825	187,530	22,120	530,880
Miami	43,720	25	1,093,000	437,200	42,691	939,208
Monroe.	22,426	19	426,094	170,438	22,309	484,198
Montgomery	62,930	36	2,065,480	826,192	62,420	1,747,760
Morgan.	41,176	35	1,441,160	576,465	40,890	981,360
Newton.	48,160	28	1,348,480	539,392	45,720	960,120
Noble.	31,360	23	720,280	288,512	30,790	923,700
Ohio	7,420	17	126,140	50,456	6,749	148,478
Orange	25,607	18	460,926	184,370	25,310	455,580
Owen	22,216	31	688,696	275,478	22,017	572,442
Parke.	40,780	40	1,631,200	632,480	39,780	875,160
Perry	22,378	19	425,182	170,073	21,410	449,610
Pike	33,576	22	738,672	295,468	33,346	766,958
Porter.	28,376	27	765,152	306,461	27,410	657,840
Posey.	49,270	26	1,281,020	512,408	48,890	1,711,150
Pulaski.	35,360	33	1,166,880	466,752	35,570	675,830
Putnam.	43,941	35	1,537,935	615,174	43,870	1,052,880
Randolph.	62,570	26	1,626,820	650,728	62,070	2,048,310
Ripley	26,370	28	738,360	295,344	25,890	543,690
Rush	58,574	31	1,815,794	726,318	58,070	1,916,310
Scott	14,944	10	149,440	59,776	14,860	445,800
Shelby	66,170	30	1,985,100	794,040	66,070	1,783,890
Spencer.	38,090	24	914,160	365,664	38,120	686,160
Starke	8,400	36	302,400	120,960	7,910	142,380
Steuben.	22,320	30	669,600	267,840	22,120	619,360
St. Joseph	31,310	19	594,890	237,956	30,070	601,400
Sullivan	54,460	25	1,361,500	544,600	54,120	1,461,240
Switzerland	17,230	25	440,750	176,300	17,120	582,080
Tippecanoe.	83,516	38	3,173,608	1,269,443	82,420	2,060,500
Tipton	41,987	40	1,679,480	671,792	41,721	1,168,188
Union.	17,419	25	435,475	174,190	16,410	508,710
Vanderburgh.	25,280	21	530,880	212,352	25,040	851,360
Vermillion	37,780	32	1,208,960	483,584	36,740	734,800
Vigo	48,370	39	1,786,430	714,572	47,420	1,090,660
Wabash.	48,087	28	1,346,436	538,474	47,510	1,045,220
Warren.	53,986	35	1,889,510	755,804	53,620	1,072,400
Warrick	39,695	18	714,510	285,804	39,440	828,240
Washington	33,740	17	573,580	229,432	33,620	706,020
Wayne	56,511	30	1,695,330	678,122	56,310	1,464,060
Wells.	41,970	29	1,217,130	486,852	41,528	1,287,368
White.	54,416	36	1,958,976	783,590	51,326	923,904
Whitley.	28,860	31	894,660	357,864	28,540	513,720
Total	3,526,116	27	95,205,132	\$38,082,053	3,511,020	84,580,471
Average						

TABLE III.

OATS.

Statement Showing by Counties, etc., Acreage Sown in Oats in 1894, the Average Yield Per Acre, and Total Product in Bushels and Value of Crop; also, the Acreage and Product in 1893.

COUNTIES.	Acreage in 1894.	Yield per Acre.	Product in Bushels, 1894.	Value of Crop, 1894.	Acreage in 1893.	Product in 1893.
Adams	17,130	37	633,810	\$190,143	17,020	408,480
Allen	80,917	39	3,155,763	946,729	80,940	2,428,200
Bartholomew	8,790	30	263,700	79,110	8,860	221,500
Benton	53,370	48	2,561,760	768,528	53,460	1,603,800
Blackford	4,976	40	199,040	59,712	4,987	134,649
Boone	8,097	35	283,395	85,018	7,960	191,040
Brown	5,505	38	209,190	62,757	5,410	112,750
Carroll	10,670	42	448,140	134,442	10,460	271,960
Cass	10,730	36	386,280	115,884	10,760	258,240
Clark	7,165	31	222,115	66,634	7,080	198,240
Clay	12,217	31	378,727	113,618	12,146	340,088
Clinton	11,987	39	467,493	140,248	11,960	370,760
Crawford	6,795	25	169,875	50,962	6,910	158,930
Daviess	12,510	29	362,790	103,837	12,460	311,500
Dearborn	8,875	28	248,500	74,550	8,940	250,320
Decatur	10,313	31	319,703	95,911	10,120	333,960
Dekalb	19,566	31	606,546	181,964	19,540	527,580
Delaware	5,796	32	185,472	55,642	5,860	152,360
Dubois	15,317	19	291,023	87,307	15,126	257,142
Elkhart	20,008	33	660,264	198,079	20,170	484,080
Fayette	4,361	30	130,830	39,249	4,346	121,688
Floyd	2,987	35	104,545	31,364	2,926	80,002
Fountain	12,074	29	350,146	105,044	11,980	275,510
Franklin	10,107	40	401,280	121,244	10,049	261,274
Fulton	11,132	29	322,828	96,818	11,076	276,900
Gibson	9,886	23	227,378	68,213	9,987	269,649
Grant	9,211	37	340,807	112,242	9,142	219,408
Greene	12,889	24	310,336	93,101	12,949	284,878
Hamilton	7,878	41	322,998	96,899	7,981	239,430
Hancock	7,491	35	262,185	78,655	7,548	211,344
Harrison	11,116	23	255,668	76,700	11,076	310,128
Hendricks	11,019	37	407,703	122,311	11,129	344,999
Henry	9,555	34	324,870	97,461	9,588	202,464
Howard	5,141	24	123,384	37,015	5,038	173,332
Huntington	17,218	34	585,242	175,573	17,120	534,600
Jackson	14,413	23	331,499	99,450	14,522	392,094
Jasper	21,147	38	803,586	241,076	21,084	674,688
Jay	17,877	30	536,310	160,893	17,940	466,446
Jefferson	5,618	24	134,832	40,459	5,425	97,650
Jennings	7,106	26	184,756	55,427	7,088	141,760

TABLE III—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Acreage in 1894.	Yield per Acre.	Product in Bush-els, 1894.	Value of Crop, 1894.	Acreage in 1893.	Product in 1893.
Johnson	5,719	33	188,728	\$56,618	5,722	177,382
Knox	8,844	36	318,384	95,515	8,791	193,402
Kosciusko	20,776	40	831,040	249,312	20,921	543,946
Lagrange	11,717	28	328,076	98,422	11,817	354,510
Lake	24,510	44	1,078,440	323,532	23,410	708,660
Laporte	22,696	35	794,360	238,308	23,580	542,340
Lawrence	12,246	24	293,904	88,171	12,196	348,192
Madison	7,318	36	263,448	79,034	7,440	230,640
Marion	11,107	36	399,852	119,956	11,310	339,300
Marshall	16,644	29	482,676	144,803	16,825	386,975
Martin	8,897	34	302,492	90,748	8,912	285,184
Miami	6,888	35	241,080	72,324	6,915	172,875
Monroe	9,900	31	306,900	92,070	9,951	298,530
Montgomery	10,130	38	384,940	115,482	10,241	409,640
Morgan	8,844	33	291,852	87,496	8,962	250,936
Newton	33,060	46	1,520,760	456,228	33,120	1,192,320
Noble	15,776	34	538,350	160,905	15,928	445,984
Ohio	1,360	25	34,000	10,200	1,310	39,300
Orange	15,166	20	303,320	90,996	15,078	391,976
Owen	10,884	25	272,100	81,630	10,920	283,920
Parke	10,110	32	323,520	97,056	10,121	293,509
Perry	6,887	21	144,627	43,388	6,992	153,824
Pike	9,918	28	277,704	83,311	9,833	216,326
Porter	21,004	32	672,128	201,638	21,140	528,500
Posey	8,900	26	231,400	69,420	8,978	206,494
Pulaski	12,785	36	436,260	130,878	12,875	296,125
Putnam	10,127	26	263,302	78,991	10,230	286,440
Randolph	16,218	31	502,758	150,827	16,175	372,025
Ripley	11,740	28	328,720	98,616	11,820	319,140
Rush	7,916	33	261,228	78,368	7,985	207,610
Scott	4,801	25	120,025	36,008	4,725	160,650
Shelby	8,190	33	270,270	81,081	8,210	197,040
Spencer	12,130	23	278,990	83,697	12,076	289,824
Starke	3,511	27	94,797	28,439	3,480	62,610
Steuben	10,184	30	350,520	91,656	10,176	264,376
St. Joseph	16,113	30	483,390	145,017	16,210	356,620
Sullivan	16,080	38	611,040	183,312	16,120	499,720
Switzerland	3,190	20	63,800	19,140	3,010	75,250
Tippicanoe	30,376	45	1,366,920	410,076	30,490	975,680
Tipton	2,504	40	100,160	30,848	2,549	63,725
Union	2,626	33	86,658	25,997	2,619	81,189
Vanderburgh	4,488	23	103,225	30,967	4,412	110,300
Vermillion	9,325	34	317,050	95,115	9,110	236,860
Vigo	14,780	26	384,280	115,284	14,820	326,040
Wabash	14,860	32	475,520	142,656	14,690	396,630
Warren	26,380	41	1,081,580	324,474	26,120	783,600
Warrick	14,042	19	266,798	80,039	13,980	378,460
Washington	17,005	23	391,115	117,334	17,010	425,250
Wayne	14,130	31	438,030	131,409	13,920	348,000
Wells	13,318	35	466,130	139,839	13,079	392,370
White	31,887	38	1,221,706	366,512	31,896	574,128
Whitley	15,490	40	619,600	185,880	15,080	271,440
Total	1,202,422		38,236,019	\$11,470,806	1,206,301	32,015,229
Average		31.8				

TABLE IV.

BARLEY.

Statement Showing by Counties the Acreage Sown in Barley in 1894, the Average Yield per Acre, and Total Product in Bushels and Value of Crop; also the Acreage and Product in 1893.

COUNTIES.	Acreage in 1894.	Yield per Acre.	Product in Bushels, 1894.	Value of Crop, 1894.	Acreage in 1893.	Product in 1893.
Adams	67	28	1,742	\$1,045	65	1,300
Allen	133	30	3,990	2,394	130	2,600
Bartholomew	44	18	792	75	40	400
Benton	36	11	396	237	39	390
Blackford	15	40	600	360		
Boone	17	25	425	255		
Brown						
Carroll						
Cass						
Clark	19	26	494	296	13	312
Clay						
Clinton	67	21	1,407	844	59	1,180
Crawford	14	20	280	168		
Daviess	10	15	150	90	17	306
Dearborn	1,506	24	36,144	21,686	1,498	40,446
Decatur	8	18	144	86	10	190
Dekalb	190	20	3,800	2,280	201	6,633
Delaware	63	20	1,260	756	59	1,180
Dubois	127	20	2,540	1,524	141	4,371
Elkhart	68	17	1,156	693	74	1,332
Fayette	20	20	400	240	21	420
Floyd	30	25	750	450	33	660
Fountain	11	12	132	792	9	90
Franklin	507	26	13,182	7,909	460	11,960
Fulton						
Gibson	25	19	475	285	28	560
Grant	370	33	12,210	7,326	431	4,310
Greene	25	17	425	255	23	414
Hamilton	10	35	350	210	9	90
Hancock	220	40	8,800	5,280	216	5,400
Harrison	42	31	1,302	781	38	1,140
Hendricks						
Henry	27	34	918	550	29	696
Howard	216	30	6,480	3,888	208	3,120
Huntington	160	16	2,560	1,536	181	3,620
Jackson	18	18	324	194	20	380
Jasper	20	20	400	240	19	380
Jay	87	16	1,392	835	93	1,674
Jefferson	563	18	10,134	6,680	588	12,936
Jennings	35	20	700	420	38	760

TABLE IV—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Acres in 1894.	Yield per Acre.	Product in Bush-els, 1894.	Value of Crop, 1894.	Acres in 1893.	Product in 1893.
Johnson	19	15	285	\$171	17	255
Knox	27	20	540	324	30	600
Kosciusko	15	30	450	270	14	224
Lazrange	100	32	3,200	1,920	103	2,575
Lake	35	17	595	317	34	680
Laporte	890	28	24,920	14,952	970	16,430
Lawrence	30	25	750	450	28	700
Madison	160	34	5,440	326	170	5,100
Marion	50	20	1,000	600	62	992
Martin	19	22	418	250	17	206
Miami	40	20	800	480	42	840
Monroe	10	21	210	126	11	231
Montgomery	20	15	350	200	19	285
Morgan						
Newton	22	23	506	303	24	480
Noble	30	30	900	540	26	494
Ohio	111	16	1,776	1,065	115	1,725
Orange	7	12	84	50	8	80
Owen						
Parke	24	15	360	216	21	420
Perry	108	27	2,916	1,749	114	1,328
Pike	20	40	800	480	13	156
Porter	35	18	630	378	38	760
Posey	17	20	340	204	15	300
Pulaski						
Putnam						
Randolph	135	41	5,535	3,321	141	4,935
Ripley	20	15	300	180	15	225
Rush	37	16	592	355	32	640
Scott						
Shelby	187	26	4,862	2,917	170	5,970
Spencer	196	26	5,096	3,057	225	5,825
Starke	22	20	440	264	21	420
Steuben						
St. Joseph	2,740	20	54,800	32,880	2,540	48,260
Sullivan	11	20	220	132	12	144
Switzerland	106	30	3,180	1,908	115	3,450
Tippecanoe	45	20	900	540	44	880
Tipton	100	18	1,800	1,080	102	1,836
Union						
Vanderburgh	20	20	400	240	18	360
Vermillion	104	18	1,872	1,123	140	2,800
Vigo	25	21	525	315	26	494
Wabash	30	16	480	288	31	558
Warren						
Warrick	20	40	800	480	19	380
Washington	27	27	729	437	28	588
Wayne	210	22	4,620	2,892	200	4,400
Wells						
White						
Whitley						
Total						
Average						

TABLE V.

RYE.

Statement Showing by Counties the Acreage Sown in Rye in 1894, the Average Yield per Acre, and Total Product in Bushels and the Value of Crop; also, the Acreage and Product in 1893.

COUNTIES.	Acreage in 1894.	Yield per Acre.	Product in Bushels, 1894.	Value of Crop, 1894.	Acreage in 1893.	Product in Bushels, 1893.
Adams	875	20	17,500	\$9,625	901	18,020
Allen	2,406	18	43,308	23,819	2,350	47,000
Bartholomew	270	19	5,130	2,822	240	3,840
Benton	585	14	8,190	4,505	451	5,412
Blackford	790	25	19,750	10,862	801	12,815
Boone	907	24	21,768	11,972	895	16,110
Brown	68	25	1,700	935	70	700
Carroll	133	23	3,059	1,682	125	1,500
Cass	217	20	5,400	2,970	261	3,454
Clark	118	18	2,124	1,168	112	1,904
Clay	244	13	3,172	1,745	217	3,255
Clinton	1,698	25	42,450	23,347	1,738	33,022
Crawford	84	14	1,176	647	82	984
Davies	187	16	2,292	1,646	181	1,991
Dearborn	276	16	4,416	2,429	230	3,220
Decatur	148	17	2,516	1,384	151	1,510
Dekalb	571	20	11,420	6,281	560	8,960
Delaware	1,066	23	24,518	13,485	1,104	18,768
Dubois	98	11	1,087	593	95	950
Elkhart	5,178	21	108,738	59,806	5,226	73,164
Fayette	46	20	920	506	33	330
Floyd	88	20	1,760	968	78	1,326
Fountain	417	22	9,174	5,046	409	6,135
Franklin	138	18	2,484	1,366	140	1,680
Fulton	252	19	3,788	2,184	240	2,120
Gibson	219	21	4,599	2,529	217	2,604
Grant	836	22	18,392	10,116	820	11,484
Greene	371	9	3,339	1,836	360	4,320
Hamilton	725	24	17,400	9,570	755	11,280
Hancock	276	25	6,900	3,795	260	4,420
Harrison	199	13	2,587	1,423	188	2,444
Hendricks	514	24	12,336	6,785	510	7,650
Henry	117	23	2,196	1,480	115	1,725
Howard	245	30	7,350	4,042	245	5,145
Huntington	516	31	15,996	8,798	615	9,840
Jackson	300	14	4,200	2,310	270	3,410
Jasper	1,704	35	59,640	32,802	1,750	21,750
Jay	1,147	22	25,234	13,879	1,193	13,178
Jefferson	129	12	1,548	851	117	1,053
Jennings	116	10	1,160	638	105	1,050

TABLE V—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Acreage in 1894.	Yield per Acre.	Product in Bush-els, 1894.	Value of Crop, 1894.	Acreage in 1893.	Product in Bush-els, 1893.
Johnson	72	19	1,368	\$752	68	884
Knox	380	17	6,460	3,553	390	3,900
Kosciusko	506	22	11,132	6,123	470	11,750
Lagrange	3,976	16	63,616	34,989	3,916	66,572
Lake	1,848	22	40,656	22,360	1,937	27,118
Laporte	1,924	21	40,404	22,222	1,907	26,698
Lawrence	161	18	2,898	1,594	108	1,430
Madison	2,007	27	54,189	29,804	2,107	37,982
Marion	404	19	7,676	4,222	394	5,122
Marshall	1,876	21	39,396	21,668	1,868	31,756
Martin	154	14	2,256	1,241	149	2,990
Miami	130	19	2,470	1,358	140	2,520
Monroe	98	15	1,470	808	79	870
Montgomery	515	21	10,815	5,948	505	7,070
Morgan	200	23	4,600	2,530	210	4,200
Newton	1,158	19	22,008	12,101	1,246	14,952
Noble	370	20	7,400	4,073	390	5,850
Ohio	211	10	2,110	1,160	201	3,015
Orange	87	13	1,131	622	49	490
Owen	300	16	4,800	2,640	270	3,780
Parke	230	17	3,910	2,150	240	3,123
Perry	92	22	2,024	1,113	48	384
Pike	329	18	5,922	3,257	310	4,340
Porter	2,186	21	45,901	25,246	2,249	35,984
Posey	44	15	660	336	29	464
Pulaski	1,580	18	28,440	15,642	1,540	15,400
Putnam	271	16	4,336	2,385	240	3,120
Randolph	317	23	7,291	4,010	338	5,408
Ripley	149	19	2,831	1,557	150	2,700
Rush	222	20	4,440	2,442	215	5,375
Scott	26	14	364	200	17	170
Shelby	220	18	3,960	2,178	210	3,150
Spencer	58	17	586	322	53	742
Starke	2,281	14	31,944	17,564	2,264	27,178
Steuben	1,007	16	17,212	9,467	910	12,770
St. Joseph	1,214	16	19,424	10,683	1,215	19,440
Sullivan	244	11	2,684	1,476	248	2,480
Switzerland	981	15	14,715	8,093	1,004	17,068
Tippecanoe	746	19	14,174	7,796	709	11,344
Tipton	816	29	23,704	13,037	810	20,250
Union	71	20	1,420	781	62	620
Vanderburgh	33	15	495	272	29	435
Vermillion	1,196	20	23,920	13,156	1,240	19,840
Vigo	700	17	11,900	6,545	680	10,880
Wabash	196	24	4,704	2,587	174	3,222
Warren	147	22	3,234	1,779	168	2,016
Warrick	87	19	1,653	909	79	1,027
Washington	50	10	500	275	52	468
Wayne	176	22	3,872	2,130	180	2,880
Wells	1,716	25	42,900	23,595	1,710	29,070
White	1,823	17	30,991	17,045	1,850	18,500
Whitley	146	27	3,942	2,168	102	1,020
Total	59,835		1,147,037	\$630,870	59,751	875,949
Average		19.17				

TABLE VI.

BUCKWHEAT AND FLAXSEED.

Statement Showing by Counties the Acreage Sown in Buckwheat and Flaxseed in 1894, the Average Yield per Acre, and Total Product and the Value of Crops; also the Acreage and Product in 1893.

COUNTIES.	BUCKWHEAT, 1894.				FLAXSEED, 1894.				BUCKWH'T, 1893.		FLAXSEED, 1893.	
	Aces.	Yield per Acre.	Product in Bushels.	Value of Crop.	Aces.	Yield per Acre.	Product in Bushels.	Value of Crop.	Aces.	Product in Bushels.	Aces.	Product in Bushels.
Adams	121	6	726	\$726	550	9	4,950	\$6,435	190	1,520	510	4,080
Allen	207	12	2,487	2,487	806	12	9,672	12,573	254	2,540	741	5,928
Bartholomew	50	14	700	700	13	7	91	118	41	656	12	72
Benton	100	19	1,900	1,900	600	8	4,800	6,240	106	2,120	638	5,104
Blackford	101	20	2,020	2,020	70	6	420	546	109	2,180	68	476
Boone	70	9	630	630	35	9	315	409	72	144	31	248
Brown	65	14	910	910	19	10	190	247	49	686	17	153
Carroll	57	16	912	912	187	11	2,057	2,674	94	1,184	190	1,140
Cass	118	15	1,770	1,770	210	13	2,730	3,549	116	2,900	220	1,100
Clark	24	9	216	216	8	8	64	83	21	210	10	80
Clay	49	12	588	588	50	4	200	260	47	423	55	505
Clinton	87	13	1,131	1,131	210	7	1,470	1,911	92	736	240	1,680
Crawford	11	11	121	121	9	5	45	58	7	84	10	70
Davies	61	15	915	915	18	9	162	211	53	530	20	120
Dearborn	33	20	660	660	11	10	110	143	24	360	12	84
Decatur	18	13	234	234	13	5	65	84	12	120	11	100
Dekalb	306	15	4,590	4,590	25	4	100	130	225	2,475	26	234
Delaware	102	11	1,122	1,122	160	4	640	832	95	950	158	1,264
Dubois	15	10	150	150	13	7	91	118	13	130	17	102
Elkhart	360	11	3,960	3,960	42	8	336	437	380	3,040	31	217
Fayette	12	13	156	156	47	8	376	489	10	100	41	205
Floyd					9	8	72	93			10	60
Fountain	16	17	272	272					13	117		
Franklin	70	11	770	770	16	7	112	146	71	568	17	196
Fulton	116	20	2,320	2,320	20	5	100	130	165	2,145	19	133
Gibson	13	14	182	182	12	9	108	140	10	100	10	100
Grant	150	14	2,100	2,100	960	8	7,680	9,984	149	2,235	840	6,720
Greene	90	20	1,800	1,800	13	11	143	187	94	846	12	120
Hamilton	75	10	750	750	44	10	440	572	80	1,600	51	510
Hancock	68	12	816	816	56	8	448	582	63	756	45	360
Harrison												
Hendricks	22	17	374	374					20	240		
Henry	51	14	714	714	300	4	1,200	1,560	40	360	251	2,008
Howard	27	21	567	567	24	12	288	374	32	576	20	240
Huntington	140	20	2,800	2,800	980	5	4,900	6,370	160	1,600	1,060	4,240
Jackson	9	16	114	114					7	70		
Jasper	207	11	2,277	2,277					275	3,300		
Jay	300	13	3,900	3,900	317	11	3,487	4,533	310	4,650	355	3,550
Jefferson	12	15	180	180					17	238		
Jennings	15	12	180	180					38	228		

TABLE VI—Continued.

COUNTIES.	BUCKWHEAT, 1904.				FLAXSEED, 1904.				BUCKWHEAT, 1905.		FLAXSEED, 1905.	
	Acres.	Yield per Acre.	Product in Bushels.	Value of Crop.	Acres.	Yield per Acre.	Product in Bushels.	Value of Crop.	Acres.	Product in Bushels.	Acres.	Product in Bushels.
Johnson	14	9	102	\$102					13	130		
Knox	30	16	200	360					10	150		
Kosciusko	340	12	4,100	4,320	30	7	210	\$273	350	4,300	28	100
Lagrange	460	16	4,560	4,560					390	4,400		
Lake	251	18	4,500	4,068	30	12	360	468	295	4,200	28	326
Leports	504	10	5,000	5,000	116	13	1,508	1,900	540	9,720	138	1,262
Lawrence	18	12	216	216					54	70		
Madison	58	13	754	754	300	15	4,500	5,850	54	432	310	2,170
Marion	71	16	1,136	1,136					80	540		
Marshall	364	15	5,460	5,460					300	4,680		
Martin	74	11	814	614					62	620		
Miami	53	40	2,040	2,040	550	16	5,500	7,150	58	1,740	476	4,700
Monroe	16	28	448	448					11	110		
Montgomery	44	30	1,320	1,320					31	123		
Morgan	36	30	1,080	1,080					27	1,080		
Newton	250	15	3,750	3,750	98	8	784	908	255	3,825	68	704
Noble	230	15	3,450	3,450	74	9	666	806	245	2,940	67	608
Ohio	9	8	72	72					5	56		
Orange	12	5	60	60					5	45		
Owen	50	10	500	500					40	480		
Park	32	14	448	448					29	435		
Perry	12	12	144	144					8	96		
Pike	11	10	110	110					9	90		
Porter	217	20	4,340	4,340	30	8	240	312	225	4,500	28	224
Posey												
Pulaski	217	19	4,693	4,693					240	3,380		
Putnam	27	15	405	405	33	10	330	429	17	255	37	370
Randolph	118	9	1,062	1,062	1,217	11	13,387	17,403	116	880	1,185	9,480
Ripley	24	14	336	336	25	7	175	227	18	270	30	210
Rush	20	12	240	240	96	6	576	749	15	180	70	420
Scott	12	15	180	180	27	8	216	281	6	60	18	144
Shelby	33	9	297	297	94	12	1,028	1,336	23	285	81	810
Spencer												
Starks	540	16	8,000	8,000					405	10,125		
Steuben	217	14	3,038	3,038					276	2,760		
St. Joseph	301	10	3,010	3,010					277	5,540		
Sullivan	84	13	1,092	1,092					81	972		
Switzerland	21	10	210	210					19	190		
Tipton	94	9	846	846					76	456		
Union	39	18	702	702	138	10	1,380	1,794	38	570	126	1,134
Vanderburgh	25	12	300	300	44	6	264	343	28	280	51	355
Vermillion	21	14	294	294	100	7	700	910	20	296	110	680
Vigo	50	20	1,000	1,000					40	800		
Wabash	127	30	3,810	3,810	906	10	9,060	11,778	115	2,415	876	13,140
Warren	31	8	248	248	40	9	360	468	20	160	30	210
Warrick	24	9	216	216					19	171		
Washington												634
Wayne	50	14	700	700	1,301	6	7,806	10,148	53	696	1,210	9,680
Wells	216	30	6,480	6,480	875	8	7,000	9,100	252	2,268	975	8,725
White	504	17	8,568	8,568	419	8	3,304	4,226	580	1,740	441	4,410
Whitley	138	10	1,380	1,380	279	10	2,790	3,627	117	1,053	310	2,790
Total	9,389		136,704	\$146,704	12,661		105,339	\$136,940	9,456	100,524	12,461	100,904
Per Acre		14.56				8.32						

TABLE VII.

CLOVER HAY.

Statement Showing by Counties the Acreage Sown in Clover in 1894, the Average Yield per Acre and the Total Product in Tons, and the Value of the Crop; also, the Acreage and Product in 1893.

COUNTIES.	Acreage in 1894.	Yield per Acre, Tons.	Product in Tons, 1894.	Value of Crop.	Acreage in 1893.	Product in Tons, 1893.
Adams	13,321	1½	19,982	\$99,910	13,360	33,400
Allen	22,224	1½	33,336	166,680	22,145	38,753
Bartholomew	10,620	1¾	18,585	92,925	10,580	18,515
Benton	3,501	1¼	4,376	21,880	3,469	5,203
Blackford	2,575	2	5,150	25,750	2,540	5,080
Boone	18,878	1½	28,317	141,585	18,899	33,056
Brown	960	1½	1,440	7,200	870	1,087
Carroll	17,601	1¾	30,802	154,010	17,549	30,710
Cass	15,375	1¾	26,905	134,525	15,450	30,900
Clark	4,206	1¾	7,361	36,805	4,100	7,178
Clay	7,968	2¼	17,928	89,640	7,925	15,850
Clinton	18,764	2	37,528	187,640	18,872	37,744
Crawford	2,174	2	4,348	20,740	2,107	4,214
Daviess	13,144	1¾	23,002	115,010	13,098	26,196
Dearborn	3,691	1½	5,536	32,680	5,749	8,623
Decatur	17,107	1½	25,660	128,300	17,146	25,719
Dekalb	15,206	1¼	19,007	95,035	15,148	22,722
Delaware	17,371	1¾	30,398	151,990	17,428	26,142
Dubois	9,360	1½	13,040	70,200	9,110	13,665
Elkhart	24,442	1¼	30,552	152,760	24,328	30,410
Fayette	13,170	1¾	23,047	115,235	13,140	13,140
Floyd	2,168	1	2,168	10,840	2,109	5,799
Fountain	15,460	1¾	23,050	135,250	15,570	15,570
Franklin	13,624	1½	20,436	102,180	13,048	19,572
Fulton	15,096	1½	22,644	133,220	15,129	22,693
Gibson	21,364	1½	32,046	160,230	21,340	37,345
Grant	16,116	1¾	22,208	111,010	16,140	28,245
Greene	7,598	1¾	13,296	66,480	7,590	9,487
Hamilton	19,744	1¾	34,552	172,760	19,740	34,545
Hancock	15,360	1¾	26,880	133,400	15,240	26,670
Harrison	11,087	2¼	13,859	69,295	11,190	27,975
Hendricks	16,230	2	32,460	162,300	16,120	26,210
Henry	22,878	1½	34,310	171,650	22,960	34,140
Howard	16,344	1	16,344	81,720	16,149	24,223
Huntington	18,568	1½	27,852	139,260	18,526	32,420
Jackson	7,318	1½	10,977	54,885	7,290	12,757
Jasper	3,801	1	3,801	19,005	3,860	3,860
Jay	11,610	1½	17,415	87,125	11,640	17,460
Jefferson	4,498	1¾	7,868	39,310	4,519	7,925
Jennings	5,411	1¾	9,463	47,340	5,410	6,763

TABLE VII—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Acreage in 1894.	Yield per Acre, Tons.	Product in Tons, 1894.	Value of Crop.	Acreage in 1893.	Product in Tons, 1893.
Johnson	13,006	1½	19,509	\$97,545	13,076	22,893
Knox	16,480	2	32,960	164,800	16,320	32,640
Kosciusko	21,022	1¼	26,277	131,385	20,340	35,596
Lagrange	22,335	1	22,335	111,675	22,276	33,414
Lake	3,807	1¾	6,661	33,305	3,860	5,790
Laporte	20,118	1½	30,177	150,885	20,210	30,315
Lawrence	4,204	1¼	5,255	26,275	4,102	7,178
Madison	17,826	1¾	31,195	155,975	17,840	35,680
Marion	18,916	1½	28,374	142,870	18,876	28,314
Marshall	18,520	1½	27,780	138,900	18,460	27,690
Martin	4,316	1½	6,474	32,370	4,110	4,110
Miami	19,175	1½	28,756	143,780	19,175	31,555
Monroe	1,889	1¼	2,361	11,805	1,998	3,496
Montgomery	19,830	2	39,660	198,300	19,120	33,460
Morgan	8,574	1¼	10,717	53,585	8,510	12,855
Newton	3,001	¾	2,250	11,250	2,940	2,205
Noble	18,680	1¼	23,350	116,750	18,740	23,425
Ohio	1,832	1½	2,748	13,740	1,810	2,715
Orange	3,174	1	3,174	15,870	3,140	5,495
Owen	6,223	1¼	7,779	38,395	6,119	6,119
Parke	9,769	1	9,769	48,845	9,810	14,715
Perry	3,174	2	6,348	31,740	3,015	6,784
Pike	7,557	1½	11,335	56,675	7,865	13,763
Porter	11,098	1¼	13,872	69,360	11,291	26,936
Posey	14,684	1½	22,026	110,130	14,526	36,315
Pulaski	7,396	1½	11,094	55,470	7,239	9,048
Putnam	10,985	2	21,970	109,850	11,076	22,152
Randolph	23,832	1½	35,748	178,740	23,584	41,272
Ripley	2,794	1¾	4,980	24,900	2,780	4,865
Rush	21,004	1¾	36,757	183,785	21,146	37,005
Scott	1,895	3	5,685	29,425	1,890	5,670
Shelby	15,680	1½	23,520	117,600	15,540	27,195
Spencer	10,427	1½	15,640	78,200	10,562	15,843
Starke	2,787	1	2,787	13,935	2,786	4,865
Steuben	17,822	¾	13,366	66,830	17,210	30,170
St. Joseph	20,078	1	20,078	100,390	21,160	31,740
Sullivan	16,130	2¼	36,392	181,960	16,240	32,480
Switzerland	3,107	1	3,107	15,535	3,219	5,634
Tippecanoe	11,144	1¾	19,502	97,510	11,565	17,347
Tipton	9,393	1½	14,089	70,445	9,329	13,993
Union	8,101	2¼	18,227	91,335	8,110	14,192
Vanderburgh	6,860	1¼	7,575	37,875	6,840	11,970
Vermillion	6,144	1¼	7,680	38,400	6,140	7,675
Vigo	9,086	1½	13,629	68,145	9,112	11,427
Wabash	24,317	1¾	42,554	212,770	24,327	36,490
Warren	4,474	1½	6,711	33,555	4,460	5,575
Warrick	9,420	1	9,420	47,100	9,360	14,040
Washington	3,737	1½	5,605	28,025	3,790	7,580
Wayne	21,478	1½	32,217	161,085	21,590	32,385
Wells	13,137	1½	19,705	98,525	13,124	22,975
White	6,144	2	12,288	61,440	6,210	6,210
Whitley	14,860	1	14,860	74,300	14,740	14,740
Total	1,087,373	. . . . .	1,672,553	\$3,362,765	1,087,132	1,793,768
Average . . . . .	. . . . .	1.54	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .

TABLE VIII.

TIMOTHY HAY.

Statement Showing by Counties the Acreage Sown in Timothy in 1894, the Average Yield per Acre, and Total Product in Tons and the Value of the Crop; also the Acreage and Yield in 1893.

COUNTIES.	Acreage in 1894.	Yield per Acre.	Product in Tons, 1894.	Value of Crop, 1894.	Acreage in 1893.	Product in 1893.
Adams	11,780	1½	17,670	\$123,690	11,640	20,370
Allen	17,761	1½	26,642	186,494	17,780	31,115
Bartholomew	14,317	1½	21,475	150,325	14,210	17,782
Benton	21,044	1½	31,566	220,962	20,960	26,200
Blackford	6,185	2	12,370	86,590	6,140	9,210
Boone	10,436	2	20,872	146,104	10,141	17,746
Brown	13,174	1¼	16,467	115,269	13,210	13,210
Carroll	7,096	1¼	12,358	86,506	7,162	10,743
Cass	8,944	1¼	14,802	93,614	8,974	15,704
Clark	13,275	1¼	16,594	116,158	13,364	20,046
Clay	20,064	1½	30,096	210,672	21,149	31,723
Clinton	10,197	1¼	17,844	124,908	10,292	15,438
Crawford	8,644	1¼	15,127	105,889	8,690	10,862
Daviess	11,176	1¼	19,558	136,906	11,160	13,950
Dearborn	20,144	1¼	25,182	176,574	20,240	25,300
Decatur	13,110	1½	19,665	137,655	13,160	16,450
DeKalb	8,976	1¼	11,220	78,540	9,031	13,546
Delaware	13,134	1½	19,701	137,907	13,219	16,524
Dubois	10,460	1¼	12,825	89,775	10,120	12,650
Elkhart	10,560	1½	15,840	110,880	10,370	15,555
Fayette	7,306	1½	10,959	76,713	7,220	9,025
Floyd	3,310	1	6,310	44,170	6,249	7,811
Fountain	13,004	1¼	22,767	159,369	12,140	15,175
Franklin	12,284	1½	18,426	128,982	12,290	18,435
Fulton	5,417	1¼	8,126	56,882	5,319	9,307
Gibson	9,570	1¼	11,962	83,734	9,190	13,785
Grant	12,118	1½	18,177	127,239	12,316	18,474
Greene	21,917	1½	32,876	200,132	20,862	20,862
Hamilton	10,790	1¼	18,882	132,174	10,840	13,600
Hancock	8,376	1½	12,564	85,448	8,240	12,360
Harrison	10,187	1¼	17,828	124,796	10,390	18,182
Hendricks	11,444	2	22,888	160,216	11,216	16,824
Henry	9,170	1½	13,755	96,285	9,240	16,170
Howard	7,187	1¼	12,584	88,088	7,291	10,936
Huntington	11,086	1¼	13,858	97,006	11,166	19,540
Jackson	17,338	1	17,338	121,366	17,128	21,410
Jasper	23,140	1	23,140	161,980	22,160	33,240
Jay	16,311	1¼	20,387	122,709	16,210	16,210
Jefferson	13,213	1¼	16,516	115,612	13,120	13,120
Jennings	21,400	1½	32,100	224,700	20,060	20,060

TABLE VIII—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Acreege in 1894.	Yield per Acre.	Product in Tons, 1894.	Value of Crop, 1894.	Acreege in 1893.	Product in 1893.
Johnson	12,146	13 ³ / ₄	21,255	\$148,785	12,094	21,164
Knox	9,271	13 ³ / ₄	11,589	81,123	9,460	14,190
Kosciusko	7,318	11 ¹ / ₂	10,977	76,839	7,264	14,528
Lagrange	7,033	11 ¹ / ₄	8,821	61,747	6,940	12,145
Lake	25,780	11 ¹ / ₂	38,670	270,690	25,410	31,762
Laporte	11,870	11 ¹ / ₂	17,855	125,005	11,960	17,940
Lawrence	15,844	11 ¹ / ₄	19,805	138,635	15,872	15,872
Madison	9,037	2	18,074	126,518	9,128	13,692
Marion	19,341	11 ¹ / ₂	29,012	203,084	19,162	19,162
Marshall	7,098	13 ³ / ₄	12,418	86,926	7,110	12,442
Martin	9,476	11 ¹ / ₂	14,214	99,498	9,480	9,480
Miami	9,216	13 ³ / ₄	16,128	112,896	9,176	16,058
Monroe	13,595	11 ¹ / ₂	20,393	122,751	13,698	23,971
Montgomery	14,374	2	28,748	201,236	14,312	21,468
Morgan	11,620	11 ¹ / ₄	14,525	101,675	11,570	14,462
Newton	17,310	11 ¹ / ₄	21,638	151,466	17,210	17,210
Noble	7,428	11 ¹ / ₂	11,142	77,994	7,340	11,010
Ohio	6,500	11 ¹ / ₄	8,125	56,875	6,421	6,421
Orange	12,316	1	12,316	86,212	12,210	15,262
Owen	20,217	1	20,217	141,519	20,364	20,364
Parke	10,096	11 ¹ / ₂	15,144	106,008	10,141	15,211
Perry	8,988	11 ¹ / ₄	11,235	78,645	8,896	13,340
Pike	9,323	13 ³ / ₄	13,656	95,592	9,122	13,692
Porter	20,416	1	20,416	142,912	20,776	30,410
Posey	9,140	11 ¹ / ₄	11,425	79,975	9,010	13,515
Polaski	5,078	11 ¹ / ₄	6,348	44,436	5,121	6,401
Putnam	17,218	11 ¹ / ₂	25,827	180,789	17,360	21,700
Randolph	15,427	11 ¹ / ₄	19,284	134,988	15,263	19,079
Ripley	24,580	13 ³ / ₄	44,015	308,105	24,640	30,800
Rush	9,850	11 ¹ / ₂	14,875	114,125	9,740	14,610
Scott	6,170	2	12,340	86,380	6,290	9,435
Shelby	9,008	11 ¹ / ₂	13,512	94,584	9,176	13,764
Spencer	10,820	11 ¹ / ₂	16,230	113,610	10,740	13,487
Starke	2,007	11 ¹ / ₄	2,509	17,563	1,946	2,433
Steuben	6,478	1	6,478	45,346	6,740	10,110
St. Joseph	7,962	11 ¹ / ₄	9,953	69,671	7,740	9,675
Sullivan	15,830	2	31,660	221,620	15,625	23,437
Switzerland	14,861	1 ¹ / ₂	7,431	52,017	14,792	14,792
Tippecanoe	15,760	11 ¹ / ₂	23,640	165,480	15,540	19,425
Tipton	9,872	21 ¹ / ₄	24,730	173,110	9,940	13,560
Union	4,024	11 ¹ / ₄	5,030	35,210	4,060	7,105
Vanderburgh	10,070	11 ¹ / ₄	12,588	84,116	10,120	15,280
Vermillion	8,374	11 ¹ / ₄	10,477	73,339	8,020	8,020
Vigo	17,360	1	17,360	121,520	17,120	17,120
Wabash	11,870	11 ¹ / ₂	17,805	124,635	11,960	17,940
Warren	9,364	11 ¹ / ₂	13,996	87,972	9,170	11,462
Warrick	11,180	1	11,180	78,260	11,290	16,935
Washington	24,444	11 ¹ / ₂	36,666	256,662	24,460	30,575
Wayne	18,620	11 ¹ / ₄	23,275	162,925	18,540	23,175
Wells	14,570	11 ¹ / ₄	18,212	127,484	14,620	25,585
White	21,006	11 ¹ / ₂	21,509	150,563	20,740	31,110
Whitley	8,627	11 ¹ / ₂	12,941	88,587	8,530	12,795
Total	1,133,226	. . . . .	1,644,509	\$11,511,563	1,128,764	1,584,269
Average . . . . .	. . . . .	1.46	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .

TABLE IX.

IRISH AND SWEET POTATOES.

Statement Showing by Counties the Acreage Planted in Irish and Sweet Potatoes in 1894 the Average Yield per Acre and Product in Bushels and Value of Crops; also the Acreage and Product in 1893.

COUNTIES.	IRISH POTATOES, 1894.				SWEET POTATOES, 1894.				IRISH POTATOES, 1893.		SWEET POTATOES, 1893.	
	Acreage.	Yield per Acre.	Product in Bushels.	Value of Crop.	Acreage.	Yield per Acre.	Product in Bushels.	Value of Crop.	Acreage.	Product.	Acreage.	Product.
Adams	960	29	27,840	\$16,704	47	25	1,175	\$1,175	920	27,680	54	■
Allen	4,178	49	246,502	147,901	38	100	3,800	3,800	4,160	191,360	53	1,20
Bartbolomew	516	81	41,796	25,077	33	38	2,571	2,571	510	25,540	27	1,78
Benton	727	87	48,709	29,226	24	40	960	960	740	21,820	12	6
Blackford	838	25	20,900	12,540	37	35	1,295	1,295	825	28,875	21	54
Boone	1,084	72	78,768	47,260	25	85	2,125	2,125	1,030	26,780	27	71
Brown	786	50	39,300	23,580	22	42	924	924	740	24,420	17	43
Carroll	516	86	70,176	42,109	38	36	2,010	2,040	820	16,400	62	1,24
Cass	1,510	62	90,620	54,372	60	20	1,200	1,800	1,460	58,400	51	1,53
Clark	644	73	47,012	28,207	27	61	1,647	1,647	640	41,400	32	1,78
Clay	638	40	25,520	15,312	85	25	2,125	2,125	625	35,000	70	1,15
Clinton	807	63	38,241	22,914	36	50	1,800	1,800	500	22,420	28	1,42
Crawford	300	47	11,100	8,460	28	37	2,000	2,000	270	14,580	28	1,77
Daviess	501	45	22,545	13,927	44	27	1,188	1,188	490	18,130	31	92
Dearborn	1,777	46	82,742	49,644	10	38	2,280	2,280	1,725	72,400	52	1,34
Decatur	401	49	19,798	11,877	37	30	1,110	1,110	424	18,112	31	■
DeKalb	1,386	48	66,528	39,916	21	50	1,410	1,440	1,390	81,270	22	61
Delaware	1,487	44	65,428	39,556	62	49	3,038	3,038	1,470	42,830	51	51
Dubois	941	36	33,516	20,109	38	25	944	936	920	45,080	34	2,01
Elkhart	1,987	41	81,428	52,456	53	20	1,060	1,060	2,015	87,075	52	1,41
Fayette	440	100	44,000	26,400	40	60	2,400	2,400	410	30,750	32	3,21
Floyd	1,020	70	71,400	42,840	41	40	1,640	1,230	940	38,540	36	2,11
Fountain	533	84	44,772	26,863	38	38	2,584	2,584	520	14,040	23	2,31
Franklin	1,101	54	59,253	35,011	29	20	580	580	1,010	54,500	19	92
Fulton	1,006	50	50,300	30,180	18	40	720	720	1,012	33,896	16	91
Gibson	703	80	56,240	33,744	32	30	960	960	870	67,000	31	3,11
Grant	1,140	51	61,560	38,996	37	40	1,480	1,480	1,050	44,050	34	1,04
Greene	721	81	58,640	35,184	74	40	2,960	2,960	692	49,132	61	1,82
Hamilton	1,284	69	87,216	52,329	58	30	5,230	5,220	1,221	28,862	46	2,01
Hancock	694	69	47,886	28,737	32	50	1,600	1,600	690	18,560	29	81
Harrison	1,300	50	65,000	39,000	27	35	845	845	1,313	65,650	22	1,03
Hendricks	1,174	70	82,180	49,308	31	75	2,325	2,325	1,169	47,929	29	1,37
Henry	890	74	63,640	38,104	49	70	3,430	3,430	870	44,770	42	1,51
Howard	1,127	75	84,525	50,715	40	75	3,000	3,000	1,038	53,976	41	1,61
Huntington	1,346	43	57,878	34,726	28	40	1,120	1,120	1,321	54,161	30	1,21
Jackson	710	82	58,220	34,932	38	40	1,440	1,440	690	29,670	21	■
Jasper	740	68	50,320	30,192	25	30	750	750	710	44,730	27	4,01
Jay	1,027	58	59,566	35,719	37	60	2,220	2,220	1,040	33,260	32	1,91
Jefferson	1,109	101	111,009	66,606	62	116	7,190	7,190	1,030	66,960	62	6,41
Jennings	515	84	43,260	25,956	41	94	3,854	3,854	495	23,265	33	1,21

TABLE IX—Continued.

COUNTIES.	IRISH POTATOES, 1894.				SWEET POTATOES, 1894.				IRISH POTATOES, 1893.		SWEET POTATOES, 1893.	
	Acreage.	Yield per Acre.	Product in Bushels.	Value of Crop.	Acreage.	Yield per Acre.	Product in Bushels.	Value of Crop.	Acreage.	Product.	Acreage.	Product.
Johnson	426	66	28,116	\$16,869	30	75	2,250	\$2,250	410	17,830	36	79
Knox	947	35	34,545	9,727	95	100	9,500	9,500	960	37,140	86	7,482
Kosciusko	1,627	50	68,350	39,810	44	126	5,080	5,080	1,921	47,558	34	1,380
Lagrange	1,387	53	73,511	44,106	22	30	660	660	1,490	67,050	17	340
Lake	2,027	35	70,945	42,567	33	25	875	875	1,996	79,810	31	868
Laporte	2,390	46	109,480	65,688	47	35	1,645	1,645	2,280	103,960	44	1,188
Lawrence	540	62	33,480	20,089	29	80	2,320	2,320	501	18,186	19	627
Madison	916	72	66,952	39,571	51	30	1,530	1,530	810	25,110	40	1,200
Marion	5,054	54	273,916	163,749	318	75	22,850	22,850	4,800	129,080	326	11,410
Marshall	1,168	52	60,736	36,461	34	60	2,040	2,040	1,290	42,570	24	1,440
Martin	417	48	20,016	12,009	18	27	486	486	420	26,200	16	832
Miami	1,096	72	78,912	47,377	75	63	4,725	4,725	1,160	34,800	69	2,139
Monroe	610	40	25,840	15,480	40	57	2,280	2,280	590	31,360	31	2,086
Montgomery . . .	711	82	58,302	34,861	28	40	1,120	1,120	710	34,080	29	1,746
Morgan	685	100	68,500	41,160	27	85	2,295	2,295	690	34,000	26	536
Newton	604	70	42,280	25,558	19	30	570	570	590	31,980	17	510
Noble	787	60	47,220	28,333	18	32	576	576	580	24,180	17	527
Ohio	715	58	41,510	25,938	24	20	480	480	740	27,380	15	540
Orange	496	61	24,766	14,839	26	60	1,560	1,560	391	19,500	21	966
Owen	519	85	44,115	26,463	34	66	2,244	2,244	510	33,680	29	781
Parke	684	91	62,244	37,416	18	87	1,567	1,566	621	21,840	20	836
Perry	1,007	85	85,595	51,657	23	5	575	575	1,040	71,800	25	700
Pike	700	100	70,000	43,800	65	100	6,500	6,500	725	58,800	27	1,500
Porter	1,686	35	59,210	35,988	45	65	1,775	1,775	1,600	78,800	17	1,100
Posey	1,008	31	31,248	18,748	48	48	2,304	2,304	960	66,280	26	2,200
Pulaski	981	66	64,844	39,306	27	2	540	540	901	24,780	10	40
Putnam	740	80	59,200	35,808	44	50	2,200	2,200	710	29,800	41	2,900
Randolph	87	44	38,412	2,001	31	40	2,000	2,000	861	3,880	46	4,060
Ripley	806	33	42,718	25,930	30	40	1,200	1,200	780	28,440	30	1,900
Rush	819	49	40,131	24,078	30	20	600	600	810	32,400	29	1,490
Scott	305	35	14,975	8,905	25	25	625	625	590	20,650	15	900
Shelby	918	63	51,180	30,888	30	101	3,030	3,030	771	30,840	26	724
Stancor	2,287	45	102,915	61,719	86	25	2,188	2,188	2,276	104,686	24	3,440
Starke	516	79	40,764	24,458	42	100	4,200	4,200	410	15,700	31	1,800
Steuben	794	36	28,584	17,151	11	27	1,178	1,178	801	45,657	32	806
St. Joseph	2,167	44	94,468	58,680	127	30	3,810	3,810	2,192	96,418	120	3,600
Sullivan	700	200	142,000	85,200	33	30	990	990	685	36,140	33	280
Switzerland . . .	2,174	40	86,960	52,176	32	80	2,560	2,560	1,901	66,555	32	11,200
Tippecanoe	1,718	60	103,080	62,928	67	55	3,685	3,685	1,698	122,266	52	2,200
Tipton	570	33	18,811	11,329	21	30	630	630	550	22,000	19	500
Union	301	80	40,080	24,048	22	20	440	440	498	26,298	14	840
Vanderburgh . . .	1,987	41	81,467	48,980	97	58	5,620	5,620	1,930	131,100	82	6,706
Vermillion	370	77	9,980	5,980	32	30	960	960	460	32,300	31	2,400
Vigo	1,504	50	85,200	51,120	161	57	9,177	9,177	1,620	66,420	192	7,080
Wabash	836	74	61,864	37,418	31	120	4,080	4,080	920	36,800	24	1,900
Warren	391	60	23,460	14,076	19	30	570	570	492	14,700	22	816
Warrick	1,573	40	54,920	32,952	87	71	6,177	6,177	1,440	60,600	98	4,416
Washington	520	40	25,400	15,268	30	35	1,050	1,050	530	39,750	21	4,806
Wayne	1,184	53	62,152	37,291	124	25	3,100	3,100	1,160	39,440	102	5,801
Wells	986	34	35,416	21,297	55	10	550	550	1,020	30,900	35	1,306
White	716	67	47,972	28,683	37	27	999	999	890	11,010	26	600
Whitley	974	75	73,050	43,830	41	60	2,460	2,460	993	19,960	23	680
Total	96,716	..	5,899,676	\$3,539,805	4,258	..	106,513	\$106,513	94,642	4,172,166	3,816	208,496
Average . . . . .	..	61	..	..	..	48.3	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE X.

TOBACCO.

Statement Showing by Counties the Acreage Planted in Tobacco in 1894, the Average Yield per Acre, and Total Product in Pounds, and the Value of Crop; also the Acreage and Product in 1893.

COUNTIES.	Acreage in 1894.	Yield per Acre.	Product in Pounds, 1894.	Value of Crop.	Acreage in 1893.	Product in 1893.
Adams . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Allen . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Burholomew	40	100	4,000	\$240	38	1,440
Benton . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Blackford . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Boone . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Brown	207	550	134,550	8,073	208	41,200
Carroll . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cass . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clark	960	800	768,000		90	45,000
Clay . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clinton	18	200	3,600	216	10	2,000
Crawford	27	300	8,100	486	24	26,400
Davies	155	500	77,500	4,550	108	121,900
Dearborn	121	866	104,206	6,252	103	118,450
Decatur . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dekalb . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Delaware . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dubois	1,274	640	815,360	48,921	1,094	875,200
Elkhart . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fayette	44	700	30,800	1,848	.	.
Floyd	50	450	22,500	1,350	20	6,000
Fountain . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Franklin	105	700	73,500	4,410	.	.
Fulton . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Gibson	97	540	52,380	3,142	90	54,000
Grant . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Greene	111	1,000	111,000	6,660	101	80,800
Hamilton . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hancock . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Harrison	36	1,250	45,000	2,700	27	52,650
Hendricks . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Henry	12	540	6,480	386	10	6,000
Howard . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Huntington . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Jackson . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Jasper . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Jay . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Jefferson	721	906	653,226	39,193	605	424,350
Jennings	18	300	5,400	314	20	10,000

TABLE X—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Acreage in 1894.	Yield per Acre.	Product in Pounds, 1894.	Value of Crop.	Acreage in 1893.	Product in 1893.
Johnson						
Knox						
Kosciusko						
Lamar						
Lake						
Laporte						
Lawrence	27	800	21,600	\$1,296	25	25,000
Madison						
Marion	40	300	12,000	720	30	6,000
Marshall						
Martin	19	700	13,300	798	17	8,500
Miami						
Monroe	20	800	16,000	960	16	3,800
Montgomery	17	400	6,800	408	20	8,000
Morgan						
Newton						
Noble						
Ohio	120	700	84,000	5,040	125	62,500
Orange	56	733	41,018	2,462	45	45,000
Owen	44	700	30,800	1,848	51	40,800
Parke	12	600	7,200	422	10	6,000
Perry	194	600	116,400	6,984	181	144,800
Pike	723	520	375,960	22,557	650	325,000
Porter						
Posey						
Pulaski						
Putnam	13	250	3,250	195	12	3,600
Randolph	54	1,500	81,000	4,860	60	52,950
Ripley	20	500	15,000	900	20	12,000
Rush	47	666	31,302	1,878		
Scott	12	400	4,800	288	10	5,000
Shelby	28	1,200	33,600	2,016	35	35,000
Spencer	3,267	600	1,960,200	117,612	3,180	2,121,060
Starke						
Steuben						
St. Joseph						
Sullivan	25	500	12,500	750	28	14,000
Switzerland	135	800	108,000	6,480		
Tippecanoe						
Tipton						
Union						
Vanderburgh	30	700	21,000	1,260	30	21,000
Vermillion						
Vigo	14	600	8,400	504	15	9,000
Wabash	20	850	17,000	1,026	20	18,000
Warren						
Warrick	4,006	700	2,804,200	168,252	3,870	2,929,590
Washington	75	900	67,500	4,050	70	44,800
Wayne	155	1,600	248,000	14,880	180	108,000
Wells						
White						
Whitley						
Total	13,179		8,935,362	\$536,121	12,722	8,450,960
Average		678				

FARM ANIMALS—NUMBER AND VALUE, 1894.

The following data regarding the number and value of farm animals of the several States and Territories in 1894, comprising six several tables, is taken from the report of the statistician of the United States Agricultural Department. It will be found to include both in number and estimated value all farm animals from 1868 to 1894, with number and average prices also for the latter year.

TABLE I.

*Number and Value of Farm Animals in the United States for the Years
1868-1894.*

JANUARY 1.	HORSES.		MULKS.		MILCH COWS.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
1868	5,756,910	\$412,696,228	855,685	\$66,415,769	8,691,568	\$319,681,153
1869	6,342,793	543,624,787	921,662	98,396,359	9,247,714	36,752,676
1870	6,248,806	671,319,461	1,179,500	128,564,796	10,495,600	394,940,745
1871	8,702,000	684,257,587	1,242,840	126,177,786	10,024,000	374,179,693
1872	8,990,900	659,777,916	1,276,900	121,027,416	10,403,500	329,408,983
1873	9,222,470	684,463,847	1,410,000	124,658,085	10,575,900	314,358,931
1874	9,483,800	686,917,408	1,339,350	119,501,859	10,705,900	299,109,309
1875	9,401,200	646,377,939	1,339,750	111,002,713	10,906,800	311,089,824
1876	9,745,300	632,446,985	1,414,500	106,585,114	11,085,400	320,346,728
1877	10,155,400	610,206,631	1,443,000	99,689,976	11,260,800	307,743,211
1878	10,328,744	600,813,601	1,637,500	104,022,949	11,300,400	298,499,866
1879	10,938,700	573,254,808	1,713,000	96,037,871	11,846,400	268,883,228
1880	11,261,800	613,296,611	1,729,500	105,948,419	12,027,000	279,899,420
1881	11,424,626	667,854,325	1,720,731	120,068,164	12,368,654	298,277,060
1882	10,521,554	615,024,814	1,895,166	130,945,378	12,611,632	326,490,310
1883	10,838,111	765,041,408	1,871,079	146,752,440	13,145,685	396,775,405
1884	11,189,684	833,744,000	1,914,126	161,214,976	13,501,206	423,496,540
1885	11,561,572	852,262,947	1,972,569	162,487,067	13,904,722	412,963,093
1886	11,077,657	860,823,206	2,052,593	164,381,096	14,245,348	489,498,624
1887	12,494,744	901,685,765	2,117,141	167,067,548	14,522,083	378,789,589
1888	13,172,936	946,096,154	2,191,727	174,853,583	14,858,414	395,252,173
1889	13,664,294	982,194,827	2,257,574	179,444,481	15,298,645	368,226,376
1890	14,243,837	978,516,562	2,331,027	182,394,699	16,962,983	352,162,133
1891	14,056,750	941,824,222	2,296,532	178,847,370	16,019,591	346,997,900
1892	15,498,140	1,007,595,636	2,314,689	174,883,070	16,416,351	351,378,132
1893	16,208,802	992,225,185	2,331,128	184,763,751	16,424,087	357,299,785
1894	16,081,139	769,224,799	2,352,231	146,232,911	16,487,400	356,998,661

TABLE II.

*Number and Value of Farm Animals in the United States for the Years
1868-1894—Continued.*

JAN. 1.	OXEN AND OTHER CATTLE.		SHEEP.		SWINE.		Total Value Farm Anim'ls
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number	Value.	
1868	11,942,484	\$249,144,599	38,901,912	\$68,407,809	24,317,258	\$110,766,266	\$1,277,111,823
1869	12,185,985	306,211,473	37,724,279	82,139,979	23,316,477	146,148,755	1,527,704,029
1870	15,388,500	346,925,440	40,853,000	93,864,443	26,751,400	187,191,502	1,822,327,377
1871	16,212,260	369,940,056	41,451,000	74,435,847	29,457,500	182,602,352	1,810,142,711
1872	16,389,800	321,562,063	31,679,300	88,771,137	31,796,300	138,733,828	1,669,211,933
1873	16,413,800	329,298,755	33,002,400	97,923,350	32,432,050	133,729,615	1,684,431,093
1874	16,218,100	310,649,803	33,925,200	88,690,569	30,860,900	134,565,526	1,619,944,472
1875	16,313,400	304,858,859	33,783,600	94,329,652	28,062,200	149,869,234	1,618,012,221
1876	16,783,500	319,623,509	35,935,300	93,666,918	25,725,800	175,070,444	1,647,749,138
1877	17,358,160	307,105,386	35,904,200	80,492,683	26,077,100	171,077,196	1,576,506,083
1878	19,223,900	329,541,708	35,716,500	80,603,062	32,262,500	160,834,532	1,574,620,783
1879	21,408,100	329,543,327	38,124,800	79,023,944	34,768,100	110,613,044	1,445,433,062
1880	21,231,000	311,761,154	40,765,800	90,240,537	34,034,100	145,781,515	1,576,917,566
1881	20,947,702	362,861,506	43,776,899	104,077,759	36,247,603	170,535,435	1,721,736,252
1882	23,280,638	463,069,499	40,016,224	106,594,054	44,122,200	263,743,195	1,906,454,250
1883	24,746,077	511,549,109	49,237,291	124,305,835	43,270,086	291,967,221	2,345,211,768
1884	29,046,701	683,229,054	50,626,626	119,802,796	44,200,893	246,307,139	2,467,888,934
1885	29,866,573	694,382,813	50,569,249	107,900,850	45,142,607	226,407,683	2,456,428,383
1886	31,275,242	661,050,274	48,322,331	114,443,867	46,092,043	196,569,894	2,365,159,862
1887	33,511,750	666,145,920	44,539,314	89,872,839	41,012,836	200,043,291	2,409,586,938
1888	34,478,363	611,750,620	43,544,735	89,279,026	44,346,525	220,811,062	2,409,043,418
1889	35,032,417	597,236,612	42,599,079	90,649,999	50,301,582	91,307,184	2,507,050,068
1890	38,843,024	560,625,137	44,448,072	100,659,761	51,602,780	243,418,336	2,418,706,028
1891	36,875,648	544,127,808	43,131,136	118,997,447	50,525,106	210,193,923	2,329,787,770
1892	37,074,239	57,749,175	44,938,365	118,121,290	52,398,019	241,031,415	2,461,148,698
1893	35,931,196	547,882,204	47,273,553	125,908,264	46,081,807	295,428,492	2,484,506,681
1894	36,608,168	536,789,747	45,448,017	88,186,110	45,206,498	270,384,626	2,170,946,754

TABLE III.

Estimated Prices of Animals on Farms and Ranches in January, 1894.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	HORSES.				MULES.				Milch Cows.
	Under 1 Year Old.	Between 1 and 2 Years Old.	Between 2 and 3 Years Old.	Over 3 Years Old.	Under 1 Year Old.	Between 1 and 2 Years Old.	Between 2 and 3 Years Old.	Over 3 Years Old.	
Maine	\$23 93	\$35 13	\$54 67	\$75 78	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	\$21 37
New Hampshire	21 63	35 38	50 13	67 50	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	21 81
Vermont	20 90	32 85	46 30	70 30	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	25 25
Massachusetts	29 20	44 00	66 17	78 00	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	32 50
Rhode Island	39 20	60 00	80 00	102 25	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	26 60
Connecticut	29 08	45 56	72 25	101 37	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	28 94
New York	27 15	41 94	62 43	85 93	\$27 73	\$42 55	\$63 91	\$96 79	25 78
New Jersey	35 71	55 36	75 21	97 50	40 00	55 00	92 50	105 42	35 20
Pennsylvania	24 85	40 17	60 27	80 76	31 40	43 92	74 28	92 69	25 55
Delaware	18 50	22 50	45 75	60 00	20 50	44 50	80 00	90 00	24 50
Maryland	24 53	39 67	60 00	80 3	30 67	49 92	75 62	102 69	23 63
Virginia	23 52	35 26	52 30	70 12	27 53	41 57	64 05	83 17	18 08
North Carolina	30 01	45 94	66 32	84 40	32 88	48 95	73 40	92 16	14 99
South Carolina	28 06	47 78	67 78	90 21	32 06	52 94	78 53	106 84	20 47
Georgia	30 10	45 27	64 16	86 06	34 03	52 21	76 83	99 71	16 44
Florida	24 56	39 17	54 74	73 75	26 67	43 75	68 33	97 81	13 68
Alabama	22 74	35 17	50 14	67 92	28 03	40 63	60 09	76 56	12 45
Mississippi	20 38	29 47	42 45	61 59	25 83	37 59	54 14	75 21	12 91
Louisiana	15 17	23 51	33 88	57 76	21 19	33 09	56 09	89 55	16 50
Texas	11 91	17 39	24 50	35 73	20 71	29 52	41 34	56 23	13 84
Arkansas	20 82	28 61	40 29	55 66	27 50	38 50	53 96	73 00	10 76
Tennessee	29 05	42 20	56 76	70 87	32 60	47 25	64 59	79 82	16 45
West Virginia	21 69	32 49	45 43	63 17	25 13	37 31	52 95	72 52	19 15
Kentucky	27 15	40 08	58 61	71 66	30 57	44 62	63 37	76 34	20 39
Ohio	23 85	35 87	55 32	70 67	25 59	37 70	52 19	71 36	25 94
Michigan	25 83	42 14	55 06	75 40	28 00	44 00	62 00	85 00	28 27
Indiana	24 60	34 92	47 84	64 33	27 17	39 44	55 10	71 24	24 16
Illinois	20 29	29 65	41 94	57 00	24 74	34 63	48 34	65 64	25 12
Wisconsin	23 72	36 07	50 86	72 87	23 83	36 83	51 97	72 76	24 34
Minnesota	22 21	36 60	52 31	73 74	25 22	41 04	57 04	79 57	19 42
Iowa	18 22	26 97	39 45	57 30	21 73	31 73	46 34	65 89	23 57
Missouri	18 84	27 07	37 20	50 23	24 23	34 34	48 08	64 20	17 67
Kansas	16 79	24 93	34 95	49 87	21 57	31 82	44 71	63 84	18 15
Nebraska	16 30	24 36	36 26	51 07	21 31	32 56	47 84	66 82	19 61
South Dakota	18 90	28 92	43 47	59 72	21 35	32 48	48 05	67 58	19 12
North Dakota	21 00	33 61	53 34	77 32	21 67	36 67	56 67	80 47	19 79
Montana	9 88	15 43	24 89	32 21	17 40	24 30	36 00	66 43	24 67
Wyoming	9 40	14 40	25 00	33 00	15 00	22 50	35 00	65 00	24 60
Colorado	11 60	18 10	27 63	37 20	16 90	27 85	44 69	65 33	23 06
New Mexico	5 70	10 00	14 92	20 33	8 60	15 08	26 33	37 17	20 00
Arizona	12 50	17 50	25 00	35 00	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	17 50
Utah	9 00	15 22	23 44	34 78	7 75	12 00	31 67	43 00	18 00
Nevada	8 50	13 00	20 63	32 50	15 00	21 25	33 75	55 00	29 50
Idaho	12 30	16 00	24 83	34 83	15 67	20 67	26 67	41 67	21 67
Washington	22 09	30 50	35 47	51 53	24 40	36 00	49 40	77 88	28 72
Oregon	12 91	18 41	27 02	42 29	20 85	31 50	42 75	60 00	21 35
California	15 56	23 17	35 99	54 50	22 00	33 36	50 81	71 81	25 82
Oklahoma . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	18 00
Average	\$20 19	\$30 20	\$43 63	\$61 42	\$26 79	\$39 11	\$56 61	\$77 57	\$21 77

TABLE IV.

Estimated Prices of Animals on Farms and Ranches in January, 1894.
(Continued.)

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Oxen and Other Cattle.				Sheep.		Swine.	
	Under 1 Year Old.	Between 1 and 2 Years Old.	Between 2 and 3 Years Old.	Over 3 Years Old.	Under 1 Year Old.	Over 1 Year Old.	Under 1 Year Old.	Over 1 Year Old.
Maine	\$5 00	\$12 94	\$22 06	\$35 75	\$1 77	\$2 15	\$4 26	\$15 63
New Hampshire	7 59	13 23	18 25	22 31	2 03	2 53	8 49	16 20
Vermont	6 88	12 00	19 00	27 00	2 00	2 22	7 80	12 85
Massachusetts	9 20	14 10	22 60	40 20	3 50	3 70	9 50	17 17
Rhode Island	7 60	12 60	19 80	25 80	3 20	3 30	9 50	16 40
Connecticut	10 38	16 25	24 06	35 63	3 21	3 53	9 00	17 88
New York	8 65	14 80	21 64	34 72	2 48	2 98	7 08	13 77
New Jersey	12 92	19 58	26 75	37 58	3 90	4 15	8 60	15 01
Pennsylvania	8 59	16 35	21 95	29 93	2 66	3 27	6 93	13 33
Delaware	8 00	12 00	18 00	20 00	3 00	3 25	3 50	5 00
Maryland	8 63	13 87	21 03	31 43	2 81	3 20	5 40	10 27
Virginia	6 01	9 77	15 36	21 79	2 18	2 70	3 29	7 03
North Carolina	4 06	7 11	11 48	15 75	1 16	1 63	2 83	5 97
South Carolina	5 21	8 15	11 68	16 89	1 27	1 71	3 84	8 25
Georgia	4 31	6 62	9 86	13 50	1 22	1 71	2 96	6 26
Florida	4 19	6 00	8 34	11 80	1 23	1 97	1 63	3 72
Alabama	2 96	4 61	6 74	9 92	.99	1 33	2 43	4 90
Mississippi	3 02	4 89	7 40	11 08	1 10	1 55	2 43	5 50
Louisiana	4 06	5 81	9 63	12 54	1 00	1 75	2 34	5 57
Texas	4 52	7 60	9 70	13 16	1 02	1 47	2 87	6 43
Arkansas	2 83	4 48	6 74	10 34	1 03	1 50	2 13	4 82
Tennessee	4 40	7 76	12 34	16 72	1 46	1 94	3 72	7 58
West Virginia	6 88	12 35	19 26	26 74	1 66	2 5	5 1	8 81
Kentucky	6 48	10 98	17 47	25 17	1 94	2 6	5 61	8 06
Ohio	8 34	14 40	23 03	31 83	1 62	2 52	5 15	10 36
Michigan	7 57	13 37	21 60	31 03	1 81	2 51	5 77	11 13
Indiana	7 83	14 17	21 86	30 27	2 03	2 57	5 11	10 53
Illinois	7 66	13 17	20 37	28 22	1 89	2 41	5 57	10 71
Wisconsin	6 41	11 08	17 34	26 43	1 78	2 34	6 27	11 59
Minnesota	5 11	8 88	14 56	21 80	1 64	2 45	5 73	11 23
Iowa	8 04	14 00	21 97	29 74	2 11	2 81	6 73	12 12
Missouri	6 98	11 17	17 08	24 42	1 47	2 13	3 74	7 46
Kansas	6 77	11 84	18 37	25 06	1 43	2 23	5 45	10 56
Nebraska	6 95	11 90	18 77	24 58	1 63	2 65	6 44	11 80
South Dakota	6 05	10 88	16 88	24 31	1 70	2 47	5 72	11 65
North Dakota	6 46	11 28	17 93	25 19	1 27	2 33	4 40	11 70
Montana	8 00	11 93	17 20	24 33	1 27	2 00	7 09	14 14
Wyoming	6 60	11 30	16 60	21 90	1 50	2 45	5 00	11 40
Colorado	7 96	10 77	16 28	20 95	1 23	2 05	6 23	10 89
New Mexico	4 33	6 83	11 20	14 20	.68	1 55	5 67	10 06
Arizona	4 40	7 00	11 00	15 00	1 13	1 63	4 50	9 50
Utah	5 22	8 61	13 00	17 94	1 21	1 84	6 93	11 98
Nevada	6 81	9 95	14 60	19 20	1 38	2 45	5 97	12 91
Idaho	6 17	10 17	15 08	19 17	1 34	1 83	4 67	9 67
Washington	8 53	13 27	19 93	33 53	1 87	2 66	4 06	8 10
Oregon	6 06	10 06	15 24	21 54	1 25	2 00	3 38	6 71
California	7 44	11 87	17 49	23 23	1 28	2 00	4 11	8 17
Average	\$5 16	\$10 56	\$16 05	\$21 55	\$1 49	\$2 20	\$4 70	\$8 85

TABLE V.

Estimated Number of Animals on Farms and Ranches, Total Value of Each Kind, and Average Price, January, 1894.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	HORSES.			MULES.		
	Number.	Average Price.	Value.	Number.	Average Price.	Value.
Maine	116,604	\$63 07	\$7,354,459			
New Hampshire	56,741	57 56	3,267,145			
Vermont	94,525	54 54	5,171,851			
Massachusetts	65,760	73 03	4,802,581			
Rhode Island	10,443	95 43	996,565			
Connecticut	45,786	89 95	4,116,171			
New York	702,821	71 81	50,466,294	4,919	\$78 09	\$376,234
New Jersey	81,321	85 27	7,105,057	8,296	101 69	813,644
Pennsylvania	459,484	63 77	42,053,101	36,513	61 86	2,369,014
Delaware	29,988	50 53	1,484,924	5,550	86 55	480,343
Maryland	139,359	63 37	8,841,027	13,213	91 43	1,208,013
Virginia	251,145	56 04	14,074,839	39,422	69 92	2,746,406
North Carolina	134,517	72 20	9,712,005	109,762	77 64	8,521,935
South Carolina	62,435	81 92	5,140,853	95,994	95 93	9,208,744
Georgia	105,984	73 47	7,786,699	161,204	88 34	14,240,462
Florida	83,144	66 40	2,200,674	8,365	86 64	724,721
Alabama	119,806	57 31	6,866,130	125,916	67 14	8,455,692
Mississippi	164,250	52 69	8,654,912	150,860	67 01	10,109,598
Louisiana	130,804	46 24	6,047,741	92,805	78 83	7,316,191
Texas	1,183,695	27 20	32,204,376	253,899	44 72	11,351,585
Arkansas	196,545	45 58	8,958,806	139,882	60 46	8,457,762
Tennessee	334,408	56 34	18,839,862	196,171	58 92	11,675,375
West Virginia	163,312	46 46	7,596,792	7,601	55 49	421,436
Kentucky	430,911	58 24	24,137,842	150,225	54 91	8,233,398
Ohio	864,360	54 85	47,408,255	20,700	58 95	1,220,326
Michigan	503,779	50 22	40,335,949	3,036	78 50	247,536
Indiana	781,954	50 31	38,131,345	57,698	56 20	3,241,815
Illinois	1,308,771	43 40	56,799,453	104,720	51 26	5,367,573
Wisconsin	475,674	57 17	27,193,118	5,025	64 40	319,579
Minnesota	498,772	59 43	29,640,542	9,289	70 81	656,370
Iowa	1,367,429	43 73	59,792,200	38,197	53 56	1,938,145
Missouri	1,008,361	38 25	38,569,008	256,828	43 91	11,791,483
Kansas	950,564	40 42	38,421,979	97,019	53 41	5,182,029
Nebraska	708,457	41 04	29,146,808	46,909	56 94	2,672,992
South Dakota	290,862	45 82	13,324,256	7,380	60 67	447,712
North Dakota	183,499	57 72	9,436,849	7,840	71 85	563,274
Montana	196,519	26 00	5,104,703	994	45 49	45,217
Wyoming	82,524	24 09	1,989,009	1,505	57 06	85,870
Colorado	194,781	30 27	5,894,768	9,164	61 07	559,863
New Mexico	92,963	15 80	1,468,507	3,747	31 37	117,530
Arizona	52,697	21 75	1,146,160	1,327	30 75	40,805
Utah	69,112	21 94	1,516,265	1,789	31 37	56,123
Nevada	55,793	23 60	1,316,764	1,604	39 25	62,965
Idaho	144,698	45 00	6,515,024	999	45 75	45,293
Washington	199,076	40 59	8,049,067	1,392	69 18	96,296
Oregon	235,607	29 49	6,947,718	6,182	44 98	278,094
California	513,646	41 98	21,561,949	63,043	56 38	3,553,890
Oklahoma	29,515	39 50	1,165,843	5,427	48 50	263,210
Total	16,081,139	\$47 83	\$769,224,799	2,352,231	\$52 17	\$146,232,811

TABLE VI.

Estimated Number of Animals on Farms and Ranches, Total Value of Each Kind, and Average Price, January, 1894.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	MILK COWS.			Oxen and Other Cattle.		
	Number.	Average Price.	Value.	Number.	Average Price.	Value.
Maine	177,602	\$21 37	\$3,795,355	130,528	\$24 37	\$3,181,617
New Hampshire	112,585	21 81	2,455,479	92,898	22 69	2,107,848
Vermont	246,022	25 25	6,212,156	152,681	19 67	3,003,164
Massachusetts	178,115	32 50	5,781,388	86,422	26 71	2,308,502
Rhode Island	24,785	26 60	658,749	11,713	21 13	247,451
Connecticut	137,582	28 94	3,981,624	76,886	27 65	2,125,980
New York	1,572,443	25 78	40,537,581	706,597	26 16	18,484,989
New Jersey	190,731	35 20	6,713,847	52,641	29 11	1,532,272
Pennsylvania	928,382	25 55	23,975,660	737,919	21 64	15,965,972
Delaware	33,836	24 50	828,982	26,544	17 44	462,924
Maryland	147,526	23 63	3,486,039	112,644	21 79	2,454,883
Virginia	276,617	18 08	5,001,245	411,006	15 10	6,206,836
North Carolina	277,794	14 99	4,115,162	386,463	11 15	4,308,146
South Carolina	125,619	20 47	2,571,42	161,968	12 10	1,965,390
Georgia	412,742	16 41	5,144,378	557,615	9 79	5,350,268
Florida	114,332	13 68	1,564,962	375,881	8 28	3,111,393
Alabama	311,743	12 45	3,885,200	545,134	6 85	3,735,866
Mississippi	30,259	12 91	3,911,201	533,588	7 68	4,268,363
Louisiana	175,784	16 90	2,969,436	391,111	9 06	3,544,504
Texas	808,513	13 84	11,189,818	6,591,787	9 50	62,601,810
Arkansas	328,697	10 76	3,536,780	651,376	7 02	4,593,263
Tennessee	451,499	16 45	7,482,139	573,006	10 44	6,006,700
West Virginia	182,285	19 13	3,480,375	354,336	15 20	5,387,721
Kentucky	295,22	20 39	6,019,055	739,004	15 72	9,117,597
Ohio	757,74	25 91	19,413,16	803,236	20 89	16,780,841
Michigan	488,711	28 25	13,800,00	477,897	20 10	9,600,004
Indiana	656,987	24 16	15,872,083	943,001	20 11	18,178,841
Illinois	1,033,121	27 12	28,117,720	1,533,583	18 66	28,604,266
Wisconsin	787,390	24 31	19,166,074	779,221	17 62	13,666,609
Minnesota	577,136	19 42	11,209,146	778,028	14 74	10,867,265
Iowa	1,278,241	25 57	32,677,961	2,731,385	19 79	54,064,497
Missouri	781,841	17 67	13,808,10	1,830,175	13 20	24,121,259
Kansas	698,934	18 15	12,110,789	1,978,322	16 54	32,716,134
Nebraska	572,236	19 61	10,311,861	1,613,223	16 50	26,811,631
South Dakota	290,730	12 12	3,521,416	407,300	16 10	6,553,217
North Dakota	110,730	12 79	1,414,455	250,006	16 84	4,209,811
Montana	63,439	14 67	928,677	1,000,952	15 73	15,627,979
Wyoming	17,813	24 60	435,215	82,447	15 99	1,308,042
Colorado	76,114	20 06	1,525,410	966,301	15 53	15,008,276
New Mexico	18,000	20 00	360,000	422,446	9 44	4,000,000
Arizona	14,878	17 00	252,926	643,202	11 25	7,236,898
Utah	56,433	18 00	1,015,794	311,841	11 59	3,615,882
Nevada	18,146	22 00	401,213	259,078	12 97	3,360,752
Idaho	30,419	21 67	659,180	429,917	12 50	5,374,466
Washington	104,535	28 72	2,995,125	408,293	20 79	8,487,000
Oregon	106,398	21 85	2,326,997	801,543	14 97	12,011,277
California	329,861	25 92	8,558,947	935,781	16 17	15,062,557
Oklahoma	20,275	18 00	364,950	121,219	15 50	1,878,895
Total	16,487,400	\$21 77	\$358,998,661	36,608,168	\$14 66	\$538,789,747

RAILROADS, 1893 AND 1894.

In presenting the tables showing railroad statistics for the two years for which this report is made, attention is directed to the fact that the tables for 1893 contain reports from thirty one roads, while those for 1894 contain statements for twenty-five only. The fact that it was desired to close up the work of this office so as to be able to issue the report by January 1, 1895, necessitated the completion of the tables and further time could not be given without delaying the report. For that reason the tables were closed up and such companies as had not made returns are unrepresented in them. Omissions, however, will be found only in the tables for 1894.

The figures presented do not materially differ from those which have appeared in preceding reports and which from time to time have been analyzed in their relations to each other. Notwithstanding the fact that six roads are unrepresented in the tables for 1894, it will be found that the receipts from the passenger department in the latter year were slightly in excess of those for 1893, though the receipts from freight, from rents of other roads and from express and baggage were appreciably smaller. The number of through passengers carried in 1894 was larger, but the number of local passengers less, than in 1893, and the amount received from each was also larger in the former year. In the matter of employes in the several capacities enumerated and in wages the tables show no marked differences when compared with other years, and the reader is referred to them for data which it is not deemed necessary to tabulate here.

TABLE I.

RAILROADS.

Statement Showing the Earnings in Passenger Department of the Several Railroads Operating in Indiana for the Year Ending June 30, 1893.

NAMES OF RAILROADS.	From Local Passengers.	From Through Passengers.	From Express and Baggage.	From Mail.	From Other Sources in Passenger Department.	Total from Passenger Department.
Baltimore, Ohio & Chicago . .		\$779,884	\$96,687	\$108,967	\$10,515	\$996,043
Chicago & Erie	\$340,845	214,153	74,593	26,910	13,340	669,842
Chicago & Eastern Illinois . .	697,369	158,938	58,151	51,254	4,467	970,190
Chicago & Grand Trunk . . .	568,355	662,652	72,472	59,850	1,200	1,364,529
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Ind'pls	185,458	130,771	31,303	15,999	...	363,531
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis	3,106,675	1,200,606	326,493	443,561	...	5,077,365
Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne	104,396	24,710	9,164	11,670	1,246	161,186
Evansville & Indianapolis . .	97,568	...	11,923	9,390	...	118,880
Evansville & Terre Haute . .	324,059	...	22,172	22,318	...	368,549
Evansville & Richmond . . .	27,695	...	1,011	6,183	...	34,890
Grand Rapids & Indiana . . .	712,061	5,506	46,549	47,779	20,305	862,201
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa . . .	13,235	847	1,400	6,729	...	22,011
Indianapolis, Decatur & West'n	106,475	41,532	21,605	16,568	1,790	187,970
Lake Erie & Western	808,492	165,588	8,857	84,895	...	1,125,832
Lake Shore & Mich Southern	4,474,021	1,312,470	629,259	1,325,986	...	7,741,735
Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis	48,219	...	31,796	40,953	...	554,368
Louisville, New Albany & Chi. Louisville & Nashville to St. Louis	501,073	366,681	124,009	96,415	2,500	1,089,678
Michigan Central	35,691	10,569	4,734	5,731	242	56,967
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	3,670,828	1,223,654	473,484	324,171	...	5,692,136
Ohio & Mississippi	400,520	254,939	25,491	28,379	...	709,329
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville .	...	1,440,722	125,000	206,485	...	1,771,207
Peoria & Eastern	428,791	209,634	17,308	20,520	...	217,463
Pennsylvania Co. operating— Indianapolis & Vincennes . .	...	108,973	42,536	68,553	...	648,856
Pittsburgh Ft. Wayne & Chi. State Line & Indiana City . .	147,800	6,874	9,906	11,427	1,900	177,908
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis	2,498,440	1,165,494	295,447	344,558	80,782	4,164,622
Terre Haute & Indianapolis . .	5,402	4,569	323	...	...	10,294
Terre Haute & Logansport . .	2,866,613	737,548	396,298	662,807	71,744	4,734,040
Toledo St. Louis & Kansas City	199,652	151,957	24,451	104,941	1,513	482,515
Wabash	146,312	44,916	9,682	14,170	100	215,180
Wabash	150,364	39,934	57,380	45,818	1,500	304,946
Wabash	3,558,633	...	380,936	404,706	70,304	4,414,578
Total	\$26,588,975	\$10,463,211	\$3,496,799	\$1,595,622	\$263,747	\$45,428,073

TABLE II.

RAILROADS.

Showing the Earnings in Freight Department of the Several Railroads Operating in Indiana for the Year Ending June 30, 1893.

OF RAILROADS.	From Local Freight.	From Through Freight.	From Other Sources, Freight Department.	Total Earnings in Freight Department.	Rent From Other Roads.	From All Other Sources.	Total From All Sources.
Ohio & Chicago . . .		\$2,252,547	89,496	\$2,302,042			\$1,284,085
Erie . . .	\$124,048	1,713,728	24,484	2,162,259	\$78,183	\$6,618	2,918,401
East. Illinois . . .	2,147,172	1,270,431	48,889	3,466,492	4,993	10,292	4,451,877
Grand Trunk . . .	859,923	1,595,072		2,454,995	1,468	99,430	3,020,322
Hamilton & Ind'polis . . .	132,958	301,928		434,886		6,652	805,088
Chi. & St. Louis . . .	4,339,904	4,998,883		9,338,787		252,904	14,569,054
Ind. & Ft. Wayne . . .	182,746	149,014	3,089	334,849		2,341	498,376
& Indianapolis . . .		267,142		267,142		16,887	403,709
& Terre Haute . . .		768,188		768,188	33,180	177,829	1,317,747
& Richmond . . .		111,557		111,557		895	146,842
Ind. & Indiana . . .	1,528,847	63,538	12,213	1,604,598	167	22,582	2,489,348
Ind. & Iowa . . .		759,585		759,585		1,283	782,880
N. Decatur & Western . . .	252,791	63,024	1,144	316,959			504,890
Western . . .	1,622,946	980,180		2,603,126		149,709	3,579,167
& Michigan Southern . . .	12,027,210	3,243,283	269,068	15,539,561	280,984	11,048	23,553,307
Evansville & St. Louis . . .		1,208,692		1,208,692	19,200	23,224	1,806,883
New Albany & Chicago . . .	1,578,606	742,389	6,269	2,327,264		74,418	3,490,888
& Nashville (St. Louis) . . .		117,874		117,874	64	486	175,892
Central . . .	6,546,828	3,675,156	38,241	10,260,225		54,275	15,948,638
Chicago & St. Louis . . .	1,492,741	4,345,566		5,838,307		9,189	6,546,876
Chicago & Indianapolis . . .		2,529,040		2,529,040			4,299,297
Decatur & Evansville . . .		561,043		561,043		42,345	850,801
Indiana Central . . .	580,775	508,846		1,089,621		1,984	1,740,502
Operating—							
Ind. & Vincennes . . .	249,192	82,026		331,218	750	5,047	544,914
Wayne & Chicago . . .	1,985,195	6,755,775		8,720,969	79,532	153,583	13,12,706
& Indiana City . . .	2,108	3,112		5,220			15,514
Chi. & St. Louis . . .	4,317,291	6,985,211		11,332,503	26,612	183,294	16,276,448
Ind. & Indianapolis . . .	308,488	552,766		861,254	5,762	3,332	1,352,863
Ind. & Logansport . . .	273,263	303,194		576,456		88	791,725
Louis & Kansas City . . .	1,226,209	545,920		1,772,128			2,167,074
Grand Total . . .	\$51,466,659	\$47,434,249	\$601,180	\$99,502,088	\$530,845	\$1,311,863	\$146,782,870

TABLE III.

RAILROADS.

*Statement Showing the Operating Expenses and Taxes of the Several Railroads in Ind
for the Year Ending June 30, 1893.*

NAMES OF RAILROADS.	In Maintenance of Way and Buildings.	In Maintenance of Motive Power and Cars.	In Conducting Transportation.	In General Ex- penses.	In Taxes.	Total Operating Expenses and Taxes.
Baltimore, Ohio & Chicago	\$344,924	\$166,682	\$1,574,398	\$230,197	\$98,436	\$2,414,637
Chicago & Erie	299,484	360,904	1,462,071	391,922	2,460	2,460
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	401,903	69,843	1,537,396	236,853	194,319	2,439,914
Chicago & Grand Trunk	361,985	487,449	1,776,159	353,056	186,430	3,165,089
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis	106,696	84,903	392,237	89,963	42,949	719,748
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis	2,019,420	1,563,479	6,150,613	786,249	415,025	10,834,786
Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne	68,434	128,174	106,936	20,271	9,893	333,708
Evansville & Indianapolis	65,489	17,903	113,987	9,299	24,920	221,598
Evansville & Terre Haute	116,793	107,485	315,304	97,382	54,800	692,364
Evansville & Richmond	39,795	5,133	46,431	6,105	20,025	116,490
Grand Rapids & Indiana	314,338	811,891	551,346	109,238	64,763	1,827,576
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa	119,026	57,507	303,940	121,967	25,796	608,236
Indianapolis, Decatur & Western	72,325	46,187	180,340	58,360	93,828	446,640
Lake Erie & Western	371,181	104,862	1,007,418	236,282	603,613	2,323,356
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern	4,283,686	2,269,668	8,470,644	1,086,909	653,081	16,763,988
Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis	264,869	195,614	634,510	113,707	64,750	1,273,540
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago	387,006	275,169	1,277,652	259,242	156,962	2,355,991
Louisville & Nashville (to St. Louis)	20,003	34,189	34,993	14,220	10	100,515
Michigan Central	2,610,485	1,563,904	6,202,969	1,191,317	318,896	12,227,571
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	764,167	640,304	3,240,841	680,773	174,880	5,400,965
Ohio & Mississippi	637,350	412,688	1,412,683	39,675	195,538	3,008,334
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	109,585	84,875	228,719	50,566	40,725	514,550
Peoria & Eastern	409,550	221,866	713,849	60,628	62,286	1,468,179
Pennsylvania operating Indianapolis & Vincennes	91,889	143,854	156,605	8,789	15,370	416,507
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	1,306,141	3,662,072	4,005,262	139,486	391,321	9,404,282
State Line & Indiana City	2,133	3,843	10,460	335	1,905	17,736
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis	1,577,878	5,027,853	4,835,854	339,234	446,610	12,227,429
Terre Haute & Indianapolis	174,842	425,110	355,842	43,436	40,495	1,039,825
Terre Haute & Logansport	142,100	242,622	214,783	11,847	10	610,562
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City	219,820	230,549	988,716	285,022	82,500	1,746,607
Wabash	1,944,704	4,096,429	4,506,658	269,813	457,468	11,275,072
Total	\$19,690,251	\$24,989,855	\$2,996,095	\$7,694,203	\$1,953,937	\$110,834,296

TABLE IV.

RAILROADS.

Statement Showing the Passenger Traffic of the Several Railroads Operating in Indiana for the Year Ending June 30, 1893.

NAMES OF RAILROADS.	No. of Through Passengers Carried.	Number of Local Passengers Carried.	Total Number of Passengers Carried.	Number of Pas- sengers Carried One Mile.	Average Amount Received from Each Passenger.	Average Rate per Mile Rec'd from Thro. Pass'gers.	Average Rate per Mile Rec'd from Local Pass'gers.	Average Rate per Mile f. r All Passengers.
Cincinnati, Ohio & Chicago	87,186	316,703	403,889	50,081,211	\$1.482			\$.01557
Chicago & Erie	68,399	4,060,089	4,128,487	35,442,620	1.374	\$.01372	\$.01723	.01664
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	145,693	1,302,715	1,448,408	54,145,770	2.08	.01824	.01535	.01582
Chicago & Grand Trunk	85,857	2,66,906	3,52,763	80,657,705	.849	.01358	.01783	.01526
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis				16,960,040	.872	.01535	.02197	.01864
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	443,443	5,552,969	5,996,412	196,995,813	.718	.01937	.02300	.02187
Cincinnati, Rich. & Ft. Wayne	16,532	200,340	216,872	5,509,427	.640	.02280	.02617	.02515
Evansville & Indianapolis			188,086	3,946,922	.518			.02478
Evansville & Terre Haute			357,615	14,479,090	.906			.02238
Evansville & Richmond			59,640	908,854	.406			.02658
Grand Rapids & Indiana	785	1,102,272	1,103,057	31,315,542	.680	.19010	.23970	.02387
Illiana, Illinois & Iowa			33,201	546,060	.437			.02578
Indianapolis, Decatur & Western	16,271	206,747	223,018	6,026,456	.663			.02456
Chicago & Erie & Western	141,541	1,425,537	1,567,078	40,644,119	.621	.01804	.02157	.02396
Chicago Shore & Michigan Southern	116,467	5,513,047	5,629,514	263,590,558	1.027	.02870	.02229	.02195
Greenville, Evansville & St. Louis			689,744	17,622,146	.599			.02736
Greenville, New Albany & Chicago	110,685	870,343	981,028	45,726,708	.863	.01634	.02150	.01895
St. Louis & St. Louis	3,935	45,157	49,092	1,848,517	.932	.02307	.02721	.02469
Michigan Central	129,524	3,393,642	3,523,166	220,705,098	1.399	.01689	.02354	.02181
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	108,707	442,077	550,784	41,767,034	1.200	.01421	.01790	.01570
Ohio & Mississippi			1,209,092	52,066,597	1.105			.01999
Ohio, Decatur & Evansville			347,208	7,591,210	.603			.01861
Ohio & Eastern	45,765	585,197	630,962	21,684,921	.839	.02240	.02459	.02478
Pennsylvania Co. operating—								
Indianapolis & Vincennes	8,548	902,843	911,391	6,427,011	.496	.02065	.02425	.02407
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	429,702	4,438,865	4,868,567	171,611,616	.711	.01967	.02100	.02018
State Line & Indiana City	101,768	126,967	228,735	556,285	.434	.01605	.01888	.01792
St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chi. & St. L.	3,94,493	6,141,808	6,536,321	166,213,486	.551	.02007	.02214	.02168
Terre Haute & Indianapolis	124,543	352,999	477,542	15,444,281	.741	.01970	.02570	.02280
Terre Haute & Lugansport	54,285	296,410	350,695	7,730,969	.560	.02430	.02640	.02420
Wabash, St. Louis & Kansas City	7,815	444,042	451,857	15,045,629	.856	.01119	.02118	.01929
Wabash			3,934,916	177,119,465	.904	.02000	.02109	.02009
Total	2,611,563	37,377,305	39,988,858	175,056,130				
Average					\$0.777	\$.02206	\$.0318	\$.02115

TABLE V.

RAILROADS.

Statement Showing the Freight Traffic of the Several Railroads Operating in Indiana During the Year Ending June 30, 1893.

NAMES OF RAILROADS.	Number Tons of Through Freight Carried.	Total Mileage of Through Freight.	Number Tons of Local Freight Carried.	Total Mileage of Local Freight.
Baltimore, Ohio & Chicago	1,573,801	348,120,435	421,520	68,934,661
Chicago & Erie	1,575,993	203,221,588	2,830,560	377,411,519
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	1,054,619	344,481,150	748,342	97,916,783
Chicago & Grand Trunk	499,748	44,998,389	242,120	21,801,008
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis	4,479,230	879,808,414	4,547,990	451,619,807
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis	210,031	19,323,239	344,302	15,545,209
Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne				
Evansville & Indianapolis				
Evansville & Terre Haute				
Evansville & Richmond				
Grand Rapids & Indiana	40,135	14,775,686	1,978,134	169,492,309
Indiana Illinois & Iowa	70,329		201,326	
Indianapolis, Decatur & Western	883,243	164,166,903	1,228,969	148,193,454
Lake Erie & Western	1,050,407	563,891,006	13,298,366	1,980,730,388
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern				
Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis	369,067	95,300,475	1,370,267	167,291,010
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago				
Louisville & Nashville (to St. Louis)	1,449,062	675,147,275	6,038,565	802,244,172
Michigan Central	2,379,330	812,384,477	1,158,050	259,396,919
New York Chicago & St. Louis	607,805	96,812,063	584,059	66,828,667
Ohio & Mississippi				
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville				
Peoria & Eastern				
Pennsylvania operating—				
Indianapolis & Vincennes	97,801	7,548,654	527,428	99,495,370
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	6,904,604	1,099,485,280	1,717,503	199,666,618
State Line & Indiana City	35,404	86,980	24,723	67,048
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis	7,677,222	1,179,278,459	3,942,382	474,558,039
Terre Haute & Indianapolis	1,182,398	77,096,891	632,968	19,953,191
Terre Haute & Logansport	388,990	42,068,129	391,709	39,353,104
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City	332,662	164,425,020	1,190,236	218,979,237
Wabash				
Total	32,858,568	6,832,194,691	43,417,509	5,619,278,229

TABLE VI.

RAILROADS.

Statement Showing the Freight Traffic of the Several Railroads Operating in Indiana for the Year Ending June 30, 1893.

NAMES OF RAILROADS.	Total Tons of Freight Carried.	Total Tons of Freight Carried One Mile.	Average Rate per Ton per Mile for Through Freight.	Average Rate per Ton per Mile for Local Freight.	Average Rate per Ton per Mile for All Freight.
Baltimore, Ohio & Chicago	2,482,524	382,806,238			.00599
Chicago & Erie	1,995,121	417,055,086	.00492	.00615	.00612
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	4,404,553	580,833,105	.00625	.00589	.00589
Chicago & Grand Trunk	1,802,961	442,177,939	.00463	.00879	.00555
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis	741,868	66,799,397	.00671	.00610	.00651
Clev., Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis	9,027,220	1,331,428,021	.00568	.00961	.00701
Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne	554,333	34,868,448	.0770	.01760	.00610
Evansville & Indianapolis	517,888	21,961,019			.01216
Evansville & Terre Haute	1,119,084	71,774,840			.01170
Evansville & Richmond	156,412	6,706,160			.01663
Grand Rapids & Indiana	1,018,269	184,267,995	.04300	.09020	.08640
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa	1,234,680	81,899,755			.00927
Indianapolis, Decatur & Western	271,655	25,564,433			.01235
Lake Erie & Western	2,110,212	312,360,357	.00597	.00893	.00737
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern	14,348,773	2,544,624,394	.00592	.00807	.00589
Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis	1,233,888	115,150,322			.01050
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago	1,739,324	282,591,485	.00779	.00804	.00823
Louisville & Nashville (St. Louis Division)	172,211	13,558,802			.01670
Michigan Central	7,487,617	1,477,391,447	.00544	.00815	.00691
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	3,537,380	1,071,731,396	.00634	.00576	.00545
Ohio & Mississippi	2,291,139	274,892,480			.00919
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	629,049	33,333,077			.01197
Peoria & Eastern	1,191,864	163,640,750	.00526	.00800	.00666
Pennsylvania operating—					
Indianapolis & Vincennes	625,229	47,044,124	.00821	.00757	.00767
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	8,622,107	1,299,152,878	.00646	.00844	.00671
State Line & Indiana City	60,027	154,019	.03576	.03144	.03386
Pittsburgh, Cin., Chicago & St. Louis	11,619,604	1,653,836,496	.00592	.00916	.00686
Terre Haute & Indianapolis	1,815,354	97,050,062	.00717	.01140	.00987
Terre Haute & Logansport	778,708	81,411,233	.00694	.00721	.00708
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City	1,522,888	383,404,257	.00332	.00559	.00464
Wabash	7,036,387	1,409,033,492	.00683		.00483
Total	92,130,309	14,901,633,889			
Average . . . . .			.00126	.01358	.01431

TABLE VII.

RAILROADS.

Statement Showing the Number, Daily Wages and Hours of Work of the General and Clerical Force of the Several Railroads Operating in Indiana for the Year June 30, 1893.

NAMES OF RAILROADS.	GENERAL OFFICERS.			DIVISION SLP'RS.			CIVIL ENG'NRS.			MASTER MECHANICS.			ROAD MASTERS.			Ct.
	Number.	Daily Wages.	Hours per Day.	Number.	Daily Wages.	Hours per Day.	Number.	Daily Wages.	Hours per Day.	Number.	Daily Wages.	Hours per Day.	Number.	Daily Wages.	Hours per Day.	
B. O. & C.	2	\$4 11	12	1	\$3 08	12				1	\$5 00	12	1	\$2 83	12	26
C. & E.	4	7 19	8	2	6 62	12	1	\$4 17	12	2	5 83	12	1	5 00	12	28
C. & E. I.	10	18 03	8	1	7 40	10	6	5 60	10	1	9 06	10	3	3 71	10	201
C. & G. T.	15	8 05	8													127
C. H. & I.	15	2 59		1	5 00	2	1	1 00		1	1 75	10	1	3 00	10	15
C. C. C. & St. L.	25	18 82	8	9	8 52	8 10	5	5 68	10	6	8 49	10	28	3 25	10	1,050
C. R. & Ft. W.*																
E. & I.	9	4 13											1	3 33	10	13
E. & T. H.	14	5 86					1	4 00	10	1	4 84	10	1	3 33	10	66
E. & R.	8	1 40											1	3 33	10	1
G. R. & I.	7			2			1			1			3			78
I. I. & I.	10	8 11	8													3
I. D. & W.	6	6 44	8							1	5 00		1	4 18		1
L. E. & W.	16	10 17	2	7	7 67	2	7	7 91	1	1	7 99	5	5	5 14		6
L. S. & M. S.	20	18 38	10	2	8 14	10 1	5	5 31	10	9	5 99	10	20	3 97	10	1,160
L. E. & St. L.	10	8 00					1	3 33	10	1	4 25	10	5	3 00	10	81
L. N. A. & C.	10	10 00	10	1	5 63			8 63	10	1	7 67	10	4	2 87	10	81
L. & N. St. L. Div.)																2
M. C.																
N. Y. C. & St. L.	18	12 28	10	2	5 84	10		5 00	10	2	5 16	10	7	3 28	10	271
O. & W.	15	10 13	8				3	3 17	8	1	6 66	8	2	5 10	8	20
P. D. & E.	8	8 00					1	3 00	10	1	4 25	10	2	3 33	10	3
P. & E.	1	17 30	8	1	7 67	8	1	6 40	10	1	6 40	10	6	3 41	10	4
Penn. operating -																
I. & V.	1	9 75	7	1	9 16	9	1	3 33	10				1	2 88	10	1
P. F. W. & C.	23	9 57	7	2	11 38	10	4	4 92	10	3	6 54	10	13	3 58	10	78
St. L. & I. C.																
P. C. C. & St. L.	29	10 10	7	6	10 10	11 3	3	5 51	10	5	7 08	10	22	2 66	10	1,115
T. H. & I.	16	8 50	8				1	6 10	8	2	4 10	8	1	4 00	10	66
T. H. & I.	12	6 09	8				1	5 00	8	1	2 50	8	1	4 00	8	2
T. St. L. & K. C.	16	14 65	8													3
W.	30	15 25	8	4	8 87	8	1	9 58	8	9	7 12	8	3	6 18	8	1,000
Total	348	\$248 93	1 9	14	\$117 48	118 74	495	14 164	51	\$113 68	176	133	\$85 22	308	6,611	
Average wages		9 57			8 42			5 01			5 68			3 55		
Average h'rs worked.			8			9 1			9 1			9 1			10	

* Included in report of Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

TABLE VIII.

RAILROADS.

t Showing the Number, Daily Wages and Aggregate Miles Required to Run of us Employed in the Passenger Service of the Several Railroads Operating in ia for the Year Ending June 30, 1895.

OF RAILROADS.	CONDUCTORS		BRAKEMEN.		BAGGAGEMEN.			ENGINEERS.		FIREMEN.		
	Number.	Daily Wages.	Number.	Daily Wages.	Number.	Daily Wages.	Length of Run in Miles.	Number.	Daily Wages.	Number.	Daily Wages.	Length of Run in Miles.
& Chicago	20	\$5 12	25	\$3 06	17	\$3 34	278	24	\$1 86	24	\$2 64	136
Errie	16	5 38	18	2 82	11	2 96	269	29	4 73	29	2 17	136
Eastern Illinois . . .	23	3 26	23	1 66	14	1 85	156	27	4 12	27	2 26	156
Grand Trunk	125	2 63	244	1 65				153	3 97	153	2 37	140
Ilton & Ind'p'lis . . .	9	4 00	7	2 00	7	2 00	200	11	4 00	10	2 35	200
, Chicago & St. L . . .	80	4 40	106	2 35	140	1 90	140	125	5 06	125	2 81	160
mond & Ft. Wayne . .	2	3 00	2	1 31	2	1 00	138	4	4 00	4	2 20	138
& Indianapolis	4	3 33	4	1 61	4	1 61	218	8	5 00	12	2 50	218
& Terre Haute	2	3 00	2	1 61	2	1 00	103	2	5 00	2	2 75	103
& Richmond												
ids & Indianat	79	2 97	165	2 10				111	3 99	117	1 71	140
Illinois & Iowa	16	2 94	44	1 97	44	1 97	120	24	3 37	25	1 91	120
Decatur & Western . .	12	2 75	28	1 50	28	1 50		17	4 37	18	2 47	
& Western	77	3 12	258	2 16	258	2 16		106	4 03	102	2 20	
e & Mi. h. Southern . .	132	3 68	229	1 72	211	1 80	100	209	3 50	210	1 85	100
evansv. & St. Louis . .	8	3 33	16	1 61	10	1 61	150	12	4 40	12	2 40	150
ew Alb. & Chicago . . .	22	3 45	21	1 81	23	2 15	100	26	4 62	27	2 55	100
Norb. (St. L. Div.) . .	7	3 15	7	1 53	7	1 62	260	4	5 00	4	2 65	160
Central	3	3 25			3	1 66	102	19	3 50	20	1 87	102
Chic. & St. Louis . . .	17	5 51	44	2 91	25	2 20	261	27	4 61	27	2 48	261
Mississippi	85	2 66	185	1 82	30	2 00	244	130	3 22	135	1 74	244
ecatur & Evansv. . . .	5	3 00	5	1 61	5	1 61	250	8	3 50	10	2 00	125
Eastern	13	4 20	11	2 15	15	1 72	160	16	4 70	16	3 00	160
nia operating												
olis & Vincennes . . .	3	3 90	3	2 10	3	2 15	117	3	4 40	3	2 20	117
t. Wayne & Chicago . .	82	3 72	132	2 01	47	3 62	122	68	4 62	65	2 50	122
se & Indiana City . . .												
, Chic. & St. Louis . .	106	3 56	149	1 87	82	2 11	121	125	3 98	127	2 08	121
te & Indianapolis . . .	10	3 50	20	1 50	10	1 50	146	10	3 25	10	2 00	75
te & Logansport	4	3 00	6	1 50	4	1 50	162	4	3 25	4	2 00	162
Louis & Kansas O. . . .	64	3 23	125	1 96				105	3 94	117	2 22	108
.	75	3 83	104	1 91	103	1 63		132	4 06	129	2 19	
.	1,001	\$103 89	2,116	\$14 15	1,105	\$19 07	3,936	1,559	\$121 07	1,574	\$55 87	3,776
aily wages		3 58		1 58		1 89			4 17		1 90	
iled run							171					135

ded in report of Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.
ies also Baggage men.
1 classes.

TABLE IX.

RAILROADS.

Statement Showing the Number, Daily Wages and Aggregate Miles Required to Run of Persons Employed in the Freight Service of the Several Railroads Operating in Indiana for the Year Ending June 30, 1893.

NAMES OF RAILROADS.	CONDUCTORS.		ENGINEERS.		FIREMEN.		BRAKEMEN.		Length of Run in Miles.
	Number.	Daily Wages.	Number.	Daily Wages.	Number.	Daily Wages.	Number.	Daily Wages.	
Baltimore, Ohio & Chicago . . .	71	\$3 89	77	\$4 86	84	\$2 64	155	\$2 59	129
Chicago & Erie . . .	46	3 86	46	4 99	46	2 73	94	2 63	133
Chicago & Eastern Illinois . . .	55	3 20	65	3 85	65	2 11	120	2 15	156
Chicago & Grand Trunk . . .	*								
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Ind'pls .	11	3 00	9	3 00	11	2 15	20	2 00	200
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis . . .	235	3 30	237	4 14	237	2 30	450	2 55	115
Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne . . .									
Evansville & Indianapolis . . .	6	2 50	10	3 50	12	2 00	20	2 00	138
Evansville & Terre Haute . . .	10	2 50	24	4 00	28	2 20	24	2 00	169
Evansville & Richmond . . .	2	3 33	3	4 12	3	2 26	7	2 00	102
Grand Rapids & Indiana . . .	†								
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa . . .	*								
Indianapolis, Decatur & West'n .	*								
Lake Erie & Western . . .	*								
Lake Shore & Mich. Southern . .	278	2 69	351	3 35	354	2 00	620	1 76	100
Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis . . .	29	3 33	43	4 25	42	2 30	67	2 25	150
Louisville, New Albany & Chi. .	54	3 14	44	4 72	44	2 43	132	2 00	100
Louisville & Nashville (St. Louis Div.) . . .	19	2 77	17	4 55	14	2 40	44	1 87	110
Michigan Central . . .	34	2 94	25	3 44	23	1 83	68	1 83	102
New York, Chicago & St. Louis .	120	3 58	89	4 67	89	2 51	270	2 47	128
Ohio & Mississippi . . .	*								
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville . .	10	2 90	16	4 00	22	2 50	28	2 50	125
Peoria & Eastern . . .	30	2 95	37	3 65	37	2 50	66	2 50	140
Pennsylvania Co. operating—									
Indianapolis & Vincennes . . .	8	3 30	10	4 00	10	2 10	20	2 15	96
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chi . .	182	3 18	166	3 95	175	2 18	537	2 24	102
State Line & Indiana City . . .									
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis . . .	314	3 21	354	3 87	360	2 17	520	2 09	121
Terre Haute & Indianapolis . . .	20	3 00	20	3 75	20	2 25	60	1 75	75
Terre Haute & Logansport . . .	8	3 00	8	3 50	8	2 25	12	1 75	100
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City .	*								
Wabash . . .	240	3 45	263	4 59	278	2 59	544	2 30	..
Total . . .	1,780	\$69 02	1,914	\$91 75	1,962	\$50 40	3,878	\$47 08	2,561
Average daily wages . . .		\$3 14		\$4 17		\$2 29		\$2 14	
Average length of run in miles .									122

* Included in the corresponding classes of officers for Passenger Department.

† See Passenger Department.

TABLE X.

RAILROADS.

Statement Showing the Number, Daily Wages and Hours of Work of Machinists and Yard Employees of the Several Railroads Operating in Indiana for the Year Ending June 30, 1893.

NAMES OF RAILROADS.	MACHINISTS.			YARD EMPLOYEES.														
	Number.	Daily Wages.	Hours of Work.	CONDUCTORS.			ENGINEERS.			FIREMEN.			BRAKEMEN.			WIPERS.		
				Number.	Daily Wages.	Hours of Work.	Number.	Daily Wages.	Hours of Work.	Number.	Daily Wages.	Hours of Work.	Number.	Daily Wages.	Hours of Work.	Number.	Daily Wages.	Hours of Work.
Balt., Ohio & Chi.	56	\$2 46 10		2	\$1 97	12	2	\$3 00	1	2	\$1 75	12	4	\$2 24	12		\$1 25	10
Chicago & Erie	70	1 90 7½		8	2 58 12	8	3	3 19 12	8	1	1 76	12	24	2 35 12	12	12	1 24 12	
Chi. & East. Ill.	105	2 34 10		26	2 75 10	26	2	2 85 10	26	1	1 55 10	47	2 65 10		35	1 25 10		
Chi. & Grand Trunk	267	1 97 10																
Ind. Ham. & Ind'lia	17	2 35 9		3	2 40 10	3	3	3 00 10	3	1	1 85 10	10	10	2 25 10	10	9	1 25 10	
Ind. C. C. & St. L.	464	2 10 10		149	2 95 10	162	3	3 55 10	162	2	2 15 10	355	2 40 10	120	1 45 10			
Ind. R. & Ft. W.	8	1 61 10		1	2 25 10	1	1	2 50 10	1	1	1 50 10	2	1 75 10	10	2	1 25 10		
Evansville & Ind'lia	80	2 50 10		2	2 25 10	6	2	2 50 10	6	1	1 50 10	11	1 75 10	10	10	1 25 10		
Evansville & T. H.																		
Evansville & Rich.																1	1 25 10	
Ind. Rapids & Ind'	39	2 68 10																
Ind. Ill. & Iowa	2	2 90 10																
Ind'lia. Dec. & W.	22	2 41 10																
Lake Erie & West.	52	2 60 10																
L. S. & M. S.	641	2 08 10		233	2 63 12	267	2	2 97 12	268	1	1 63 12	500	2 37 12		50	1 46 10		
L. E. & St. L.	55	2 30 10		5	2 90 10	7	2	2 40 10	9	1	1 75 10	15	2 50 10	20	1 25 10			
L. N. A. & Chi.	40	2 42 10		25	2 80 10	30	2	2 83 10	34	1	1 70 10	40	2 21 10	20	1 24 10			
L. & N. (St. L. Div.)	40	2 50 9½		5	2 68 11	7	3	3 00 12	7	1	1 50 12	11	2 28 11	19	1 10 9½			
Michigan Central	8	2 06 10		8	2 90 10	7	2	2 50 10	8	1	1 40 10	16	2 68 12		1	1 10 12		
N. Y. Chi. & St. L.	122	2 17 12		53	2 00 10	59	3	3 21 10	59	2	2 00 10	109	2 50 12	31	1 33 10			
Ohio & Mississippi	41	2 03 10																
Peoria, Dec. & W.	30	2 02 10		4	2 70 10	4	2	2 40 10	6	1	1 50 10	10	2 00 10	8	1 25 10			
Peoria & Eastern	70	2 00 10		4	2 40 10	3	3	3 10 10	3	2	2 30 10	5	2 00 10	10	1 16 10			
Penns. operating—																		
Ind'lia & Vincennes.				1	2 38 10	1	2	2 31 10								1	1 50 10	
P. Ft. W. & Chi.	225	2 35 10		115	2 69 10	97	3	3 39 10	96	1	1 97 10	269	2 15 11	67	1 36 10½			
State Line & I. City																		
Ind. C. C. & St. L.	404	2 64 10		153	2 86 12	111	3	3 02 12	158	1	1 69 12	459	2 11 12	153	1 25 11			
T. H. & Ind'napolis	75	2 25 8		10	2 50 10	10	2	2 50 10	10	1	1 75 10	20	1 50 10	8	1 50 8			
T. H. & Logansport	10	2 25 8		5	2 50 10	5	2	2 50 10	5	1	1 75 10	8	1 50 10	3	1 50 8			
Ind. St. L. & M. C.	71	1 95 8																
Wabash	505	1 91 8				122	2	2 92 8	133	1	1 78 8				297	1 55 8		
Total	3539	\$60 74 261		612	\$53 18	975	\$59 74 111	1026	\$35 18	208	1915	\$41 26 204	1051	\$32 47 263				
Av. daily wages		2 25			2 66		2 85		1 76		2 03		1 30					
Av. working hours			9½			10		10			10		10					10

*See Passenger Department.

†See Passenger Department.

TABLE XI.

RAILROADS.

Statement Showing the Number, Daily Wages and Hours of Work of Station Agents, Telegraph Operators, Carpenters and Section Foremen Employed by the Several Railroads Operating in Indiana for the Year Ending June 30, 1893.

NAMES OF RAILROADS.	STATION AGENTS NOT TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.			STATION AGENTS ALSO TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.			TELEGRAPH OPERATORS NOT STATION AGENTS.			CARPENTERS.			SECTION FOREMEN.		
	Number.	Daily Wages.	Hours of Work.	Number.	Daily Wages.	Hours of Work.	Number.	Daily Wages.	Hours of Work.	Number.	Daily Wages.	Hours of Work.	Number.	Daily Wages.	Hours of Work.
Baltimore, Ohio & Chicago	14	\$1 38	12	10	\$1 55	12	3	\$1 45	12	27	\$2 00	10	30	\$1 46	10
Chicago & Erie	19	1 75	12	20	1 55	12	77	1 62	12	42	2 09	10	33	1 51	10
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	12	2 4	10	93	1 82	10	53	1 84	10	105	2 09	10	89	1 50	10
Chicago & Grand Trunk	65	2 15	10	94	2 08	10	297	1 75	10	168	2 06	9	80	2 10	10
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis	7	3 00	10	19	1 30	12	12	1 20	12	16	2 25	10	17	1 40	10
Cleveland, Cin., Chic. & St. Louis	346	2 00	10	92	1 75	10	360	1 85	10	660	1 90	10	375	1 70	10
Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne	8	1 00	10	11	1 75	10	7	1 33	10	9	1 61	10	14	1 40	10
Evansville & Indianapolis	26	1 80	10	16	1 35	10	18	1 78	12	65	2 47	10	30	1 63	10
Evansville & Terre Haute	13	76	10	10	1 61	10	4	1 30	12	6	2 06	10	12	1 40	10
Grand Rapids & Indiana	117	1 71					133	1 50		68	1 97	10	145	1 60	10
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa	19	1 25	12	*			12	1 63	12	3	2 15	10	22	1 51	10
Indianapolis Decatur & Western	37	1 38		*			15	1 46		21	2 03		25	1 38	
Lake Erie & Western	61	1 94		78	1 54		51	1 98		102	2 04		127	1 59	
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern	236	2 33	10	17	1 81	10	453	2 21	10	670	1 84	10	587	1 81	10
Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis	22	1 15	10	50	1 40	10	40	1 37	12	85	2 21	10	67	1 46	10
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago	73	1 67	10	35	1 77	10	47	1 68	10	141	2 17	10	99	1 74	10
Louisville & Nashville (St. L. Div.)				1	2 25	12	7	1 38	12	90	2 00	10	24	95	10
Michigan Central	6	1 74	10				1	1 50	10	3	2 08	10	15	50	10
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	53	1 92	10	53	1 65	10	148	1 60	10	183	2 17	10	98	46	10
Ohio & Mississippi	120	1 63	12				90	1 67	12	251	2 12	10	105	50	10
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	14	1 20	10	34	1 65	10	13	1 96	12	40	2 04	10	32	53	10
Peoria & Eastern	34	1 54	10	38	1 50	10	33	1 55	10	110	1 85	10	67	62	10
Pennsylvania operating—															
Indianapolis & Vincennes	7	1 50	8	19	1 73	10	11	1 55	10	11	2 26	10	27	55	10
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	101	2 60	12	24	2 15	12	308	1 89	12	494	2 07	10	149	73	10
State Line & Indiana City	1	2 50	12	1	1 84	12									
Pittsburgh, Cine., Chic. & St. Louis	275	1 73	11	95	1 77	11	411	1 64	11	571	1 97	10	306	1 43	10
Terre Haute & Indianapolis	8	5 00	8	13	1 50	10	10	1 25	10	110	2 00	8	21	1 60	10
Terre Haute & Logansport	19	2 00	8	20	2 00	10	7	1 50	10	8	2 00	8	8	1 50	10
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City	99	1 43	10	64	1 63	10	114	1 42	12	63	2 04	10	84	1 42	10
Wabash	154	1 87	8	205	1 93	8	407	2 08	8	320	2 21	8	321	1 82	8
Total	1960	\$53 77	265	111	\$12 47	251	3069	\$16 73	283	4669	\$59 71	263	2815	\$35 28	305
Average daily wages		1 85			1 30			1 61			2 06			1 22	
Average working hours			10			104			11			10			10

*Included in station agents not telegraph operators

TABLE XII.

RAILROADS.

ment Showing the Number, Daily Wages and Hours of Work of Sectionmen, Watchmen, Bridge-Tenders, Pumpmen, Soliciting Agents and Traveling Agents of the Several Railroads Operating in Indiana for the Year Ending June 30, 1893.

NAMES OF RAILROADS	SECTIONMEN.			WATCHMEN.			BRIDGE TENDERS AND PUMPEN.			SOLICITING AGENTS			TRAVELING PASSENGER AGENTS.		
	Number.	Daily Wages.	Hours of Work.	Number.	Daily Wages.	Hours of Work.	Number.	Daily Wages.	Hours of Work.	Number.	Daily Wages.	Hours of Work.	Number.	Daily Wages.	Hours of Work.
more, Ohio & Chicago	182	\$1 16	10	12	\$1 08	12	14	\$1 06	12						
co & Erie	185	1 18	10	23	94	12	12	1 21	12						
ago & Eastern Illinois	339	1 19	10	19	1 50	10	22	1 15	10	3	\$1 00	10	2	\$3 80	10
ago & Grand Trunk	358	1 12	10	228	1 25	10	151	1 35	10						
Hamilton & Ind'p'ns	65	1 15	10	8	1 40	10	2	1 06	10	2	4 25		1	4 25	
Cin., Chic & St. Louis	1,470	1 20	10	100	1 41	10	96	1 35	10	16	4 70	10	12	4 00	10
Richmond & Ft. Wayne															
eville & Indianapolis	50	1 00	10	10	1 08	10	6	80	10						
eville & Terre Haute	180	1 15	10	12	1 50	12	6	70	10	2	4 25	9	1	2 00	9
eville & Richmond	60	1 00	10	1	65	12	8	50	10						
d Rapids & Indiana	655	1 19	10	148	1 63	10				1	3 25		1	3 25	
ona, Illinois & Iowa	141	1 39	10												
p'ns, Decatur & Western	96	1 17	10	23	1 75	10									
Erie & Western	385	1 15	10	54	1 03	10	24	1 04	10	2	2 17	9	1	2 57	9
Shore & Mich. South'n	4,418	1 19	10	70	1 60	10	84	1 16	10	5	4 21	10	7	4 43	10
ev, Evansv. & St. Louis	378	1 14	10	7	1 00	12	15	1 06	10	4	4 40	9	1	7 50	9
ev, New Albany & Chic	412	1 21	10	41	88	10	39	92	10	4	2 74	10	3	3 85	10
ev & Nashv. (St. L. Div.)	28	93	10	6	90	12	2	1 04	12	2	2 43	10			
igan Central	47	1 15	10	2	1 49	10	9	1 70	10						
York Chicago & St. L.	452	1 19	10	28	1 50	12	52	1 44	10	2	5 43	10	5	3 70	10
& Mississippi	521	1 15	1	270	1 24	12				7	3 93	8	20	3 80	8
ia, Decatur & Evansville	100	1 10	10	6	1 20	12	10	70	10	1	1 25	9	1	1 00	9
ia & Eastern	343	1 20	10	6	1 25	10	17	1 06	10						
sylvania operating—															
linmouth & Vincennes	71	1 10	10	6	1 10	10	8	1 20	8						
teb, Ft. Wayne & Chic	2,323	1 27	10	322	1 38	12	49	1 52	11				12	4 59	8
te Line & Indiana City															
b, Cin., Chic & St. L.	1,483	1 20	10	576	1 43	12	51	1 22	10				14	5 00	8
s Haute & Indianapolis	90	1 20	10	10	1 30	10	5	1 20	10				6	2 50	8
s Haute & Logansport	30	1 20	10	5	1 20	10									
to, St. L. & Kansas City	441	1 29	10							*37	2 38				
ash	1,461	1 24	8	195	1 30	8	80	1 55	8	*65	4 97	8			
otal	15,657	\$33 82	289	2,186	\$33 87	290	759	\$26 36	230	153	\$53 36	112	87	\$56 54	118
age daily wages.		1 16													
age working hours			10		1 25	10		1 14	10		3 56	9		3 77	9

*Includes also traveling and contracting agents.

TABLE XIII.

RAILROADS.

Statement Showing the Number, Daily Wages and Hours of Work of Contracting Agents, Painters, Extra Foremen and Other Employees of the Several Railroads Operating in Indiana for the Year Ending June 30, 1893.

NAMES OF RAILROADS.	CONTRACT- ING AGENTS.			PAINTERS.			EXTRA FOREMEN.			OTHER EMPLOYEES.		
	Number.	Daily Wages.	Hours of Work.	Number.	Daily Wages.	Hours of Work.	Number.	Daily Wages.	Hours of Work.	Number.	Daily Wages.	Hours of Work.
Baltimore, Ohio & Chicago				8	\$2 00	10				272	\$1 51	10
Chicago & Erie				18	1 91	10	7	\$1 78		351	1 16	12
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	3	\$5 00	10	27	1 65	10				973	1 30	10
Chicago & Grand Trunk										222	1 25	10
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis	1	4 00	10	2	1 75	10	2	2 75	10	8	1 55	10
Cleve., Cin., Chicago & St. Louis	10	3 60	10	120	1 75	10				2,900	1 80	10
Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne												
Evansville & Indianapolis				15	1 65	10				12	1 21	10
Evansville & Terre Haute												
Evansville & Richmond												
Grand Rapids & Indiana										859	1 57	10
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa										51	1 21	10
Indianapolis, Decatur & Western										95	1 53	10
Lake Erie & Western				19	1 92	10				593	1 68	10
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern	6	3 86	10	112	2 31	10	55	2 30	10	5,210	1 73	10
Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis	2	3 00	9	25	1 75	10				26	90	10
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago	9	6 73	10	11	1 94	10				697	1 60	10
Louisville & Nashville (St. Louis Div.)				8	2 00	9	9	3 17	10	253	1 75	10
Michigan Central							2	3 20	10	168	1 40	10
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	11	5 60	10	17	2 17	10				1,512	1 94	10
Ohio & Mississippi	4	7 95	8	35	2 0	10	12	1 50	10	960	1 50	10
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville				10	1 75	10				2	65	10
Peoria & Eastern				9	1 88	10				202	1 84	10
Pennsylvania operating—												
Indianapolis & Vincennes										20	1 45	10
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago				94	2 24	10	21	2 14	10	2,587	1 55	10
State line & Indiana City												
Pitts., Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis	6	4 17	9	120	1 88	10	59	2 14	10	4,630	1 73	10
Terre Haute & Indianapolis	6	2 50	8	5	2 00	8				156	1 25	8
Terre Haute & Logansport	2	2 50	8	3	2 00	8				25	1 10	8
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City										494	1 49	10
Wabash				116	1 81	8				1,911	1 89	8
Total	53	\$48 91	102	774	\$38 36	193	167	\$18 98	80	25,181	\$39 86	266
Average daily wages		4 45			1 91			2 37			1 10	
Average working hours			9			9			10			10

TABLE XIV.

RAILROAD.

Statement Showing the Number and Character of Persons Killed or Injured by Accident on the Several Railroads in Indiana in 1893, and whether such Accidents Resulted from Their Own Carelessness, or from Causes Beyond Their Own Control.

NAMES OF RAILROADS.	KILLED.						INJURED.					
	FROM CAUSES BEYOND THEIR OWN CONTROL.			FROM THEIR OWN CARELESSNESS.			FROM CAUSES BEYOND THEIR OWN CONTROL.			FROM THEIR OWN CARELESSNESS.		
	Passengers.	Employees.	Others.	Passengers.	Employees.	Others.	Passengers.	Employees.	Others.	Passengers.	Employees.	Others.
Baltimore, Ohio & Chicago		1			2	4	4	4	1		10	4
Chicago & Erie				1	2	5		87		3	104	13
Chicago & Eastern Illinois		1		1	1	7	8	128	5			3
Chicago & Grand Trunk					1	1					1	2
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis			3			2			1			1
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. L.		2	1		3	24	3	15	3	4	42	17
Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne					1			3			5	6
Evansville & Indianapolis			2						1			
Evansville & Terre Haute	1	1						3	3			
Evansville & Richmond		1							1			
Grand Rapids & Indiana		1				2		2	2		4	4
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa					1			2		8		
Indianapolis, Decatur & Western		1	1			1		3	1		3	1
Lake Erie & Western	1	1			2	2	6	9			32	9
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern			1		8	14					21	10
Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis		5					21	90	4			
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago		6		1	5	19	14	31		2	55	16
Louisville & Nashville (St. Louis Div.)					1		12				67	
Michigan Central						2		3			5	4
New York, Chicago & St. Louis		1			1	4	25	1			68	3
Ohio & Mississippi		1			5	6	3	13		2	78	11
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville												
Peoria & Eastern		3			5	4		11			8	3
Pennsylvania Co. operating—												
Indianapolis & Vincennes					1	2	2	5		5	40	62
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	1	9	3			4	33	47	2	2	2	12
State Line & Indiana City												
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. L.		3	1	2	11	20	27	11	4	13	305	77
Terre Haute & Indianapolis		2				3		20	5			8
Terre Haute & Logansport		4				4		25		2		4
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City					1	2	1	23		3	20	3
Wabash		6			6	9	1	7		1	11	12
Total	3	49	14	5	55	141	160	628	33	47	881	286

TABLE XV.

RAILROADS.

Statement Showing Number of Employees, Average Daily Wages, Average Hours of Work and Number of Miles Required for Each Run of the Railroads Operating in Indiana for the Year Ending June 30, 1893.

EMPLOYEES AND OCCUPATIONS.	No. Employees.	Average Daily Wages.	Average Number of Hours Employed Each Day.	Average Number of Miles Required for Each Run.
General officers	348	\$9 57	8	
Division superintendents	44	8 42	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Civil engineers	74	5 01	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Master mechanics	51	5 68	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Roadmasters	183	3 55	10	
Clerks	6,658	1 86	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Machinists	3,539	2 25	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Conductors, passenger	1,001	3 58		
Conductors, freight	1,780	3 14		
Conductors, yard	812	2 66	10	
Engineers, passenger	1,659	4 17		
Engineers, freight	1,940	4 17	10	
Engineers, yard	975	2 85	10	
Firemen, passenger	1,574	1 90		135
Firemen, freight	1,962	2 29		122
Firemen, yard	1,026	1 76	10	
Wipers	1,054	1 30	10	
Baggagemen	1,105	1 89		171
Brakemen, passenger	2,116	1 58		135
Brakemen, freight	3,878	2 14		122
Brakemen, yard	1,915	2 06	10	
Station agent, not telegraph operator	1,960	1 85	10	
Station agent, also telegraph operator	1,115	1 30	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Telegraph operator, not station agent	3,069	1 61	11	
Carpenters	4,669	2 06	10	
Section foremen	2,815	1 22	10	
Section men	15,657	1 16	10	
Watchmen	2,186	1 25	10	
Bridge-tenders, pumpmen and flagmen, etc	759	1 14	10	
Soliciting agent	153	3 56	9	
Traveling passenger agent	87	3 77	9	
Contracting agents	53	4 45	9	
Painters	774	1 91	9	
Extra foremen	167	2 37	10	
All other employees	25,181	1 10	10	
Total	92,089			

TABLE I.

RAILROADS.

Statement Showing the Earnings in Passenger Department of the Several Railroads Operating in Indiana for the Year Ending June 30, 1894.

NAMES OF RAILROADS.	From Local Passengers.	From Through Passengers.	From Express and Baggage.	From Mail.	From Other Sources in Passenger Department.	Total from Passenger Department.
Baltimore, Ohio & Chicago . .	\$1,283,442	.	\$84,576	\$109,853	\$10,510	\$1,470,370
Chicago & Erie . .	621,552	411,787	74,463	28,839	14,423	1,148,065
Chicago & Eastern Illinois . .	743,327	310,608	57,280	53,260	1,984	1,165,440
Chicago & Grand Trunk . .	687,934	1,382,554	68,173	59,243	1,283	2,199,187
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Ind'pls	158,049	194,104	29,061	15,999	.	392,215
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis . .	2,650,835	1,453,934	345,221	457,856	.	4,907,847
Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne . .	88,937	28,282	8,636	11,674	1,582	139,091
Evansville & Indianapolis . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Evansville & Terre Haute . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Evansville & Richmond . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Grand Rapids & Indiana . .	605,946	4,910	39,296	47,778	14,659	712,781
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa . .	16,808	138	1,200	6,725	.	18,871
Indianapolis, Decatur & West'n	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lake Erie & Western . .	684,075	148,926	68,087	65,113	.	966,201
Lake Shore & Mich. Southern .	4,431,044	1,748,758	553,913	1,344,518	.	8,078,234
Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Louisville, New Albany & Chi. .	527,322	565,075	116,465	95,415	2,668	1,306,945
Louisville & Nashville (to St. Louis) . .	30,225	8,919	4,688	6,138	235	50,206
Michigan Central	3,423,176	1,790,862	407,018	317,893	.	5,938,946
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	612,617	861,677	38,537	28,448	3,517	1,544,796
Ohio & Mississippi . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville .	183,530	.	19,200	24,254	.	226,984
Peoria & Eastern	376,871	109,849	40,740	70,990	.	598,450
Pennsylvania Co. operating—	.	.	.	.	.	.
Indianapolis & Vincennes . .	131,823	9,052	8,419	11,427	2,085	162,806
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chi. .	2,493,758	1,137,857	279,669	362,373	54,847	4,328,503
State Line & Indiana City . .	3,196	4,748	296	.	.	8,240
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis	2,916,290	1,035,651	364,250	660,406	71,804	5,048,402
Terre Haute & Indianapolis . .	176,549	128,852	22,011	105,918	1,403	432,533
Terre Haute & Logansport . .	116,640	45,349	10,564	14,163	100	188,815
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City	227,927	25,533	58,762	47,239	1,500	360,961
Wabash	\$3,916,011	.	326,374	416,290	65,305	4,753,980
Total	\$27,112,874	\$11,405,205	\$3,027,882	\$4,359,814	\$248,105	\$46,153,880

\$ Includes "through passengers" also.

TABLE II.

RAILROADS.

Statement Showing the Earnings in Freight Department of the Several Railroads Operating in Indiana for the Year Ending June 30, 1894.

NAMES OF RAILROADS	From Local Freight.	From Through Freight.	From Other Sources Freight Department.	Total Earnings Freight Department.	Rent from Other Roads.	From all Other Sources.	Total from all Sources.
Baltimore, Ohio & Chicago	\$1,397,299		\$2,886	\$1,400,176			\$1,400,176
Chicago & Erie	401,630	\$1,417,702	19,672	1,839,004		\$1,602	2,390,072
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	1,747,082	916,672	29,538	2,693,272	\$17,359	1,401	3,907,601
Chicago & Grand Trunk	712,823	1,260,025		1,972,848	853	99,330	4,372,531
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Ind'polis	67,175	268,701		335,877		665	7,477
Glare, Cin., Chicago & St. Louis	3,577,437	4,989,539		7,566,967		59,204	13,040,000
Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne	140,601	107,136	1,532	249,269		2,304	390,000
Evansville & Indianapolis							
Evansville & Terre Haute							
Evansville & Richmond							
Grand Rapids & Indianapolis	1,124,914	58,615	12,293	1,195,822		30,645	1,929,309
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa	712,661			732,661		1,418	732,661
Indianapolis, Decatur & Western							
Lake Erie & Western	1,055,632	884,093		1,939,725		175,396	3,081,320
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern	9,580,465	3,099,584	235,140	12,905,090	292,246	111	21,395,681
Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis							
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago	1,223,805	598,560	2,572	1,824,937		64,001	3,195,461
Louisville & Nashville (to St. Louis)	99,026			99,026	40	820	1,059,150
Michigan Central	5,352,347	2,850,542	39,627	8,242,517		69,025	14,250,086
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	1,218,020	3,410,961	7,218	4,636,199		5,600	6,194,538
Ohio & Mississippi							
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville		1,779,309		579,309		33,455	612,764
Peoria & Eastern	478,054	529,859		1,007,913		3,442	1,009,896
Pennsylvania operating—							
Indianapolis & Vincennes	261,863	51,084		312,947	750	4,709	441,211
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago	1,583,921	4,435,557		6,019,478	73,030	127,803	10,558,315
State Lin. & Indiana City	1,657	2,171		3,828			12,080
Pitts., Cin., Chicago & St. Louis	3,738,005	5,645,295		9,383,300	26,017	111,000	14,564,720
Terre Haute & Indianapolis	255,839	439,665		695,504	5,762	2,433	1,136,232
Terre Haute & Logansport	197,523	240,413		437,936		124	624,776
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City	654,240	321,480		1,175,720			1,596,681
Wabash	7,656,892		140,577	7,797,469			12,551,449
Total	443,268,781	\$11,396,863	\$491,065	\$75,356,693	\$436,047	\$576,604	\$122,922,227

* Includes "through freight."

† Includes "local freight."

TABLE III.

RAILROADS.

Statement Showing the Operating Expenses and Taxes of the Several Railroads Operating in Indiana for the Year Ending June 30, 1894.

NAMES OF RAILROADS.	In Maintenance of Way and Buildings.	In Maintenance of Motive Power and Cars.	In Conducting Transportation.	In General Expenses.	In Taxes.	Total Operating Expenses and Taxes.
Baltimore, Ohio & Chicago	\$302,054	\$355,298	\$1,388,363	\$59,833	\$83,577	\$2,138,926
Chicago & Erie	288,969	289,044	1,479,791	408,885	128,223	2,592,912
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	325,897	458,181	1,348,326	108,095	158,411	2,449,710
Chicago & Grand Trunk	351,896	667,864	1,790,704	442,334	205,142	3,457,741
Cin., Hamilton & Ind'polis	91,118	57,518	369,195	109,183	41,600	668,614
Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis	1,788,248	1,434,738	5,401,167	720,644	405,888	9,750,504
Cin., Richmond & Ft. Wayne	59,881	89,496	96,114	32,567	13,948	292,007
Evansville & Indianapolis						
Evansville & Terre Haute						
Evansville & Richmond						
Grand Rapids & Indiana	273,073	628,396	461,066	116,773	51,475	1,528,794
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa	108,554	66,363	315,339	118,780	26,741	633,777
Ind'polis, Decatur & Western	351,014	262,379	926,683	247,253	830,822	2,618,151
Lake Erie & Western	2,093,845	3,621,846	7,380,208	1,155,011	689,417	14,940,328
Louisv., Evansv. & St. Louis						
Louisv. New Alb. & Chicago	379,539	214,560	1,125,954	241,900	156,647	2,118,611
Louisv. & Nash. (to St. Louis)	17,030	17,624	47,149	17,737	12,768	112,308
Michigan Central	1,861,318	1,641,884	5,764,506	1,244,452	343,875	10,856,035
New York, Chic. & St. Louis	588,233	683,581	2,485,983	1,194,212	188,703	5,140,711
Ohio & Mississippi						
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	124,046	70,096	262,885	76,558	45,320	578,895
Peoria & Eastern	360,990	256,854	691,008	64,015	60,749	1,432,616
Pennsylvania Co. operating—						
Indianapolis & Vincennes	87,768	123,000	150,707	7,809	17,910	392,225
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago	1,019,239	2,679,974	3,371,568	148,564	397,635	7,614,982
State Line & Ind. City	779	3,954	9,242	352	1,481	15,809
Pitts., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis	1,281,287	4,357,056	4,723,768	295,689	498,366	11,156,165
Terre Haute & Indianapolis	106,451	328,680	367,518	30,750	42,140	873,520
Terre Haute & Logansport	107,297	185,013	211,427	12,345	21,271	537,353
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas C	245,505	171,825	701,937	154,508	88,700	1,362,473
Wabash	1,897,411	3,576,660	4,119,195	237,114	497,098	10,327,479
Total	\$13,192,282	\$22,151,632	\$44,989,791	\$7,280,971	\$5,009,737	\$93,350,537

TABLE IV.

RAILROADS.

Statement Showing the Passenger Traffic of the Several Railroads Operating in Indiana, for the Year Ending June 30, 1894.

NAMES OF RAILROADS.	No. of Through Passengers Car- ried.	No. of Local Pas- sengers Carried.	Total Number of Passengers Car- ried.	No. of Passengers Carried One Mile.	Average Amount Received from Each Passenger.	Average Rate per Mile Received from Through Passengers.	Average Rate per Mile Received from Local Pas- sengers.	Average Rate per Mile for All Passengers.
Baltimore, Ohio & Chicago			828,154	95,145,946	\$1.52	\$0.01328	\$0.01388	\$0.01353
Chicago & Erie	19,978	387,710	407,688	80,928,308	1.88	.01142	.01386	.0127
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	123,126	4,143,961	4,267,087	69,672,338	.24	.01584	.01408	.0111
Chicago & Grand Trunk	323,782	1,158,282	1,477,074	148,266,751	1.40	.0275	.0179	.0186
Cin., Hamilton & Indianapolis	161,001	233,336	394,337	22,897,525	.89	.01318	.01849	.0152
Clay, Cin., Chicago & St. Louis	575,826	4,779,602	5,355,528	218,148,077	.76	.01519	.02165	.0188
Cin., Richmond & Ft. Wayne	13,104	167,289	180,392	4,606,490	.65	.02344	.02613	.0254
Evansville & Indianapolis								
Evansville & Terre Haute								
Evansville & Richmond								
Grand Rapids and Indiana	727	86,192	86,919	25,645,540	.70	.01845	.0187	.0182
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa	114	23,174	23,288	374,083	.47	.02940	.0115	.0296
Indianapolis, Decatur & Western								
Lake Erie & Western	113,607	1,153,578	1,267,185	36,279,007	.65	.01498	.02580	.0236
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern	161,129	3,816,257	3,977,386	298,876,223	1.24	.01974	.02116	.0204
Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis								
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago	27,032	727,364	754,396	72,226,461	1.17	.01789	.01847	.0181
Louisville & Nashville (to St. L.)	3,688	38,011	41,699	1,805,706	.95	.02334	.01701	.0203
Michigan Central	184,776	2,799,381	2,984,157	48,877,135	1.74	.01853	.02248	.0206
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	362,720	92,818	455,538	163,563,290	2.48	.01252	.01778	.0142
Ohio & Mississippi								
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville			303,238	6,732,409	.60			.1276
Peoria & Eastern	55,111	541,560	596,671	21,322,453	.83	.01878	.02436	.0223
Pennsylvania, operating								
Indianapolis & Vincennes	10,182	258,861	269,043	6,311,246	.52	.01819	.01283	.0231
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chic.	3,117	1,514,980	1,518,097	188,079,097	.94	.01923	.0194	.0191
State Line & Indiana	86,113	71,671	157,784	461,110	.01	.01708	.01717	.0171
Pittsb., Cin., Chicago & St. Louis	62,606	5,111,122	5,173,728	900,545,263	.66	.01846	.01949	.0191
Terre Haute & Indianapolis	100,707	307,339	408,046	13,128,844	.77	.02080	.02410	.0229
Terre Haute & Ellettsport	47,818	21,120	68,938	6,800,641	.61	.01810	.01710	.0176
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City	6,653	388,437	395,090	14,053,737	.64	.00851	.02051	.0176
Wabash			172,874	210,281,487	1.05			.0167
Total	3,246,130	42,341,833	45,587,963	3,100,985,932				
Average					\$0.943	\$0.01574	\$0.01936	\$0.01908

TABLE V.

RAILROADS.

Statement Showing the Freight Traffic of the Several Railroads Operating in Indiana for the Year Ending June 30, 1894.

NAMES OF RAILROADS.	Number Tons of Through Freight Car- ried.	Total Mileage, Through Freight.	Number Tons of Local Freight Car- ried.	Total Mileage, Local Freight.
Baltimore, Ohio & Chicago	1,306,935	287,476,649	419,569	79,353,065
Chicago & Erie	1,077,229	140,525,833	2,116,350	279,958,106
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	874,574	285,891,898	584,601	80,808,004
Chicago & Grand Trunk	484,701	40,374,421	109,626	8,717,210
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis	4,100,932	824,637,916	3,703,268	386,721,460
Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne	152,924	14,069,010	261,429	11,907,456
Evansville & Indianapolis				
Evansville & Terre Haute				
Evansville & Richmond				
Grand Rapids & Indiana	38,150	14,639,253	1,261,438	120,822,940
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa				
Indianapolis, Decatur & Western	898,008	180,372,356	963,781	125,954,657
Lake Erie & Western	1,026,597	551,405,820	10,317,158	1,606,356,348
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern				
Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis	322,495	84,351,165	1,117,178	135,037,471
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago	1,233,803	561,943,215	4,811,830	660,329,443
Louisville & Nashville (St. Louis Division)				
Michigan Central	1,982,957	653,410,404	967,168	213,079,062
New York, Chicago & St. Louis				
Ohio & Mississippi				
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	661,020	122,000,857	466,775	61,357,276
Peoria & Eastern				
Pennsylvania Co. operating—				
Indianapolis & Vincennes	86,005	6,238,223	450,825	33,266,825
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	5,208,273	741,771,788	1,338,220	162,118,972
State Line & Indiana City	13,349	37,675	14,918	38,810
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis	6,012,512	1,013,419,245	3,196,829	433,182,928
Terre Haute & Indianapolis	939,851	63,412,159	743,633	18,078,853
Terre Haute & Logansport	195,270	32,208,059	290,022	29,434,688
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City	201,648	98,535,158	897,805	141,583,882
Wabash				
Total	26,905,332	5,716,825,238	33,861,225	4,589,117,146

TABLE VI.

RAILROADS.

Statement Showing the Freight Traffic of the Several Railroads Operating in Indiana for the Year Ending June 30, 1894.

NAMES OF RAILROADS.	Total Tons of Freight Carried.	Total Tons of Freight Carried One Mile.	Average Rate per Ton per Mile for Through Freight.	Average Rate per Ton per Mile for Local Freight.	Average Rate per Ton per Mile for All Freight.
Baltimore, Ohio & Chicago	1,442,811	233,388,964			.00589
Chicago & Erie	1,728,504	368,829,744	.00458	.00506	.00486
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	3,223,579	420,494,239	.00652	.00624	.00633
Chicago & Grand Trunk	1,459,177	364,689,902	.00441	.00482	.00538
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis	584,330	49,091,841	.00465	.00771	.00684
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis	7,803,300	1,212,359,770	.00540	.00925	.00649
Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne	414,353	25,976,466	.00761	.01181	.00953
Evansville & Indianapolis					
Evansville & Terre Haute					
Evansville & Richmond					
Grand Rapids & Indiana	1,299,588	134,862,193	.00417	.00931	.00778
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa	1,347,639	76,512,100			.00658
Indianapolis, Decatur & Western					
Lake Erie & Western	1,851,589	906,327,013	.00490	.00838	.00683
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern	11,343,755	2,157,762,168	.00463	.00598	.00589
Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis					
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago	1,439,673	219,388,696	.00710	.00906	.00831
Louisville & Nashville & St. Louis	144,973	11,825,827			.00837
Michigan Central	6,045,443	1,221,271,658	.00507	.00811	.00671
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	2,950,125	866,469,466	.00522	.00572	.00534
Ohio & Mississippi					
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	631,551	53,698,908			.01078
Peoria & Eastern	1,127,795	183,958,133	.00432	.00779	.00548
Pennsylvania operating					
Indianapolis & Vincennes	536,454	39,405,048	.00818	.00784	.00790
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	6,546,493	903,843,760	.00598	.00983	.00867
State Line & Indiana City	27,267	76,485	.05762	.04270	.05005
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis	9,209,341	1,446,562,273	.00557	.00963	.00649
Terre Haute & Indianapolis	1,484,484	81,471,012	.00693	.01417	.00854
Terre Haute & Logansport	585,292	61,844,347	.00745	.00672	.00710
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City	1,099,453	240,270,040	.00326	.00603	.00489
Wabash	5,411,994	1,097,585,279			.00698
Total	69,649,373	11,869,105,072	.00868	.00996	.00871

TABLE VII.

RAILROADS.

Statement Showing the Number, Daily Wages and Hours of Work of the General Officer and Clerical Force of the Several Railroads Operating in Indiana for the Year Ending June 30, 1894.

NAMES OF RAILROADS.	GENERAL OFFICERS			DIVISION SUPERINTENDENTS			CIVIL ENGINEERS.			MASTER MECH'CS.			ROAD MASTERS.			CLERKS.		
	Number.	Daily Wages.	Hours of Work.	Number.	Daily Wages.	Hours of Work.	Number.	Daily Wages.	Hours of Work.	Number.	Daily Wages.	Hours of Work.	Number.	Daily Wages.	Hours of Work.	Number.	Daily Wages.	Hours of Work.
Baltimore, Ohio & Chicago. . .	2	\$4 11	12	1	\$7 50	12				1	\$5 00	12	1	\$2 83	12	11	\$1 72	1
Chicago & Erie . . .	4	7 40	84	2	6 60	11				1	5 83	10	2	5 00	11	65	2 06	1
Chicago & Eastern Illinois . . .	10	14 27	84	1	8 90	10	1	\$3 07	10	1	8 70	10	3	3 60	10	174	1 88	1
Chicago & Grand Trunk . . .	15	8 07	8													129	1 42	
Cin., Hamilton & Indianapolis. .	15	2 09		1	5 00		2	1 10		1	1 75		3	3 00		18	2 00	1
Clev., Cin., Chicago & St. Louis	25	15 96	8	7	7 69	8	6	4 37	10	6	5 84	10	30	3 01	10	1,002	1 95	
Chicago, Richmond & Ft. Wayne*																		
Evansville & Indianapolis . . .																		
Evansville & Terre Haute . . .																		
Evansville & Richmond . . .																		
Grand Rapids & Indiana. . .	8			2						1			3			89	2 44	
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa . . .	9	7 57					1	4 93								36	1 70	8
Indiana, Decatur & Western																		
Lake Erie & Western . . .	18	10 31		2	7 70		2	8 14		1	7 90		5	5 10		63	2 27	
Lake Shore & Mich Southern	19	18 19	10	9	7 85	10	20	3 70	10	10	5 78	10	14	4 12	10	1,038	2 28	1
Lake Erie & St. Louis . . .																		
Louisv., New Albany & Chicago .	10	14 01	10				3	5 31	10	1	7 00	10	4	2 88	10	80	2 04	1
Louisv. & Nashv. (St. Louis Div.)																35	1 75	
Michigan Central . . .													1	3 00	10	2	2 00	1
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	12	15 95	8	2	11 50	10				2	8 07	10	7	3 17	10	121	2 40	
Ohio & Mississippi . . .																		
Peoria, Decatur & Eastern . . .	8	11 00	24				1	3 33	24	1	5 00	24	1	4 00	10	44	1 24	1
Peoria & Eastern . . .	2	12 06	8	1	6 90	8	1	5 18	10	1	5 75	10	5	3 04	10	35	1 84	
Pennsylvania operating																		
Indianapolis & Vincennes . . .	4	8 55	8	1	9 16	11	1	3 35	10				1	2 88	10	16	2 76	
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	48	7 47	8	2	11 58	10	4	4 42	10	3	6 54	10	14	3 31	10	708	2 20	
State Line & Indiana City . . .																2	1 08	1
Pittsburgh, Cin., Chic. & St. Louis.	84	1 64	8	5	9 65	9	15	3 27	10	4	7 01	9	10	2 64	10	912	2 40	
Terre Haute & Indianapolis . . .	9	10 00	8	1	10 00	8	1	8 00	8	1	5 00	8	1	3 00	10	45	1 50	
Terre Haute & Logansport . . .	9	10 00	8	1	10 00	8	1	8 00	8	1	5 00	8	1	3 00	10	20	1 50	
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City	13	7 95	8	2	4 68	8					6 57	8	3	4 45	8	43	1 90	
Wabash . . .	29	1 57	8	4	8 45	8	1	8 78	8	9	6 47	8	3	3 60	8	931	2 42	
Total . . .	129			44			63			46			119			5,596		
Average wages . . .		\$10 39 04			\$8 25			\$4 99			\$5 95			\$3 56			\$1 90	
Average hours of work . . .						9			10			10			10			

*Included in report of Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, lessee.

TABLE XIII.

RAILROADS.

Statement Showing the Number, Daily Wages and Hours of Work of Contracting Agents, Painters, Extra Foremen and Other Employees of the Several Railroads Operating in Indiana for the Year Ending June 30, 1893.

NAMES OF RAILROADS.	CONTRACT- ING AGENTS			PAINTERS.			EXTRA FOREMEN.			OTHER EMPLOYEES.		
	Number.	Daily Wages.	Hours of Work.	Number.	Daily Wages.	Hours of Work.	Number.	Daily Wages.	Hours of Work.	Number.	Daily Wages.	Hours of Work.
Baltimore, Ohio & Chicago				8	\$2 00	10				272	\$1 51	10
Chicago & Erie				18	1 91	10	7	\$1 78	10	351	1 16	10
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	3	\$3 00	10	27	1 65	10				973	1 20	10
Chicago & Grand Trunk										222	1 25	10
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis	1	4 00	10	2	1 75	10	2	2 75	10	8	1 55	10
Cleve., Cin., Chicago & St. Louis	10	3 80	10	120	1 75	10				2,960	1 00	10
Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne												
Evansville & Indianapolis				15	1 65	10				12	1 21	10
Evansville & Terre Haute												
Evansville & Richmond												
Grand Rapids & Indiana										858	1 57	10
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa										51	1 21	10
Indianapolis, Decatur & Western										95	1 53	10
Lake Erie & Western				19	1 92	10				591	1 68	10
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern	6	3 86	10	112	2 31	10	55	2 30	10	5,210	1 73	10
Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis	2	3 00	9	25	1 75	10				36	90	10
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago	3	6 73	10	11	1 94	10				647	1 60	10
Louisville & Nashville (St. Louis Div.).				8	2 00	9	9	3 17	10	253	1 75	10
Michigan Central							2	3 20	10	108	1 40	10
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	11	5 60	10	17	2 17	10				1,512	1 98	10
Ohio & Mississippi	3	7 85	8	35	2 0	10	12	1 50	10	950	1 50	10
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville				10	1 75	10				2	65	10
Peoria & Eastern				9	1 88	10				202	1 84	10
Pennsylvania operating--												
Indianapolis & Vincennes										20	1 45	10
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago				91	2 24	10	21	2 14	10	2,597	1 55	10
State Line & Indiana City												
Pitts., Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis	6	4 17	9	120	1 83	10	59	2 14	10	4,630	1 73	10
Terre Haute & Indianapolis	6	2 50	8	5	2 00	8				156	1 25	8
Terre Haute & Logansport	2	2 50	8	3	2 00	8				25	1 10	8
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City										494	1 49	10
Wabash				116	1 81	8				1,911	1 89	8
Total	53	\$48 91	102	774	\$38 36	193	167	\$18 98	80	25,181	\$29 96	286
Average daily wages		4 45			1 91			2 37			1 10	
Average working hours			9			9			10			10

TABLE IX.

RAILROADS.

Statement Showing the Number, Daily Wages, and Aggregate Miles Required to Run of Persons Employed in the Freight Service of the Several Railroads Operating in Indiana for the Year Ending June 30, 1894.

NAMES OF RAILROADS.	CONDUCTORS.		ENGINEERS		FIREMEN.		BRAKEMEN.		Length of Run, in Miles.
	Number.	Daily Wages.	Number.	Daily Wages.	Number.	Daily Wages.	Number.	Daily Wages.	
Baltimore, Ohio & Chicago	40	\$3 89	44	\$4 86	55	\$2 64	99	\$2 59	129
Chicago & Erie	40	3 83	40	4 95	40	2 70	94	2 61	133
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	28	2 87	32	3 85	32	2 11	55	1 84	100
Chicago & Grand Trunk									
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis	9	3 00	10	4 00	10	2 10	20	2 00	200
Cleveland, Cin., Chicago & St. L	211	3 10	242	3 96	242	2 25	381	2 45	100
Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. W.†									
Evansville & Indianapolis									
Evansville & Terre Haute									
Evansville & Richmond									
Grand Rapids & Indiana†									
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa	18	3 60	18	1 97	18	1 97	27	2 01	130
Indianapolis, Decatur & Western									
Lake Erie & Western†									
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern	309	2 73	361	3 70	361	2 00	623	1 93	100
Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis	44	3 17	54	3 68	55	2 02	112	1 98	100
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago	21	2 49	17	4 05	14	2 16	48	1 68	140
Louisville & Nash. (St. Louis Div.)	14	3 00	23	3 47	23	1 83	28	1 68	
Michigan Central									
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	115	3 74	81	4 67	81	2 51	241	2 54	127
Ohio & Mississippi									
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8	3 00	15	1 68	20	2 56	25	2 25	102
Peoria & Eastern	32	2 90	32	3 60	32	2 35	56	2 40	115
Pennsylvania Co. operating—									
Indianapolis & Vincennes	9	3 30	10	4 00	10	2 10	20	2 15	117
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	167	3 26	175	3 81	182	2 23	428	2 24	102
State Line & Indiana City¶									
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chi. & St. L.	256	2 99	284	3 75	283	2 12	679	1 95	91
Terre Haute & Indianapolis	13	3 60	13	4 50	10	1 75	39	1 75	165
Terre Haute & Logansport	6	3 50	6	3 50	6	1 75	18	1 75	182
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City*									
Wabash	196	3 43	211	4 57	222	2 58	426	2 31	
Total	1,536		1,669		1,696		3,419		
Average daily wages		\$3 20		\$3 82		\$2 20		\$2 11	
Ave. length of run in miles									125

* See "Passenger Department" for these officers.

† Included in report of Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad.

‡ See "Passenger Department" for these officers.

¶ Included in report of Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

TABLE X.

RAILROADS

Statement Showing the Number, Daily Wages and Hours of Work of Machinists and Yard Employees of the Several Railroads Operating in Indiana for the Year Ending June 30, 1894

NAMES OF RAILROADS.	MACHINISTS.					YARD EMPLOYEES									
				CONDUCTORS		ENGINEERS		FIREMEN.		BRAKEMEN.		WIPERS.			
	Number.	Daily Wages.	Hours of Work.	Number.	Daily Wages.	Hours of Work.	Number.	Daily Wages.	Hours of Work.	Number.	Daily Wages.	Hours of Work.	Number.	Daily Wages.	Hours of Work.
Baltimore, Ohio & Chicago	34	\$1 90	8	2	\$2 87	12	2	\$1 00	12	2	\$1 75	12	5	\$2 28	12
Chicago & Erie	82	1 82	7	21	2 68	12	24	2 94	12	24	1 75	12	48	2 49	11
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	28	2 57	10	18	2 75	10	15	2 65	10	15	1 48	10	24	2 05	10
Chicago & Grand Trunk	268	1 83	0	1											
Cin., Hamilton & Ind'polis	19	2 10	8	3	2 50	10	3	3 00	10	3	1 90	10	8	2 40	10
Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis	380	1 93	10	100	2 75	10	100	3 50	10	100	2 10	10	300	2 40	10
Cin., Richmond & Ft. W.*															
Evansville & Indianapolis															
Evansville & Terre Haute															
Evansville & Richmond															
Grand Rapids & Indiana	45	2 71	10												
Indiana, Ill. & Iowa	4	2 82	10	4	2 65	10	4	3 75	12	4	2 00	12	9	2 00	12
Ind'polis, Decatur & Western	43	2 61											32	1 40	
Lake Erie & Western†	529	2 10	10	234	2 63	12	234	3 00	12	232	1 80	12	422	2 36	12
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern													61	1 20	
Long Island, Evansville & St. L.															
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	35	2 10	10	1	2 41	10	21	2 70	10	22	1 62	10	34	2 24	10
Lou. & N. Sh. St. Louis Div.	8	2 10	10		2 68	10	8	2 70	10	7	1 45	12	11	2 28	10
Michigan Central	8	2 10	10		2 68	10	8	2 70	10	8	1 40	10	7	2 78	10
N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis	117	2 18	10	16	2 64	10	17	3 20	10	47	1 98	10	85	2 45	10
Ohio & Mississippi															
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	25	2 01	0	2						2			15	2 00	10
Peoria & Eastern	60	1 90	10	5	2 00	10	9	3 10	10	9	2 20	10	20	2 00	10
Pennsylvania Co. operating															
Indianapolis & Vincennes				1	2 88	10	1	2 00	10					1	1 00
Pitts. Ft. Wayne & Chicago	190	2 10	10	100	2 70	11	117	2 67	11	112	1 82	10	215	2 16	11
State Line & Indianapolis															
Pitts., C., Chic. & St. Louis	30	2 60	8	1	2 85	12	126	2 90	12	126	1 84	12	346	2 14	12
Terre Haute & Indianapolis	64	2 00	8	2	1	10	10	2 00	10	10	1 50	10	15	1 50	10
Terre Haute & Logansport	5	2 00	8	5	2 00	10	10	2 00	10	10	1 50	10	6	1 50	10
Toledo, St. L. & Kansas City	16	2 00	10												
Wabash	421	1 20	8				80	2 00	8	87	1 76	8	261	1 40	10
Total.	2,746			708			728			823			1,573		774
Average daily wages		\$2 12			\$2 60			\$2 92			\$2 75			\$2 21	
Average work hours						10			10			10			10

* Included in report of Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad.

† See "Passenger Department" for these officers.

TABLE XI.

RAILROADS.

Showing the Number, Daily Wages and Hours of Work of Station Agents, Telegraph Operators, Carpenters and Section Foremen Employed by the Several Railroads in Indiana for the Year Ending June 30, 1894.

OF RAILROADS.	STATION AGTS. NOT TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.			STATION AGENTS ALSO TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.			TELEGRAPH OPERATORS NOT STATION AGENTS.			CARPENTERS.			SECTION FOREMEN.		
	Number.	Daily Wages.	Hours of Work.	Number.	Daily Wages.	Hours of Work.	Number.	Daily Wages.	Hours of Work.	Number.	Daily Wages.	Hours of Work.	Number.	Daily Wages.	Hours of Work.
Ohio & Chicago	13	\$1.30	12	7	\$1.53	12	35	\$1.45	12	20	\$2.00	10	30	\$1.42	10
Eric	28	1.86	10	32	1.57	12	105	1.42	1	67	2.05	10	51	1.53	10
Eastern Illinois	10	2.15	10	96	1.61	10	86	1.80	10	61	2.05	10	52	1.75	10
Grand Trunk	64	1.75	10				114	1.74	8	144	1.71	10	68	1.45	10
Mon & Ind'polis	5	3.00	10	23	1.20	12	10	1.15	12	19	2.15	10	19	1.75	10
Chi. & St. Louis	342	1.84	10	57	1.66	10	275	1.57	10	490	1.70	10	368	1.68	10
& Ft. Wayne															
& Indianapolis															
& Terre Haute															
& Richmond															
nds & Indiana	109	1.70					85	1.41		61	2.01	10	137	1.59	10
linous & Iowa	5	1.95	12	14	1.06	12	12	1.61	12	18	2.00	10	20	1.45	10
entur & Western	68	1.91		70	1.54		48	2.05		72	2.03		121	1.60	
e Western	244	2.31	10	15	1.88	10	448	1.94	10	583	1.93	10	352	1.76	10
& Mich. South'n															
ansy. & St. Louis	74	1.25	10	96	1.80	10	53	1.92	10	94	2.15	10	100	1.65	10
w Albany & Chi.				1	2.02	12	7	1.15	12	63	2.00	10	6	1.28	10
& St. Louis	6	2.50	10	9	1.50	10	8	1.50	10	1	2.10	10	15	1.66	10
entral															
Chicago & St. L.	61	1.30	10	55	1.31	12	125	1.62	12	99	2.22	10	98	1.68	10
issippi	17	1.20	10	49	1.61	10	10	2.05	10	34	1.90	10	49	1.53	10
eur & Evansville	68	1.44	10				30	1.50	10	145	1.72	10	65	1.62	10
estern															
in Co. operating—	6	1.50	10	20	1.75	10	10	1.55	10	15	2.20	10	27	1.55	10
is & Vincennes	103	2.60	12	24	2.15	12	286	1.75	12	93	2.00	8	153	1.50	10
h, Ft W & Chi	1	2.30	12	1	1.83	12									
& Indiana City	234	1.70	11	71	1.75	10	362	1.60	11	357	1.97	8	267	1.46	10
Chi & St. Louis															
& Indianapolis	6	3.00	10	13	1.50	10				100	2.10	8	22	1.50	10
& Logansport	3	3.00	8	27	1.50	8	5	1.50	10	13	2.00	8	34	1.50	10
Louis & Kansas C	100	1.09	10	68	1.98	12	49	1.58	10	72	1.94	10	84	1.35	10
	161	1.84	8	275	1.96	8	282	2.05	8	298	2.25	8	331	1.60	8
	1,728			951			2,415			3,269			2,503		
daily wages		\$1.97			\$1.42			\$1.50			\$1.92			\$1.50	
working hours			9			9			9			9			9

ert of Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

TABLE XII.

RAILROADS.

Statement Showing the Number, Daily Wages and Hours of Work of Sectionmen, Watchmen, Bridge Tenders, Flagmen, Pumpmen, Soliciting and Traveling Agents of the Several Railroads Operating in Indiana for the Year Ending June 30, 1894.

NAMES OF RAILROADS.	SECTIONMEN			WATCHMEN, SWITCHMEN, ETC.			BRIDGE TENDERS AND PUMPEN.			SOLICITING AGENTS.			TRAVELING AGENTS.		
	Number.	Daily Wages.	Hours of Work.	Number.	Daily Wages.	Hours of Work.	Number.	Daily Wages.	Hours of Work.	Number.	Daily Wages.	Hours of Work.	Number.	Daily Wages.	Hours of Work.
Baltimore, Ohio & Chicago	148	\$1 15	10	6	\$1 21	10	8	\$1 10	10						
Chicago & Erie	241	1 16	10	25	1 32	12	13	1 22	12						
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	105	1 16	10	11	1 10	10	16	1 11	10	3	\$3 60	10	1	\$1 50	10
Chicago & Grand Trunk	10	1 16	10	187	1 25	10	126	1 15	10						
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis	79	1 15	10	7	1 25	10	2	1 00	10	2	4 25		1	4 00	
Cleveland, Cincinnati & St. Louis	1,510	1 20	10	75	1 48	10	61	1 25	10	16	4 90	8	12	3 60	4
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis															
Evansville & Indianapolis															
Evansville & Cincinnati															
Evansville & Cincinnati															
Grand Rapids & Indiana	67	1 15	10	12	1 60	10				1	3 25				
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa	77	1 15	10		1 10	12	5	82	12		1 30	10			
Indianapolis & Western															
Lake Erie & Western	100	1 11			1 00		1	1 00		2	2 17		1	2 30	
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern	1,078	1 15	10	38	1 50	10	64	1 30	10	8	5 15	10	7	4 43	10
Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis															
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago	370	1 17	10	47	1 10	10	31	1 10	10	7	4 34	10	1	3 54	10
Southern Indiana & St. Louis	9	1 10	10	6	1 00	10	2	1 00	12						
Michigan Central	48	1 10	10	3	1 30	10	6	1 50	10						
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	465	1 19	10	202	1 01	10	27	1 25	10	3	6 30	10	4	3 83	10
Ohio & Mississippi															
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	720	1 16	10	6	1 20	12	11	1 75	10	1	5 00	8			
Peoria & Eastern	60	1 16	10	7	1 28	10	1	1 22	10						
Pennsylvania operating--															
Indianapolis & Vincennes	97	1 10	10	7	1 10	10	7	1 20	8						
Pittsboro, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	1,200	1 12	10	16	1 32	12	41	1 51	11				10	4 60	12
St. Louis & Indianapolis															
Pittsboro, Chicago & St. Louis	980	1 22	10	42	1 30	12	40	1 27	11				12	4 00	12
Terre Haute & Indianapolis	103	1 10	10	10	1 25	10	3	1 25	10				5	3 50	10
Terre Haute & Leavenworth	10	1 25	10				3	1 25	10				2	2 50	10
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City	48	1 11	10										23	2 38	
Wabash	1,506	1 20	8	187	1 30	8	82	1 54	8	58	4 72	8			
Total	10,323			1,780			581			101			79		
Average daily wages		\$1 16			\$1 12			\$1 05			\$1 24			\$3 54	
Average working hours			9½			9			9			7			8

*See report of Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad.

TABLE XIII.

RAILROADS.

Statement Showing the Number, Daily Wages and Hours of Work of Contracting Agents, Painters, Extra Foremen and Other Employees of the Several Railroads Operating in Indiana, for the Year Ending June 30, 1894.

NAMES OF RAILROADS.	CONTRACTING AGENTS.			PAINTERS.			EXTRA FOREMEN.			OTHER EMPLOYEES.		
	Number.	Daily Wages.	Hours of Work.	Number.	Daily Wages.	Hours of Work.	Number.	Daily Wages.	Hours of Work.	Number.	Daily Wages.	Hours of Work.
Baltimore, Ohio & Chicago .				1	\$1 74	10	3	\$1 84	10	280	\$1 56	10
Chicago & Erie .				18	1 35	10				514	1 42	10
Chicago & Eastern Illinois .	5	\$3 40	10							507	1 35	10
Chicago & Grand Trunk .										404	1 60	10
Cin., Hamilton & Indianapolis .	1	4 00		2	1 75	10	2	3 00	10	7	1 50	10
Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis .	12	3 46	8	125	1 70	10				2,926	1 60	10
Cin., Richmond & Ft. Wane* .												
Evansville & Indianapolis .												
Evansville & Terre Haute .												
Evansville & Richmond .												
Grand Rapids & Indiana .										665	1 55	10
Indianapolis & Iowa .				4	1 75	10	1	2 40	10	104	1 35	10
Indianapolis, Decatur & Western .												
Lake Erie & Western .				11	1 76					418	1 71	
Lake Shore & Mich. Southern .	4	5 12	10	146	1 95	10	20	2 50	10	3,764	2 23	10
Louisv., Evansv. & St. Louis .												
Louisv., New Albany & Chic. .	5	5 19	10	10	1 77	10	5	2 27	10	422	1 60	10
Southeastern & St. Louis .				8	1 80	9	9	3 17	10	199	1 57	9
Michigan Central .										85	2 00	10
New York, Chicago & St. Louis .	11	5 28	10	10	2 34	10				718	1 79	10
Ohio & Mississippi .												
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville .				8	1 75	10						
Peoria & Eastern .				16	1 80	10				253	1 72	10
Pennsylvania, operating—												
Indianapolis & Vincennes .										25	1 78	10
Pittsb., Ft. Wayne & Chic. .				73	2 15	9	2	2 04	10	2,816	1 63	10
State Line & Indiana City .												
Pittsb., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis .	1	4 17	9	84	1 74	9	20	2 10	10	3,845	1 60	9
Terre Haute & Indianapolis .				5	2 00	8				20	1 25	8
Terre Haute & Logansport .	2	2 50	10	5	2 00	8				12	1 25	8
Toledo, St. Louis & Kan. City .										376	1 96	10
Wabash .				101	1 79	8				1,765	1 83	8
Total	41			637			62			20,033		
Average daily wages		\$1 73			\$1 83			\$2 38			\$1 70	
Average working hours			94			9			10			10

*See report of Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad.

TABLE XIV.

RAILROADS.

Statement Showing the Number and Character of Persons Killed or Injured by Accident on the Several Railroads in Indiana in 1894, and Whether Such Accidents Resulted from Their Own Carelessness, or from Causes Beyond Their Own Control.

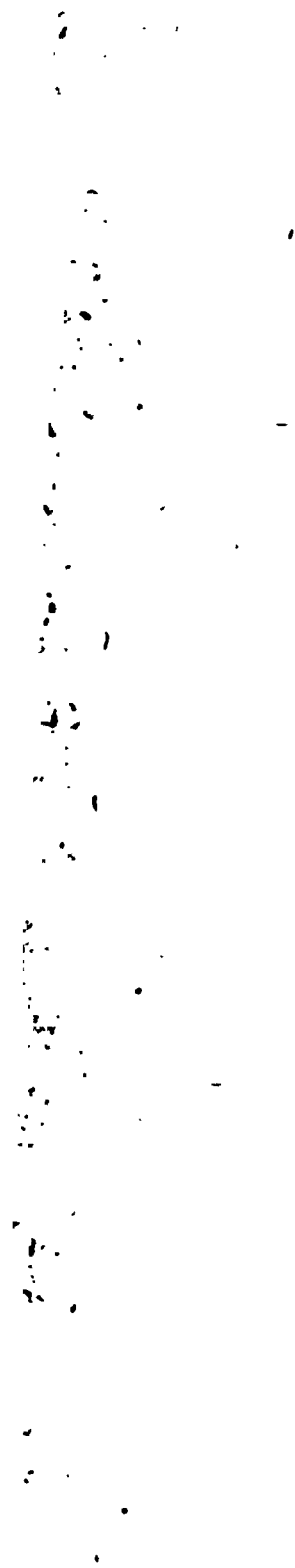
NAMES OF RAILROADS.	KILLED.						INJURED.					
	FROM CAUSES BEYOND THEIR OWN CONTROL.			FROM THEIR OWN CARELESSNESS.			FROM CAUSES BEYOND THEIR OWN CONTROL.			FROM THEIR OWN CARELESSNESS.		
	Passengers.	Employees.	Others.	Passengers.	Employees.	Others.	Passengers.	Employees.	Others.	Passengers.	Employees.	Others.
Baltimore, Ohio & Chicago			2		2	3	2	1	1		9	2
Chicago & Erie			3	1			2	24	3	5	58	9
Chicago & Eastern Illinois						3	3	12		4		
Chicago & Grand Trunk					1			2			1	1
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis		1	3		1	3		6	4		5	4
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. L.		1			2	1		13	3		91	35
Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne							4					
Evansville & Indianapolis												
Evansville & Terre Haute												
Evansville & Richmond												
Grand Rapids & Indiana							3				3	3
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa								5				
Indianapolis, Decatur & Western					1	7					13	7
Lake Erie & Western					9	14		2			17	14
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern				1								
Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis				2	1	5	7	38	3	8	35	23
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago	1	2				3		22	1	1	35	2
Southeast & St. Louis						4				1	2	6
Michigan Central												
New York, Chicago & St. Louis				1	5	4	1	7		2	43	3
Ohio & Mississippi												
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville					1	1					1	
Peoria & Eastern		1									5	6
Pennsylvania Co. operating—												
Indianapolis & Vincennes						2	4	6			17	4
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago		3			1	8	30	29	1	1	4	10
State Line & Indiana City												
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. L.		2		1	11	37	11	64	4	20	406	68
Terre Haute & Indianapolis						5		16			15	4
Terre Haute & Logansport		1				1		6			5	4
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City					2	4		26		2	25	4
Wabash	9	3		2	4	7	45	7			3	7
Total	10	14	8	8	40	113	110	358	20	45	792	216

TABLE XV.

RAILROADS.

Statement Showing Number of Employees, Average Daily Wages, Average Hours of Work and Number of Miles for Each Run of the Railroads Operating in Indiana for the Year Ending June 30, 1894.

EMPLOYEE AND OCCUPATIONS.	Number Employed.	Average Daily Wages.	Average No. of Hours Employed Daily.	Ave. No. Miles Required for Each Run.
General officers	329	\$10 39	9½	
Division superintendents	44	8 25	9	
Civil engineers	83	4 99	10	
Master mechanics	46	8 05	10	
Roadmasters	119	3 56	10	
Clerks	5,596	1 96	9	
Machinists	2,546	2 22	9	
Conductors, passenger	876	3 63		161
Conductors, freight	1,536	3 20		125
Conductors, yard	708	2 85	10	
Engineers, passenger	1,198	4 06		152
Engineers, freight	1,669	3 82		125
Engineers, yard	790	2 92	10	
Firemen, passenger	1,189	2 20		152
Firemen, freight	1,698	2 20		125
Firemen, yard	823	1 75	10	
Wipers	774	1 29	10	
Baggagemen	635	1 93		161
Brakemen, passenger	1,401	1 95		161
Brakemen, freight	3,419	2 11		125
Brakemen, yard	1,573	2 21	10	
Station agents (not telegraph operators)	1,728	1 97	9	
Station agents (also telegraph operators)	951	1 42	9	
Telegraph operators (not station agents)	2,415	1 50	9	
Carpenters	3,200	1 92	9	
Section foremen	2,506	1 50	9	
Section men	10,323	1 16	10	
Watchmen	1,780	1 12	9	
Bridge tenders, pumpmen, flagmen, etc	584	1 06	9	
Soliciting agents	104	4 24	7	
Traveling passenger agents	79	3 54	8	
Contracting agents	41	4 73	9½	
Painters	637	1 83	9	
Extra foremen	62	2 36	10	
All other employees	20,063	1 70	10	
Total	\$71,514			



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